CHONGREN BY DYCH

BOOKS Printed for A. BETTESWORTH and C. HITCH, at the Red Lion in Pater noster Row.

New Grammar of the Latin Tongue, comprizing all in the Art necessary for Grammar Schools. To which is an-Price 1 s. 6d. nex'd, A Differtation upon Language. With English

2. C. Suetonius Tranquillus. Pr. 5 s.

2. Justini Historia. Pr. 4 s. 6 d.

4. L. Annæi Flori Epitome. Pr. 25. 6d.

5. Eutropii Historiæ Romanæ Brevisrum. 6. Cornelii Nepotis Vitæ Excellentium Imperatorum. Pr. 3s. 6d.

7. An Esfay upon Study. Pr. 3 s.

8. An Essay upon the Education of Youth in Grammar Schools. The Second Edition, with large Additions. Pr. 2s.

9. An Introduction to the making of Latin. Pr. 25.

10. Corderii Colloq. Centuria Selecta. Pr. 1 s. With Literal 11. Erasmi Colloquia Selecta. Pr. 1 s. 6 d. Translations. 12. The Foundation of Morality in Theory and Practice consider'd, in Answer to Dr. Clark and Mr. Hutcheson. Pr. 1 s. 6d.

12. An Examination of what has been advanced in relation to

Moral Obligation, in Answer to Dr. Sykes. Pr. 6 d.

14. An Answer to Dr. Middleton's Letter to Dr. Waterland. Pr. 6d.

The above all by Mr. John Clarke, late of Hull, now residing at Gloucester.

15. Fabulæ Æsopi Selectæ; or, Select Fables of Æsop. With an English Translation, more Literal than any yet extant. By H. Clarke, Master of the Publick Grammar School in Islington. Pr. 1 s.

16. Phædri Augusti Cæsaris Liberti Fabularum Æsopiarum, Libri Quinque. Cum Versione Anglica, in qua Verbum de Verbo. quantum fieri licuit, exprimitur, Notis, & Indice; or, The Five Books of Æsopian Fables of Phædrus, Augustus Cæsar's Freedman. With an English Translation as Literal as possible, Notes, and an Index. By the Rev. Mr. Edmund Wayat. Pr. 1 s.

17. Græcæ Sententiæ, e variis Græcorum Libris hinc Inde excerptæ, quibus infuper adduntur Aurea Carmina Pythagoræ cum Epitaphio Adonidis, una cum Latina Versione de Verbo fere reddita. In usum Eorum, qui imprimis sunt Græcarum Literarum

rudes. Opera J. R. A. M. Pr. 1 s. 6 d.

N. B. The Corderius and Esop above-mentioned, are likewise Printed for John Clarke in Duck-Lane.

Translations.

With Literal Translations,

English Notes

and Indexes.

BISHELLE ENERGIES

Series Excellentium Virorum.

E

| 1. | A ILTIADE'S. | Page 22 |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------|
| II. | THEMISTOCLES. | 34 |
| III. | ARISTIDES. | 48 |
| IV. | PAUSANIAS. | 51 |
| V | CIMON. | . 59 |
| VI. | LYSANDER. | 64 |
| VII. | ALCIBIADES. | 69 |
| VIII. | THRASYBULUS. | 85 |
| IX. | CONON. | 90 |
| X | Dion. | 97 |
| XI. | IPHICRATES. | 109 |
| XII. | CHABRIAS. | 113 |
| XIII. | TIMOTHEUS. | 117 |
| XIV. | DATAMES. | 122 |
| XV. | EPAMINONDAS, | 136 |
| XVI. | PELOPIDAS. | 149 |
| XVII. | AGESILAUS. | 155 |
| XVIII. | EUMENES. | 166 |
| XIX. | PHOCION. | 182 |
| XX. | TIMOLEON. | 186 |
| XXI. | REGES. | 192 |
| XXII. | HAMILCAR. | 1'96 |
| | HANNIBAL. | 200 |
| A Contract of the | the of many of the land of the | |

Romanorum.

| XXIV. | M. Por | cius C. | ATO. | | . 216 |
|-------|--------|---------|-------|-----|-------|
| XXV. | Т. Ром | PONIUS | ATTIC | US. | 220 |

CORNELII NEPOTIS VITAE

Excellentium Imperatorum:

Cum Versione Anglicâ, in qua Verbum de Verbo, quantum sieri potuit, redditur:

48

1 9

9507937259552525

Notis quoque Anglicis, & INDICE Locupletissimo.

OR,

CORNELIUS NEPOS's L I V E S

OF THE

Excellent Commanders.

With an English Translation, as Literal as possible: With English Notes, and a Large INDEX.

By JOHN CLARKE, Master of the Publick Grammar-School in Hull.

In Pursuance of the METHOD of Teaching the LATIN Tongue, laid down by him in his Essay upon Education.

The FOURTH EDITION.

LONDON:

Printed for A. Bettesworth and C. HITCH in Pater-noster-Row, and J. Clarke in Duck-Lane; And fold by T. Ryles in Hull, and T. Hammond in York. M.DCC.XXXIV.

EducT 21045. 291.734

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY

GIFT OF THE

CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY OF BOSTON

JAN 4 1937.



THE

PREFACE.

HOEVER duly confiders the vulgar Management of Youth in our Grammar-Schools, will, perhaps, see Cause to wonder, that amidst the Noble Endeavours for the Advancement of Learning, a Right Method of Education has been, in a Manner, wholly overlook'd. Whilst the Great Men in

the Commonwealth of Letters have been bufily and successfully employed in Improving and Carrying on the several Arts and Sciences, they have neglected, what was equally necessary, the Care of Youth: Had this been as duly attended as the Importance of the Matter required, their Labours would have been of vastly more Use to Mankind. Grammars and Notes upon Authors we have in Abundance, indeed, and more by far than are good for any thing; yet these, where they are useful, are only To to such as have made a considerable Progress in the Latin Tongue, but Beginners are left wholly without any proper Helps; nay, so far from being provided with them, that the World but bitherto been insensible of the Necessity of them. Our Great Men have thought Things of this Kind below their Notice: There was more Fame and Credit to be got by Writing for Men than Children, and therefore the latter have been strangely neglected.

Far

No

felo

rea

as

mu

fon

un

W

bu

w

th

fa

fo

P

to

As the Course of Life I have been engaged in has obliged me to turn my Thoughts this Way, I have some Time ago published my Notions as to this Matter in a little Treatile, intituled, An Essay upon the Education of Youth in Grammar-Schools, wherein the Usefulness and Necessity of Literal Translations of the easier Authors of the Latin Tongue, for the Use of Beginners, is pretty fully treated of. A small Share of Sense and Consideration might, in my Opinion, be sufficient to convince any one of that Usefulness and Necessity; but if the Reader wants Satisfaction. I must refer him to that Treatife, for I care not to give myself the Trouble of repeating over again what I have there Said. The Case is so very plain, and the Practice of our Schools To very abfurd, that, whatever Men may think now, I am of Opinion, Posterity, when the World is grown wifer, with respect to the Business of Education (if we may suppose any Memory of the present Method should be conveyed to future Generations) will be a little surprized at the Weakness of their Forefathers. And if Foreigners have in this Case no better Management among It them than we have, the want of Care and Thought in a Matter of Such vast Importance, as the Education of Youth undoubtedly is, is a Reproach to the Age we live in, and will, ere long, be thought fo, whatever some inconsiderate People may now judge of the Matter.

The following Translation of Cornelius Nepos is almost every where Literal, and therefore the Reader is not to expect the Language of it should be very smooth or polite. All that know any thing of the Latin Tongue, know how widely the Diction, or manner of Expression in that Language, differs from that of our own; and how hard it is, in a Translation from the Latin, to keep any thing close to the Letter of the Original, without being bartarous, or unintelligible. My English is, I hope, neither unintelligible, nor absolutely barbarous; but if it appears, here and there somewhat awkard, stiff, or unfashionable, it was impossible it should be otherwise, without taking a Freedom ut-

terly inconfistent with the Design.

This Performance is, in the first place, and principally, intended for such Boys as are not able to read the Author at all without Help; and for such, if I have been so happy as to acquit myself but tolerably well in it, I am sure it will be very helpful, and save abundance of Time, that must wise be thrown away, in tossing over the Leaves of a Dictionary; to little or no Purpose. The Notes are in English, because otherwise they would have been wholly useless to those for whose Benefit they were chiefly intended. I have oftentimes wonder'd at the Fancy

me ed

d.

ls,

s, if e e's f

Fancy of loading the easier Classicks with a vast Number of Latin Notes, where those that could read the Author at all, would but seldom want Help, and those that could not, would be able to read the Notes no more than the Text. Tho' this be as plain as any thing can be, yet the Jest of writing Latin Notes for Beginners has been carried so far, that a learned Irishman has mustled up poor Erasmus in his Colloquies with a large cumber-some Dress of that Kind. The same Gentleman will, perhaps, do as much in Time for Esop and Cordery; nay, he seems to lie under some Obligation to it, if he will go thorough-stitch with his Work, and render his Method of Education compleat.

2. This Book is defign'd likewise for the Use of such, as, having got a pretty good Infight into the Latin Tongue at School. but thro' Disuse have forgot it, are desirous to recover it again. which may be done with a great deal of Ease, by the Help of this, and some other Classick Authors, to be published in the same Manner. One Hour or two employed that way every Day for a Year together, will bring such to read Prose with Ease and Pleasure; after which the Poets will not be difficult for them to understand, by the Help of Juch Notes as they are published with. So that I am not wholly without Hopes, I may have done a Piece of acceptable Service to such Gentlemen, as are desirous to regain the Skill they had acquired in the Latin Tongue at School, but have fince lost it. Few grown People will ever have the Patience to hammer out such a Language as That would require the Latin, by the Help of a Distionary. more Time, than any one in ten thousand either can, or will spare: but in this way of Proceeding, the regaining the Latin Tongue will but be a new kind of Diversion, the World has hitherto been unacquainted with. The Time they need to employ that way, is less than those who are the most taken up with Business, usually spend upon their Pleasures. If such therefore shall think fit to encourage this Way of publishing the Classicks. I shall, if God give me Life and Health, take Care to Supply them with such as are most proper for their Purpose, with all convenient Speed.

3. The Book is not only design'd for the lower Forms in a School, to bring them readily and easily to the Reading of the Latin Professional them readily and easily to the Reading of the Latin Professions, but likewise for the higher Forms, and such as called a them pretty well, without any such Help, as well to bring them to a more compleat and perfect Acquaintance with them in the most expeditious Manner, as likewise to an Imitation of their Stile, by reading the Translation into the Original Latin of the Author. And indeed, I do not think there is

of

re

It

ai

ar

cn

in

of

w

U

P

m

si

a

V

P

27

ti

d

a

0

a

t

6

any other way to bring Boys at School to any thing of a tolerable Latin Stile, but this. Constant Conversation, with a little Help from Grammar, is, in my Judgment, the best and most easy Method of attaining to a ready and proper Use of any Foreign Language. But very little can be done in the way of Conversation at School. For to confine the Boys to the talking of Latin among ft themselves, before they know any thing almost of the Language, is ridiculous, and the most effectual Means, that could pullibly be thought of, to prevent their ever speaking or writing it, with any tolerable Exactness and Propriety: The Speaking of a Language any one has learned to speak pretty well, is the Way to be sure to retain it, as likewise to use it with greater Fluency and Freedom; but that is not what we are here inquiring after, but a Method of attaining a tolerable Propriety in the writing and speaking of Latin. This I never yet knew done, so much as in one fingle Instance, in any School, that has come within the Reach of my Knowledge, or indeed any thing like it. Nay, I have talk'd with very ingenious Men, and good Judges, because Persons of considerable Experience in that way. who lock'd upon the bringing of Boys at School to a true Latin Stile, wholly impracticable. Though I will not fay fo, yet it is certainly a Matter of very great Difficulty, and I question very much, whether any Method that can be taken with them, will be found generally successful, or in any reasonable Time, besides this I here recommend. All the Grammar indeed, necessary for the Purpose, may easily be raught them; but when that's done, the Main of the Difficulty is still behind, as every one is sensible that knows any thing of the Latin Tongue. A ready Use of proper Terms, and of proper Phrases or Forms of Expression upon all Occasions, seems hardly attainable in any reasonable Time, or the longest Term of the Continuance of Boys at Grammar Schools, but in the Method I propose. Literal Translations they are to begin with; and after they have gone through four or five Authors, in the Method of reading fuch Translations into the very Original Latin of the Authors, they are to be advanced to Translations of greater Freedom, wherein the Propriety, Elegance, and Beauty of their English Tongue is kept to with the strictest Regard. This Method of proceeding is next to Conver-sation, and has, in one Respect, the Advantage of it, because they will thus be supply'd with better Latin for English, as oft as they want it, than any, even the greatest Musters of the Latin Tongue could pretend to furnish them with, in the way of Conversation. And though I may, I believe, without Vanity pretend to understand the Latin Tongue, as well as a great many

of my Profession, yet I am not ashamed to own, that I expect to receive a great deal of Benefit my self, from this way of using the Books I propose to publish according to the present Model. It is certainly the most ready, expeditious Method that can be taken at School, to furnish the Mind with a Plenty of Words, and a Variety of Phrases and Expressions for the same Sense: and that without any Danger of Error, which the Use of Disticnaries and Phrase-Books would be attended with: For none indeed can receive any great Benefit from them, for the Writing of Latin, but such as are good Judges in the Language, and are well acquainted with the Idiom thereof already.

4. The Classicks published in this Method, will likewise be of great Use to such Foreigners, as understand Latin, and have

a mind to learn the English Tonque.

able

Telp

ealy

ign fa-

tin

the

uld

ing

ing

the.

ter

ui-

in

ew

as

ng

od

ıy,

112

is

ry

les

e,

le

of

12

le

1-

25

r

0

d

e

e

e

I would not have the Reader mistake my recommending the Use of literal Translations of the Classick Authors, for the several Purposes above mentioned, for a Commendation of my present Performance. It was never so intended by me in the least. It may be very true, that the Classicks literally translated by a skilful Hand, may be highly useful upon all those Accounts; and yet as true, that I am not equal to such an Undertaking. Whether I am or no, must be left to the Judgment of the Learned, by whose Verdict I am content the Matter should be determined. But I am somewhat suspicious the Unlearned will be the most firward to censure. And perhaps a pert Undergraduate will be able to find more Faults in a fingle Life, than his Tutor in them all put together. But I am very little concern'd about the Censure of Such Sort of Worthies. The Esteem of Men of true Learning, Virtue, and Candour, Ishall ever value above every Thing, but those noble Qualifications themselves; but as for the Sneers and Reflections of such as may be destitute of them, I despise them, just as much as I value the former.

I must desire my Reader to take notice, that such Words as I found necessary or convenient to insert in the Translation, either to render the Sense more clear, or the English more smooth, that have none to answer them in the Original, are in

a different Character.

If any one, otherwise satisfied in my Performance, but prejudiced against this Method of proceeding with Boys (for there are unaccountable People in the World) will but please to make Trial of it for one half Year, in which Time, at the worst, it can do no great Harm, if he does not find his Account in it very much to his own Satisfaction, he has my Consent to think and speak of me as hardly as he pleases, and the Nature of the Thing will justify: Let me pass with him for a Fool, that have given my self a great deal of Pains to no Purpose, I neither expect nor desire any Quarter. But if a Boy should be found to go effectually and successfully through the whole Book, in this Method, in less Time, than, without the Help here provided for him, he could possibly read a fourth Part of it (to speak within Compass) I hope I may then be thought to deserve T hanks for what I have already done, and Encouragement for what I

further design in the Jame Method.

I have prefixed before the Lives, Gerard Vossius's Account of our Author. As I do not design it for the Reading of Boys at School in the way of Lesson, but to gratify the Curiosity of such as may be desirous to know something of the Life and Character of the Author they read, many of which may not be able to understand the Latin of Vossius, I have translated it with m re Freedom than I was at Liberty to take with Cornelius Nepos. Is ball in time, if I meet with Encouragement, publish a Classick Author or two, with Translations of the like Kind with this of Nepos's Life.



GER.

GE

vi:

nic

ad N

lig vu bu di lib tu Ita XX 94 cei ur be V A an 0 at 71 V la pl

> ce ce fin

GER. JOANNES VOSSIUS, GERARD VOSSIUS'S LIFE

DE

CORNELIO NEPOTE.

CORNELIUS NEPOS.

ven peEt U go this ided

reak unks

at I

unt Bors

y of

rble

ith

lius

ub-

ike

Ornelius Nepos G ante Cafaris dictaturam, & eo dictatore, & postea

nico Eusebiano refert illum ad annum Augusti quartum. terarum

Ornelius Nepos lived before and under the Dictatorship of Ca-Dictatorship of Cafar, and after it too.

vixit. Hieronymus in Chro- Jerom in Eulebius's Chronicle places him under the fourth Year of Augustus's Reign. Nor shall Nec cuiquam repugnem, col- I much dispute with any one, ligents inde, tum demum di- that may from thence pretend to vulgare ea cepisse opera, qui- infer, that he begun at that Time bus maxime inclaruit. Pa- to publish the Works, he was di erat accola, teste Plinio asterwards so very famous for. lib. iii. cap. xviii. unde Ca- He lived nigh the Po, as appears, tullo epigrammate primo, from Pliny, B. 3. ch. 18. For Italus; Ausonio autem epist. which Reason he is called by Caxxiv. Gallus vocatur. Nempe tullus, in his first Epigram, an quia Italia Transpadana di- Italian; and by Ausonius, in his ceretur Gallia Togata. De 24th Epistle, a Gaul, because that urbe patria quicquam se ha- Part of Italy beyond the Po, was bere comperti, negat Elias called Gallia Togata. Elias Vi-Vinetus, in Auson. Idyll. vii. netus, upon the 7th Idyllium of At Veronensem fuisse, in Le- Ausonius, tells us, he was never andri Alberti Italia lego: uti able to make any Discovery as to of in Cosmographia optimi the Place of his Nativity. But I atque amici simi quondam vi- find in Leander Albertus's Acri, Pauli Merula. Imo, ex count of Italy, that he was a Na-Verorensium historicorum syl- tive of Verona, as likewise in the labo (quem distissimus am- Cosmography of that very worplissimusque Alexander Be- thy Gentleman, and formerly cellus, Veronensis Urbis Can- my very good Friend Paul Mecellarius, fecit, ac illustris- rula. Nay, further I perceive, Innus Comes, Fernandus No- from a Collection of the Hiftogarola, vir ut genere, ita li- rians of Verona, (which that B 2

Historicus hic Ciceronis amicus familiaris a Gellio vocatur lib. xv. cap. xxviii. Chronica scripfisse, testis est idem Gellius lib. xxvi. cap. xxi. In his pro triplici tempore, עושותם, או ויספותם, adrixa. (de quibus ex Varrone, O diximus) tres videtur scripfile libros; ac fingulis unius temporis narrationem effe complexus. Sane tres libros fecille Nepotem, quibus omne avum comprehenderit, liquido testatur Catullus initio Hendecasyllaborum. Nec historicum tempus ab eo solum ese tractatum, indicio est illud Aufonii: Apologos Titiani, & Nepotis Chronica, quali alios apologos (nam & ipla inftar fabularum funt) ad nobilitatem tuam mili. Item. ex eo, quod Tertullianus in Apolegetico adversus gentes (ubi eum inter antiquitatum commentatores difertim reponit) dicit, haut aliud Saturnum, quam hominem, promulgasse. Quod etiam Lac-

terarum studio nobilissimus, very learned and honourable Percum v. cl. Laurentio Pigno- son Alexander Becellus, Chantio, atque is mecum, commu- cellor of Verona, made, and the nicavit) intelligo, natum fu- most illustrious Count Fernand isse Nepotem in Hostilia; qui Nogarola, a Gentleman as con-Vereneusum vicus est, Tacito, siderable for his Learning as Plinio, Cassiodoro, & Antonino Quality, communicated to the in Itinerario memoratus, ho- famous Laurentius Pignotius, dieque Ecclesiastica Veronen- from whom I had the Favour of fum jurisdictioni subditus. a Sight of it; I perceive, I say) that Nepos was born in Holtilia, which is a Village in the Territory of Verona, mentioned by Tacitus, Pliny, Cassiodorus, and Antoninus in his Itinerary, and is at this Day subject to the Ecclefialtical Jurisdiction of Verona. Our Hiltorian is called aliis, libro de arte historica by Gellius, B. 15. ch. 28. an intimate Friend of Cicero, and that he writ a Chronicle, we have the Testimony of the same Gellius, B. 26. chap. 21. And agreeably to that Triple Divifion of Time into Uncertain, Fabulous, and Hiltorical (of which I have given an Account out of Varro and others, in my Treatife of the Art of writing Hiltory) he feems to have divided it into three Books, and in each of the'e, to have comprised a Narrative of each respective Time. For, that Nepos writ three Books, in which he comprehended the whole Series of Time, Catullus, in the Beginning of his Hendecalyllaba, declares in express Terms; and that the biltorical Time was not the fole Subject of his Chronicle, appears pretty tantius tradit lib. i. cap. xiii. plain from this Passage in Au-Reliquit praterea libros illu- sonius: I have sent to your Highfrium virorum, quorum Gel- ness the Apologues of Titian, and Nepus's

li

Ó

li

C

V ti

li

e1

m

n fa

n

9

r

p C

27

b

(

a

n

t

t

r

f

C

rumque factis, qui Ac

e Per-

Chan-

d the

nand

con-

g as

the

tius.

ur of fay)

olti-

the

oned

orus,

rary,

the

Ve-

illed

in-

and

we

ame

And

ivi-

Fa-

iich

t of

tife

ry)

in-

of

ar-

ne.

ks,

he

ul-

n-

ess

cal

ect

ty

u-

1-

rd.

5

lius meminit, lib. xi. cap. viii. Nepos's Chronicle, as containing & Servius in 1 Æn. Eorum another Set of Apologues (for they librum i. xv. O xvi. citat are indeed no better than Fables) Charifius. Ex his habemus as likewise from what Tertulviginti duos exterarum gen- lian in his Apology against the tium imperatores. Cateris Gentiles (when he exprelly reclibris egisse de Romanis hac kons him amongst the Writers of ejus verba oftendunt in extre- Antiquities) says, that he made ma Hannibalis vita: Sed Saturn tobe no more than a Man. nos tempus est hujus libri Which Account Lactantius likefacere finem, & Romano- wife gives of him, B. 1. ch. 13. rum explicare imperatores; He left besides the Lives of sevequo facilius, collatis utro- ral Illustrious Men, which Gelviri lius makes mention of, B. 11. præferendi fint, possit judi- ch. 8. and Servius on the first Operis ejus genuina Eneid. Charisius quotes the 1st, inscriptio patet ex ultimis 15th, and 16th Book; of these hijce prafationis verbis; we have 22 Commanders of Fo-Quare ad propositum veni- reign Nations. And that in his amus, & in hoc expone- other Books he treated of the mus libro Vitas Excellen- Romans, these Words of his in tium Imperatorum. Pra- the latter End of Annibal's Life ter Imperatores seorsim exa- sufficiently shew: But it's now rasse librum de regibus, ar- Time for us to put an End to this gumento hac crunt, qua Ti- Book, and give you the Lives of moleontis vitæ subdit: Hi the Roman Commanders, that, by fere fuere Græciæ gentis du- comparing the Actions of both, the ces, qui memoria digni vide- Readers may judge which ought antur, præter reges; nam- to have the Preference. The que eos attingere noluimus, proper Title of this Work apquod omnium res geltæ le- pears plainly from thele conparatim funt relatæ: Ne- cluding Words of his Preface: que tamen hi admodum Wherefore we shall now proceed funt multi. Externi impe- to the Execution of our Defign. ratores, quos habemus, Æ- and in this Book give an Account milii esse Probi, a multis of the Lives of the excellent Cmcreduntur. Qui error inde manders. That he writ the Lives provenit, quod librario id of several Kings, besides these fuerit nomen, qui vitas eas Commanders, is plain from the partim Jua, partim patris Words following the Life of O matris manu scriptas, Timoleon: These were in a man-Theodofio obtulit. Hoc ita esfe, ner all the Greek Commanders oftendunt verficuli, qui vitis worth our Notice, besides Kings; istis pramitti in MSS. solent. for we had no Design of meddling

dofiani avi quenquam, eorum effe librorum auctorem, abunde arquit pura O Romana dictio. Opinetur aliquis, ut Trogus ab Justino, ita ab Æmilio, qui fub Theodofi? vixit, in compendium effe redactum Nepotem: Sed alind fundet operis concinnitas, O illa prafandi ratio, qua est in Epaminonda vita, ac in Pelopida imprimis, ubi brevitatem justam pollicetur. Attamen sententia bac, licet erronea, minus periculi babeat, dummodo extra controversiam maneat, Amilium omnia de puriffimis Nepotis fontibus haufife. Sane Tulliani esse avi kriptorem, neg; alium quam Nepotem; tum veterum aliquot librorum indicio cognoscitur; tum etiam quod ad Pomponium Atticum (cujus idem regatu de vita Catonis librum fecit) vita ista scribantur: utcunque id in quarto miscellanevrum suorum neget Hieronymus Magius; qui ipla Nepotis prafatione satis refellitur. Accedit & altera ratio. Nam his in libris ea legere est, que opus boc scriptum ese clamant, quo tempore Pompeius, & Cafar, plus poterant, quam libera in Rep. expediret. Ea Lambinus toca congessit, ut nibil attineat illa hic reponere. Nec litris istis de viris illustribus Jolum perfecutus est excellentes

Ac nec Amilium, nec Theo- with them, having already writ their Lives by themselves: And they are not indeed many in Number. The foreign Commanders we have, are thought by many to be the Work of Æmilius Pro-The Occasion of which Mistake was, that the Librarian was fo called, who presented the Emperor Theodofius with thefe Lives, writ in Part by himself, and Part by his Father and Mother: That this is so, is evident from the Verses, which in the Manuscript Copies are usually prefix'd before these Lives. But the Purity of the Diction, which is truly Roman, fulficiently proves that neither Æmilius nor any one elle, in the Days of Theodosius, was the Author of these Books. Some perhaps may think, that as Trogus was abridg'd by Justin, fo was Nepos too by this Æmilius, who lived in the Times of Theodolius: But the Neatnels of the Work, and what he fays in entering upon the Life of Epaminondas, and that of Pelopidas especially, where he promises to be concise, will not allow us to think fo. But however, this Opinion, tho' erroneous, is of no dangerous Confequence, fo long as it is beyond all Dispute, that Emilius took every thing from Nepos. And indeed, that the Writer was cotemporary with Tully, and no other than Nepos, appears fufficiently, as well from the Teltimony of some old Authors, as the Dedication of the Work to Pomponius Atticus (at whole Re-

le

111

C

1

9

7

21

t

C

7

0

chium. Imo verisimile est, inde ese, tum vitam T. quam iftis claudit verbis: 725

Urit

and

im-

lers

ny

ro-

ich

ian

the

ele

elf,

10-

ent

the

ally

But

ich ves

one

ius,

ks.

as

in,

ni-

of

nels

ays

of

10-

roal-

we-

ne-

ile-

nd

ok

nd

co-

no

ffi-

lti-

29

to

leielt lentes imperatures : fed eti- quest the same Person too writ am commentati nibus clares. the Life of Cato) notwith standing Qued argumentum fignat B. Hieronymus Magius denies it in Hieronymus, prafatione de the 4th Book of his Miscellanies, scriptoribus Ecclefiasticis, ubi who is sufficiently consuted by Nepotem inter eos refert, the very Preface of Nepos. We querum exemplo acturus sit have likewise another Proof of de iis, qui scribendo clarue- it: for several Passages in the runt. Egit autem Nepes, Book most plainly evince, that tum de Gracis auctoribus; it was writ at the Time when tum de Latinis. De Gracis, the Power of Pompey and Cxfar colligo inde, qued in Dienis was grown to a Height dangevita dicat, librum fe fecisse rous to the Publick Liberty. Lamde illustribus historicis: in binus has collected the Passages quo inter alia tractarit de to that l'urpose, and therefore Philisto historico. De La- I need not produce them here. tinis, argumento sunt plu- Nor in his Lives of illustrious rima. Nam de Terentio Men did he confine himself to egisse, ex Suetonio scimus such alone as excelled in the Miin Terentii vita, Donato litary Way; but likewise took perperam tributa. Adhac in those that had render'd themprimum de vita Ciceronis selves samous by their Writings. librum Gellius citat lib. xv. as appears from Jerom's Preface cap, xxviii. Euque ex ope- to his Account of the Ecclesiastire fragmentum Hieren mus cal Writers, where he reckons adfert epist. ad Pamma- Nepos among the Precedents he should follow in his Account of fuch as had been famous for Wri-Pomponii Attici, qua ex- ting Nepos treated as well of the stat, tum vitam Catonis Greek as the Latin Authors. As to the Greek, I go upon what he Hujus de vita, & mori- fays in the Life of Dion, where bus, plura in eo libro per- he tells us, he had writ a Book fecuti sumus, quem sepa- of the most considerable Historiratim de eo secimus, roga- ans, in which, amongst others, he tu Titi Pomponii Attici. had given an Account of Philiffus Quare studios catonis the Historian. As to the Latin ad illud volumen relega- Authors, it is many ways evimus: Aperte indicat, eo dent: For we learn from Suenunc de Catone brevius se tonius's Life of Terence, fally agere, quia separatim de ascribed to Donatus, that he had evdem scripserit. Ergo vita given an Account of that Author. illa Catonis, quam paucis Gellius too quotes the first Book perstrictam habemus, majo- of the Life of Cicero, in the 28th

xviii. & Charifius lib. i. tantius adfert lib. iii. Inrum librum ad Nepotem Macrobius citat lib. ii. Sadefideret, longe iis colligendis priorum vicit indu-Striam Andreas Schottus. Hermolaus Barbarus, castigationibus in Plinii lib. xv. cap. xxix. censet libelium de viris illustribus, qui Plinio tribui solet, Cornelii Nepotis esfe, baut Plinii, atque id veteribus codd.

ris pars est voluminis, in quo ch. of his 15th B. And Jerom. Romanorum complurium vi- in his Epistle to Pammachius, ta continerentur. Et sane produces a Quotation from that in antiquissimo codice O- Work. Nay, it is likely that the berti Gifanii ante vitam Life we have of T. Pomponius Attici legebantur hac ver- Atticus, was taken from thence, ba: Ex libro Cornelii as well as that of Cato, which Nepotis de Latinis histo- he closes with these Words: We ricis. Reliquit etiam Ex- have given a larger Account of his emplorum libros, quos ci- Life and Behaviour in that Book tant Gellius lib. vii. cap. we publish'd of him alone, which those that are desirous to be more Alia quoque ejusdem lau- fully acquainted with Cato, may dant veteres, sed non item consult if they please. He plainly quæ ad historiam pertine- declares the Reason why the Acant. Nam ex epistola ejus count he there gives of Cato is so ad Ciceronem quadam Lac- brief, to be his having publish'd his Life by itself before. Wherefit. Divin. cap. xv. Quem- fore the short Life of Cato we have. admodum & Ciceronis ad is the Part of a bigger Volume, Nepotem epistola meminit wherein were contain'd the Lives Tranquillus in Julio cap. of several other Romans. And lv. Ammianus Marcellinus indeed the following Words were initio libri xxv. ac Prisci- read in a most ancient Book of anus lib. viii. Imo & se- Obertus Gifanius, before the Lise cundum Ciceronis epistola- ofAtticus: From Cornelius Nepos's Book of the Latin Historians. He. left behind him likewife Books of turn. cap. i. Quod si quis Examples, which Gellius quotes, fragmenta umnia Nepotis B. 7. ch. 18. and Charifius B. 1. The Ancients commend other Works of his too, that were not historical. For Lactantius produces something out of an Epistle of his to Cicero, in the 15th Chap. of the 3d Book of his Divine Institutions; as Tranquillus, in the 55th Chapter of Julius Cæsar's Life, makes mention of an Epiftle. of Cicero's to Nepos; as do like-. adstrui posse, asseverat. E- wise Ammianus Marcellinus in. tiam Jani hac Parrhafii the Beginning of the 25th Book, sententia fuit. Utrius sit, and Priscian B. viii. Macrobius. dubitari ait Vinetus, nec too B. 2. ch. 1. of his Saturnalia, quotes

a d

ulu

Suet

Me a

ndi

xvi

i A

is

ne

dub

que lum

vice

den

ait

Scri

ver

dul

 M_{i}

tar

epi

7117

ret

te N

\$77

ag

À

Se.

la

A

17

10

il

d

Si

t

t

2

20

a de re statuere quicquam usus est. Imo aliqui, aut Suetonium, aut Tacitum. Ne auctorem putarunt: ut ndicat Gyraldus dialogismo xvi. Sed omnino funt Sexi Aurelii Victoris; ut Jais nunc constat ex editione Andrea Schotti. Non dubito interim, quin pleraque ex Nepote Victor de-Jumserit. Nam quod Ludovicus Vives, lib. v. De Tradendis Disciplinis, Nepotem ait de Gracis solum ducibus scripsise: id satis refellitur verbis Nepotis antea adductis. Vir doctissimus, Jo. Maria Catanaus, commentario in Plinii librum iv. epist. xxviii. que ad Severum scripta est, etiam Daretem Phrygium a Nepote translatum arbitratur. Nempe decepit eum vulgaris emyegon. Attamen of hic aqua hæret Vincto, notis in Auson. Idyll. vii. Negat es-Je, qui certi aliquid de tralatione bac, aufit affirmare. Atqui omnes, quibus ullum in hisce literis judicium est, Jatis vident, nec Daretem illum esse genuinum: nec dictionem ejus Augustaam sapere atatem; sed recen-tiorem mulio. Nepotem autem Cas. Augusti obiisse avo, Plinius testatur, lib. ix. cap. xxxix. Atque hoc fortasse impulit Genebrardum, ut putaret, eum nato jam Christo super stitem fuise: qui O Jacobum Gualterium, cum primum

om,

ius.

hat

the

ilus

ice.

ich

Ve

his

ook

ch

re

ay

ly

cfo

ď

-

e,

ė,

3

quotes the 2d Book of Cicero's Epistles to Nepos. But if any has a Fancy to fee all the Fragments of Nepos, Andreas Schottus has in his Collection of them far exceeded the Industry of all that went before him. Hermolaus Barbarus, in his Emendations upon Pliny, B. 15. ch. 29. thinks that the Book of illustrious Men, which is usually ascribed to Pliny, is Cornelius Nepos's, and not Pliny's, and pretends to fay, that the Thing may be proved from old Manuscripts; which likewise was the Opinion of Janus Parrhafius. Vinetus fays, it is doubted which of them was the Author, and durft not take upon him to determine the Point. Nay, some have been of Opinion, that Suetonius or Tacitus was the Author, as Gyraldus informs us in his 26th Dialogue; but it is certainly Sextus Aurelius Victor's, as is now fufficiently manifelt from the Edition of Andreas Schottus. I doubt not however. but he borrow'd most of what he has from Nepos. For what Ludovicus Vives fays in his 5th Book De Tradendis Disciplinis, that Nepos writ only of the Grecian Generals, is fufficiently confuted by the Words of Nepos quoted above. A very learned Gentleman, John Maria of Catana, in his Commentary upon the 28th of the 4th Book of Pliny's Epi-Itles, which was writ to Severus, fays, that Dares Phrygius was translated by Nepos. The vulgar Title it seems deceiv'd him. Yet here again Vinetus is at a Lois,

Catulli temporibus, fuise cogitarit.

primum tabulas ederet Chro- and pretends to fay, that whemographicas, in eam senten- ther that Translation was Netiam pertraxit. Sed Nepo- pos's, or no, cannot with any tem eo usque atatem prorc- thing of Certainty be determin'd. gaffe, nemo temere dixerit, But all that have any thing of qui tanti eum in literis no- Taste in this kind of Literature, minis jam Tullii, Attici, see plainly, that Dares is a spurious Piece, and that the Style is nothing like that of the Age of Augustus; but is much later. But Pliny informs us, B. 9. ch. 39. that Nepos died in Augustus's Reign. And it was this perhaps made Genebrard think that Nepos was living at the Birth of Christ, who likewise drew over James Gualterius, when he first published his Chronological Tables, to his Opinion. But scarce any one fure will pretend to fay, that Nepos liv'd till that Time, who confiders, that he was a Perfon who made a confiderable Figure for Learning in the Days of Tully, Atticus, and Catullus.

Exc

T.

Au

fui ju ge E VI ta te er га tı ri H 0 6 .



CORNELII



NEPOSS CORNELIUS CORNELII NEPOTIS

Excellentium Imperatorum

A D

EXCELLENT COMMANDERS,

T. POMPONIUM ATTICUM.

To T. Pomponius Attricus.

Auctoris PRÆFATIO.

The Author's PREFACE.



whes Neh anv min'd. ng. of ature, a Ipuyle is

ige of later.

h. 39. itus's rhaps Neth of

over first

Tacarce fay, ime,

Per-Fi-

s of

II

ON dubito fore plerosque, Attice, qui hoc genus Icripturæ leve, & non fatis dignum

bus



Doubt not there will be a great many, Atticus, who will judge this way of Writing too light, and not suffi-

lummorum virorum personis ciently adapted to the Characters judicent; quum relatum le- of these great Persons, when they gent, quis musicam docuerit find it related, who taught Epami-Epaminondam; aut in ejus nondas Musick; er reckon'd among virtutibus commemorari, sal- his fine Qualities, that he danced tasse eum commode, scien- handsomely, and play'd well upon terque tibiis cantasse. Sed hi the Flute. But those will be geneerunt fere, qui expertes lite- rally such, as being unacquainted rarum Græcarum, nihil rec- with the Greek Language, will tum, nili quod ipsorum mo- think nothing right, but what is ribus conveniat, putabunt. agreeable to their own Fashions. If Hi, si didicerint, non eadem these People understand once, that omnibus honelta atq; turpia, the same Things are not benourased omnia majorum institu- ble and scandalous with all Pectis judicari; non admirabun- ple, but that all Things are judg-tur, nos in Graiorum virtuti- ed of by the Usages of our Foresathers; bus exponendis mores eorum lequutos, Neque enim Cimoni fuit turpe, Athenienfium fummo viro, fororem Germanam habere in matrimonio; quippe quum cives ejus eodem uterentur instituto: at id quidem nostris moribus nefas habetur. Laudi in Græducitur adolescentulis quamplurimos habere ama-Nulla Lacedæmoni tam est nobilis vidua, quæ non ad scenam eat mercede conducta. Magnis in laudibus tota fuit Græcia, victorem Olympiæ citari. In scenam vero prodire, & populo esle spectaculo, nemini in eildem gentibus fuit turpitudini. Quæ omnia apud nos partim infamia, partim humilia ato; ab honeltate remota ponuntur. Contra ea, pleraque nostris moribus sunt decora, quæ apud illos turpia putantur. Quem enim Romanorum pudet uxorem ducere in convivium? aut cujus materfamilias non primum locum tenet ædium, atque in celebritate versatur? Quod multo fit aliter in Græcia, nam neque in convivium adhibefedet

thers; they will not wonder that we, in relating the noble Qualifications of the Greeks, have followed their Fashions. For it was not scandalous in Cimon, a very great Man among st the Athenians, to have his * own Sifter in Marriage, because his Countrymen used the same Custom: But that is accounted unlawful according to our Ulage. It is reckon'd a mighty Commendation in Greece for young Men to have a great many Lovers. There is no Widow so noble at Lacedamon, that will not go upon the Stage, if hired with a valuable Consideration. It was reckon'd amongst the greatest Glories to be proclaim'd Conqueror at † Olympia; but to appear upon the Stage, and to be a Spectacle to the People, was a Scandal to no body in the same Nations. All which Things are reckon'd with us partly infamous, partly mean, and far from honourable. On the other hand, a great many Things in our Customs are decent, which are thought scandalous among st them. For which of the Romans is asham'd to bring his Wife to a Feaft? Or whose Wife has not the first Room in the House, and converses with Comtur nisi propinguorum; neg; pany! Which is quite otherwise 212

fed

æd

pe

ni

CO fe

m

ti

0

P e

* That is, by the same Father but not the same Mother, as appears from our Author himself in the Life of Cimon.

⁺ Olympia is a Town of Elis, in the West Parts of Peloponnesus, famous for the Games celebrated there every four Years, by a great Concourse of People from all the Parts of Greece and other Places; and the Persons victorious therein were received, upon their Return into their own Country, with the greatest Honours. These Games were instituted in the Year before Christ 776.

ædium, quæ wwaxwving appellatur : quo nemo accedit conjunctus. Sed plura perfequi tum magnitudo voluminis prohibet, tum festinatio, ut ea explicem quæ exorfus fum. Quare ad propositum veniemus, & in hoc exponemus libro vitas excellentium imperatorum.

that

Duali-

ve fol-

t was

very

nians,

Mar-

ymen

that

ding

'd a

reece

reat

dow

will ired 1. It itest quebear becantirecus, ureat rre laof

ng se he

n-Se n

15

sedet nisi in interiore parte in Greece; for she is neither admitted into a Feast, unless of Relations; nor fits, but in the inner nisi propinqua cognatione Part of the House, which is called the Womens Apartment, whither no body comes, unless ally'd to her by near Relation. But both the Smallness of the intended Volume, and also the Haste I am in to relate the Things I have undertaken, permit me not to Jay more to this Point. Wherefore we shall come to our Purpose, and relate in this Book the Lives of the excellent Commanders.



I. I. MILTIADES, Cimo- MILTIADES, the Son nis Filius, Atheniensis. of Cimon the Athenian.

CAP. I. Iltiades Cimonis filius Atheniensis, quum & antiquil tate generis& glo-

riamajorum, & fua modestia, unus omnium maxime floreret ; eaque ellet ætate, ut non jam folum de eo bene sperare, fedetiam confidere cives pof-

CHAP. I. HEN Miltiades, the Son of Cimon the Athenian, made of all others the greatest Figure, quo rent eas quil dun mir Mil

fun

cep ora

cun fon

cef

eju

rec

ide

fac

de

id

na

A

hi

ni

A

ti

te

fo

both for the Antiquity of his Family, and the Glory of his Ancestors, and his own Modesty; and was of that Age, that his Countrymen might now not only hope well fent fui, talem futurum, qua- of him, but even affure themselves, lem cognitum judicarunt; ac- he would be fuch an one as they cidit, ut Athenienses Cherso- judg'd him upon Tryal; it hapnesumcolonos vellent mittere pened, that the Athenians had a Cujus generis quum magnus mind to send a Colony to the numerus eslet, & multi ejus + Chersonese. Of which kind of demigrationis peterent soci- People, as there was a great etatem: ex his delecti Del- Number, and many desired a phos * deliberatum missi sunt, Share in this Expedition, some qui consulerent Apollinem, chosen from amongst them, were

* The Word deliberatum being taken here in an uncommon Sense, those that follow, viz. qui consulerent Apollinem, seem to have been put in the Margin by some body, to explain the Meaning of deliberatum, and thence, through the Heedlessness of some Copyer of Books, to have crept into the Text; for, without this Supposition, it will be hard, I doubt, to excuse our Author from being guilty of an infipid Tautology.

t Cherionese is a Word originally Greek, signifying the same with Peninsula in Latin; that is, a Place almost surrounded with Water. The Cherionese here meant, was a Part of Thrace, lying

along the Hellelpont.

ving

quibus armis erat dimicanfumerent: Id si fecissent, inoraculi relponfo, Miltiades, cum delecta manu, classe Cherfonefum profectus, quum accessisset Lemnum, & incolas eius insulæ sub potestatem redigere velletAthenienfium, idque ut Lemnii sua sponte facerent, postulasset; illi irridentes, responderunt, Tum id se facturos, quum ille domo navibus proficifcens, vento Aquilone venisset Lemnum: hic enim ventus a septentrionibus oriens, adversum tenet Athenis proficifcentibus. Miltiades morandi tempus non habens, curfum direxit quo fonefum.

\$

quo potissimum duce ute- sent to consult the * Oracle, what rentur. Nam tum Thraces Leader they should above others eas regiones tenebant, cum make use of. For the Thracians at that Time had Possession of dum. His consulentibus no- those Parts, with whom they were minatim Pythia præcepit, ut to fight for it with Arms. The Miltiadem sibi imperatorem Pythoness did expresty order those that consulted her, to take Milcepta prospera futura. Hoc tiades to them as their Commander: If they did that, their Undertakings would be successful. Upon this Answer of the Oracle. Miltiades, with a choice Body of Men, going for the Chersonese with a Fleet, after he was come up to † Lemnus, and, defirous to reduce the Inhabitants of that Mand under the Power of the Athenians, had demanded that the Lemnians would do that of their own Accord; they bantering him, replied, That they would then do it, when he coming by Ship from home, should arrive at Lemnus with the Wind called Aquilo: for this Wind arising from the tendebat, pervenitque Cher- North, is full against those that come from Athens. Miltiades ha-

CAP.

* The Oracles, of which fuch frequent Mention is made in the Writings of the Ancients, where Answers given in the Temples of their Gods, to Queries about future Events, by the Priests, or sometimes by a Priestess, as here, and commonly in Verse. Though these, in the main, were nothing but pure Imposture, carried on by the Roguery of the Priests, in the Name of the Gods; yet there are some Answers upon Record so very furprizing, as give Ground to suspect, that Evil Spirits were suffered sometimes to interpose. The Greeks scarce ever undertook any Business of Importance, without consulting this Oracle at Delphos, which was famous even in foreign Countries. Delphos was a Town in Achaia, not far from the Corinthian Bay. t Lemnus is an Island in the North Parts of the Ægean Sea.

ving not Time to stay, steer don his Course to the Place he was bound for, and came to the Chersonese.

CAP. II. Ibi brevi tempore, barbarorum copiis disjectis, tota regione, quam petierat, potitus, loca castellis idonea communivit: multitudinem, quam fecum duxerat, in agris collocavit, crebrifque excursionibus locupletavit. Neque minus in ea re prudentia, quam felicitate, adjutus elt: nam quum virtute militum devicisset holtium exercitus, fumma æquitate res constituit; atque iple ibidem manere decrevit. Erat enim inter eos dignitate regia, quamvis carebat nomine: neque id magis imperio quam jultitia consequutus. Neque eo fecius Athenienfibus, a quibus erat profectus, officia prællabat. Quibus rebus fiebat, ut non minus eorum voluntate perpetuo imperium obtineret, qui miferant, quam illorum cum quibus erat profectus. Cherfoneso tali modo constituta, Lemnum revertitur: &, ex pacto, poliulat, ut libi urbem tradant: Illi enim dixerant, quum vento Borea domo profectus, eo pervenisset, lese dedituros; fe autem domum Cherfoneli habere. Cares qui tumLemnum incolebant, etsi præter opinionem res ceciderat; tamen non dicto, sed fecunda fortuna adversariorum capti, reliftere aufi non

funt,

CHAP. II. There, in a short Time, the Forces of the Barbarians being routed, having made himself Master of all the Country he went for, he fortified Places proper for Castles; settled the People which he had carried along with him in the Lands, and enriched them by frequent Excursions. Nor was he less assisted in that Matter by good Conduct, than good Fortune: for after he had, by the Bravery of his Soldiers, routed the Enemy's Armies, he settled Affairs with the greatest Equity, and resolv'd to continue in the same Place himself. For he was amongst them invelted with regal Authority, though he wanted the Name. Nor did he compass that more by his Command in this Expedition, than his Justice. Nor did he the less perform all Offices of due Subjection to the Athenians, from whom he had gone. By which means it came to pals, that he held the Government without Intermission, no less by the Consent of those who had sent him, than of those with whom he had gone. Having thus lettled the Cherlonese, he returns to Lemnus, and demands, according to their Promile, that they should surrender. up the City to him: For they had laid, that when coming from Home with a North Wind, he arrived there, they would surrender; but that he now had his Home

ib

X

tit

u

ter

qu

DO

cu

du

lid

is

de

bu

ir

in

ru

or

qu

(p

ho

ad

re

M

m

th

rum redegit poteltatem.

n his

vund

eje.

Short

arba-

made

oun-

ined Jet-

had the

treis he r by

ine:

very

my's

with lv'd

im-

hem ity,

Nur his

ion,

the

due

rom ich

he In-

ent

ban

me. 10-

ind ro-

der. ad

cm

ar-

er;

me

at

funt, atque ex insula demi- at the Chersonese. The * Cariprarunt. Pari felicitate cæ- ans, who at that time inhabited veras insulas, que Cyclades Lemnus, altho' the Bufiness had nominantur, sub Athenien- happen'd contrary to their Expectation; yet being not moved by their Promise, but the good Fortune of their Adversaries, durst not resist, and removed out of the Mand. With the like good Fortune he reduced the other Mands, which are called Cyclades, under the Power of the Atheni-

ferrent -

CAP. III. Eisdem tempo- CHAP. III. About the same time ibus Persarum Rex Darius, Darius, King of the Persans. x Alia in Europam exer- drawing an Army over out of Alia itu trajecto, Scythis bel- into Europe, resolv'd to make war um inferre decrevit; pon-upon the † Scythians. He made a tem fecit in Istro slumine, Bridge upon the River Ister, by qua copias traduceret. Ejus which to draw his Troops over. bontis, dum ipse abesset, He left the Princes, which he had cultodes reliquit principes, brought along with him from \ Ioquos secum ex Ionia & Æo- nia and Æolis, Keepers of that ide duxerat: quibus singu- Bridge, whilft he was away; to is ipsarum urbium perpetua each of which he had given the dederat imperia. Sic enim perpetual Sovereignty of their feputavit facillime se Græca veral Cities. For thus he thought lingua loquentes qui Asiam he should most easily keep under his incolerent, sub sua retentu- Subjection such as spoke the Greek rum potestate, si amicis suis Tongue, that inhabited Asia, if he oppida tuenda tradidisset: deliver'dupthoseCities to be mainquibus, se oppresso, nulla tain dby his Friends, to whom no spes salutis relinqueretur. In Hopes of Security would be left, if hoc fuit tum numero Milti- he was conquer'd. Miltiades was ades, cui illa custodia crede- then in this Number, to whom retur. Hic quum crebri af- that Guard of the Bridge was intrusted.

^{*} The Carians were a People in the South-West Parts of Asia Minor. Their Country was called Caria.

[†] The Inhabitants of the North of Europe and Asia were formerly called Scythians.

Ionia and Æolis were Countries of Asia Minor, lying along the Coasts of the Ægean Sea.

ficeretur, obstitit, dicens, non idem ipfis, qui fummas imperii tenerent, expedire & multitudini, quod Darii regno ipforum niteretur domipoteltate expulsos civibus fuis pænas daturos. Itaque adeo se abhorrere a cæterorum confilio, ut nihil putet iplis utilius, quam confirmari regnum Perfarum. Hujus quum lententiam plurimi eflent lequuti, Miltiades non dubitans, tam multis con-Iciis, ad regis aures cenfilia fua perventura, Chersonefum reliquit, ac rursus Athenas demigravit. Cujus ratio nopere est laudanda, quum quam fuæ fuerit dominationi.

ferrent nuncii, male rem ge- trusted. Here, when frequent rere Darium, premique ab Messengers brought Word, that Scythis: Miltiades hortatus Darius manag'd his Bufiness but est pontis custodes, ne a for- badly, and was hard put to it by tuna datam occasionem libe- the Scythians; Miltiades advised randæ Græciæ dimitterent: the Keepers of the Bridge, that Nam si cum iis copiis, quas they would not let slip an Opporfecum transportaverat, inte- tunity of delivering Greece given riislet Darius, non solum Eu- them by Fortune : For if Darius ·ropam fore tutam, sed etiam should perish with the Army eos, qui Asiam incolerent which he had carried over with Graci genere, liberos a Per- him, not only Europe would be farum futuros dominatione safe, but likewise those who, be-& periculo. Id & facile effici. ing Greeks by Original, inhabited posse: ponte enim rescisso, Asia, would be free from the Doregem vel hostium ferro, vel minion of the Persians, and all inopia, paucis diebus inte- Danger. And that that might riturum. Ad hoc consilium easily be effected; for the Bridge quum plerique accederent, being cut down, the King would Histizus Milesius, ne res con- in a few Days perish, either by the Enemy's Sword, or Want. When most of them came into this Advice, Histiaus the Milesian opposed the Business that the Thing was not done, faying, that the natio: Quo extincto ipsos same Thing was not expedient for them who had the Sovereignty of their Cities, and the People; that their Authority depended upon the Kingdom of Darius, which being destroyed, that they being deposed from their Office, would be punished by their Subjects. Wherefore he was so far from agreeing to the Counsel of the rest, that he thought nothing was more advantageous to them, than the Establishment of the Kingdom of the Persians. As most of them etsi non valuit, tamen mag- followed his Advice, Miltiades not doulting, so many being privy amicior omnium libertati, to the Matter, that his Counsel would come to the King's Ears, quitted the Chersonese, and again remov'd

C

nuu

redi

cis,

dig

qui

par

cit

duc

dec

fan

effe

rui

ex

fid

re

pu

pe

tis

ac

ad

fu

ra

ei

p

ti

q

ti

CAP.

remov'd to Athens: Whose Advice, tho' it did not prevail, yet is mightily to be commended, fince he was more a Friend to the Liberty of all, than his own Authority.

CAP. IV. Darius autem,

queni

that

but

it by viled

that

por-

wen

rius

lrmy

vith

t be

be-

ited D_{0}

all ght

dge

uld by

int.

his

op-

ing

the

tor of

at

non

ich

ng

ld Zs.

772 A,

re be

of

m

85 yel

1,

n

CHAP. IV. But Darius, after nuum ex Europa in Aliam he hadreturn'd out of Europe into rediisset, hortantibus ami- Asia, his Friends advising him to cis, ut Graciam in suam re- it, that he might reduce Greece digeret potestatem, classem under his Authority, fitted out a quingentarum navium com- Fleet of Five hundred Ships, and paravit, eique Datin præse- set Datis and Artaphernes over cit & Artaphernem: hisque it, and gave them Two hundred ducenta peditum millia, & thousand Foot, and Ten thousand decem equitum dedit, cau- Horse; alledging this Reason, fam interferens, se hostem That he was an Enemy to the elle Atheniensibus, quod eo- Athenians, because, by their Asrum auxilio Iones Sardes fistance, * the Ionians had taken expugnassent, suaque præ- † Sardis, and cut off his Garison. sidia interfecissent. Præsecti These Admirals of the King, haregii classe ad Eubœam ap- ving brought up their Fleet to pulsa, celeriter Eretriam ce- & Eubæa, quickly took Eretria. perunt, omnesque ejus gen- and sent all the Natives of that tis cives abreptos, in Asiam Nation, being taken from thence. ad regem miserunt. Inde into Afia to the King. After that ad Atticam accesserunt, ac they came to # Attica, and drew fuas copias in campum Ma- out their Troops into the Plain of rathona deduxerunt. Is ab- Marathon. That is distant about est ab oppido circiter millia Ten Miles from the Town of palluum decem. Hoc tumul- Athens. The Athenians being tu Athenienles tam propin- very much startled at this Alarm, quo, tamque magno permo- so near them, and so prodigious, ti, auxilium nusquam nisi sought for Assistance no where, but D 2

† Sardis was the Metropolis of Lydia, a Country bordering upon Ionia to the Eastward.

§ Eubora is a large Island of the Agean Sea, separated from

Achaia by a narrow Sea, called the Euripus. # Attica was the Country of the Athenians, in the East Parts of Achaia, lying along an Arm of the Ægean Sea, called the Saronick Bay.

^{*} The Ionians were a People of Asia Minor, bordering upon the Ægean Sea, being a Colony of Greeks fent thither by the Athenians, about 1044 Years before Christ.

Philippidemq; curforem ejus ferunt, ut nunciaret quam celeri opus esset auxilio. Domi autem creati decem Prætores, qui exercitui præeslent: in eis Miltiades. Inter quos magna fuit contentio, utrum mœnibus se defenderent, an obviam irent holtibus, acieq; decernerent. Unus Miltiades maxime nitebatur, ut primo quoque tempore caltra fierent: id si factum eslet, & civibus animum accessurum, cum viderent de eorum virtute non desperari; & hofles eadem re fore tardiores, fi animadverterent auderi adversus se tam exiguis copiis dimicare.

CAP. V. Hoc in tempore nulla civitas Atheniensibus auxilio fuit præter Platæenfium; ea mille misit militum. Itaque horum adventu, decem millia armatorum completa funt; quæ manus mirabili flagrabat pugnandi cupiditate: quo factum est, ut plus quam collegæ Miltiades valuerit. Eius enim auctoritate impulsi Athenienles copias ex urbe eduxerunt,

a Lacedamoniis petiverunt: but from the Lacedamonians; and dispatch'd away Philippides, a generis, qui hemerodromi Courier of that Kind, who are vocantur, Lacedamonem mi- called Day-Couriers, to * Lacedamon, to tell them what speedy Affiltance they had Occasion for. But at Home ten Officers were chole to command the Army: among t them was Miltiades. Amonght whom there was a mighty Dispute, whether they should dejend themselves by their Walls, or march to meet the Enemy, and engage them in the Field. Miltiades alone very much infifted upon it, that a Camp should be form'd as Joon as possible: If that was done, that both Courage would grow upon their Countrymen, when they law their Commanders did not despair of their Bravery, and the Enemy would be render'd by the same Means more backward, when they found they durst engage them with Jo Small a Force.

int,

cer

b

arte

re

hife

nul

con

ere

un

mp

clau

OCI

tan

rur

bie

pri

fid

art

pe

de

liu

ta

A

n re

(e

t

CHAP. V. At this Time no State was assisting to the Athenians, besides the † Plataensians; that State sent a Thousand Soldiers. Wherefore, upon their Arrival, they were Ten thousand armed Men compleat; which Army was fired with a wonderful Defire of Fighting. By which Means it came to pass, that Miltiades prevail'd more than bis Fellow Commissioners. For the Athenians, wrought upon by his Autho-

^{*} Lacedæmon was a City in the South Parts of Peloponnesus. t Platza was a Town in Beeotia, about Twelve or Fourteen Miles from Athens, to the North-West.

ant, locoque idoneo castra cerunt; deinde poltero die lub montis radicibus, acie regione instructa, nova arte, vi fumma prælium commiserunt. Namque arbores multis locis erant stratæ, hoc consilio, ut & montium teerentur altitudine, & arboum tractu equitatus hostium mpediretur, ne multitudine clauderentur. Datis, eth non ocum æquum videbat fuis, amen fretus numero copiarum fuarum, confligere cupiebat; eoque magis, quod priulquam Lacedæmonii lubsidio venirent, dimicare utile arbitrabatur. Itaque in aciem peditum centum, equitum decem millia produxit, præliumque commisit. In quo tanto plus virtute valuerunt Athenienses, ut decemplicem numerum holtium profligarent, adeoque perterruerunt, ut Perlæ non caltra, fed naves peterent. pugna nihil adhuc elt nobilius. Nulla enim unquam tam exigua mānus tantas opes proltravit.

s; and

des, a

bo are

Lace-

peedy

n for.

were

rmy:

ighty

d de-

ls, or

d en-

Itia-

upon

rm'd

done.

up-

they

not the

the

ben

bem

20

ni-

25 ;

Sol-

Ar-

nd

Ar-

ful

ich il-

bis

be

125

0-

n

A-

Authority, drew their Troops out of the City, and form'd a Camp in a proper Place; and then the Day following having drawn up their Army at the Bottom of a Mountain over against the Enemy, with uncommon Art, they join'd Battle with the utmost Mettle. there were Trees laid in many Places, with this Design, that they might be cover'd by the Height of the Mountains, and the Enemy's Horse might be hinder'd by the lying of the Trees, that they might not be inclosed by their Numbers. Datis, altho he saw the Place was not convenient for his Men, yet depending upon the Number of his Troops, was defirous to engage; and the rather, because he thought it convenient to fight before the Lacedamonians came to their Assistance. Wherefore he drew out into the Field a Hundred thousand Foot, and I en thousand Horse, and join'd Battle. In which the Athenians prevail'd so much more than the Enemy, by their Bravery, that they routed ten times the Number of Enemies, and so affrighted them, that the Perfians did not make for their Camp, but their Ships. Than which Fight there is nothing as yet more famous; for no Army fo small, ever routed to vast a Force before.

CAP. VI. Cujus victoria, non alienum videtur, quale tum, docere; quo facilius intelligi

CHAP. IV. For which Victory it does not feem improper to inpræmium Miltiadi sit tribu- form the Reader what Reward was given Miltiades, that it may

^{*} The Latin Text is here very much corrupted; and therefore if the Translation appear not to be very good Sense, the Reader will excuse it.

quondam fuerunt rari & tenues, ob eamque caulam glorioli, nunc autem effuli, atque obsoleti: sic olim apud Athenienses fuisse reperimus. Namque huic Miltiadi, qui Athenas, totamque Græciam liberavit, talis honos tributus est in porticu, quæ Pæcile vocatur, cum pugna depingeretur Marathonia; ut in decem prætorum numero prima ejus imago poneretur, isque hortaretur milites, præliumque committeret. Idem ille populus poiteaquam majus imperium elt nactus, & largitione magistratuum corruptus est, trecentas statuas Demetrio Phalereo decrevit.

CAP. VII. Post hoc prælium classem septuaginta navium Athenienses eidem Miltiadi dederunt, ut infulas quæ barbaros adjuverant, bello persequeretur. Quo imperio plerasqua ad officium redire coegit, nonnullas vi expugnavit. Ex his Parum infulam opibus elatam, quum oratione reconciliare non posset, copias e navibus eduxit, urbem operibus claufit, omniq; vineis

telligi possit, eandem omnium be the more easily understood, that civitatum esse naturam. Ut the Nature of all Cities is the epim Populi nostri honores same. For as the Honours of our People were formerly rare and Small, and for that Reason glorious, but now extravagant and worn thread-bare; thus we find it to have been formerly amongst the Athenians, For such was the Honour paid to Miltiades, who deliver'd Athens, and all Greece, in the Piazza which is called Pæcile, when the Battle of Marathon was painted there, that his Picture was placed first in the Number of the ten Commanders, and he encourag'd the Soldiers, and begun the Battle. The Jame People, after they got a larger Extent of Dominion, and were corrupted by the Extravagance of their own Magistrates, decreed Three hundred Statues to Demetrius Phalereus.

hei

tis

uu oido

tiner

conf

afu.

cenf

0

us I

pin

um

OU

iad

dv

ua

av

Ath

ne

ACC

u

bol

ec et

vu

na

ta

die

eo

Ca

lu

ea

æl

di

H

n

lic

0

T

is

CHAP. VII. After this Battle. the Athenians gave the Jame Miltiades a Fleet of Seventy Ships, that he might prosecute in War the Mands that had affifted the Barbarians. In which Command he obliged most of them to return to their Duty; some he took by Force. Being not able by Per-Juation to prevail upon one of these, the Island † Parus too much elated by their Power, he drew his Troops out of his Ships, commeatu privavit: Deinde, block'd up the City by Lines drawn round

t Parus was one of the Islands called Cyclades in the Ægean Sea-

^{*} Demetrius was Governor of Athens about 300 Years before Christ; but being driven from thence, went into Ægypt, where, upon account of his Learning, he was made President of the Mufaum or Academy erected at Alexandria by Ptolemy Soter.

utis propius muros accessit. Juum jam in eo eflet, ut oppido potiretur, procul in conmenti lucus, qui ex infula onspiciebatur, nescio quo elu, nocturno tempore inenfus est; cujus flamma, ut b oppidanis & oppugnatorius est visa, utrisque venit in pinionem, fignum a classiaris regiis datum. Quo facum est, ut & Parii a dedione deterrerentur, & Milades, timens ne classis regia dventaret, incensis operibus, uæ statuerat, cum totidem avibus atque erat profectus, thenas magna cum offentine civium fuorum rediret. Acculatus ergo proditionis, uod cum Parum expugnare pollet, a rege corruptus, inectis rebus a pugna discelliset. Eo tempore æger erat vulneribus, quæ in oppugnando oppido acceperat. taque quoniam iple pro le dicere non posset, verba pro eo facit frater ejus Tifagoras. Causa cognita, capitis ablolutus, pecunia mulctatus elt, eaq; lis quinquaginta talentis æltimata elt, quantus in classem sumptus factus erat. Hanc pecuniam quod folvere non poterat, in vincula publica conjectus est, ibiq; diem obiit lupremum.

d, that

is the

of our

e and

glori-lworn

it to

It the

e Ho-

deli-

ce, in

œcile.

n was

ewas

of the

rag'd

attle.

got a

and

ava-

ates,

es to

ttle.

Mil-

rips,

Var

the

and

urn

k by

er-

of

too

he

ips,

wn

ind

ore re,

u-

eg.

meis ac testudinibus consti- round it, and depriv'd it of all Provisions; and then having erected his * Vinea and Testudo's. came nearer the Walls. When he was upon the Point of taking the Town, a Grove, at a Distance upon the Continent, which was vifible from the Island, by I know not what Chance, was Jet on Fire in the Night time, the Flame of which being seen by the Townsmen and the Besiegers, it came into the Fancy of both, that it was a Signal given by those on board the King's Fleet. By which it came to pass, that both the Parians were diffuaded from Jurrendring, and Miltiades, fearing left the King's Fleet was coming, Jetting fire to the Works he had erected. returned to Athens, to the great Offence of his Countrymen, with as many Ships as he went out with. Wherefore he was impeach'd of Treachery, because when he might have taken Parus, being brib'd by the King of Persia, he had quitted the Siege without doing his Work. He was at that time ill of the Wounds which he hadreceiv din attacking the Town: wherefore, because he could not Speak for himself, his Brother Ti-Jagoras Ipoke for him. Upon hearing his Cause, being acquitted as to Life, he was fined a Sum of Money, and his Fine was set at fifty Talents, which was the Charge they had been at in fitting out the Fleet

CAP.

^{*} I have not translated the Latin Words Vinea and Testudo, because our Language has none to answer them: they were Machines made use of in Sieges to cover the Besiegers.

Fleet. Because he could not pay the Money, he was thrown into the publick Gavl, and there he ended his last Day. ui I

ret:

omn

men

ma. malı

qua

mor

CAP. VIII. Hic etsi crimine Pario elt accusatus, tamen alia fuit causa damnationis. Namque Athenienses, propter Pisistrati tyrannidem, quæ paucis annis ante fuerat, omnium fuorum civium potentiam extimescebant. Miltiades multum in imperiis magiftratibusque versatus, non videbatur posse esse privatus: præfertim cum confuetudine ad imperii cupiditatem trahi videretur. Nam Cherfoneli omnes illos quos habitarat annos, perpetuam obtinuerat dominationem, tyrannufque fuerat appellatus, fed justus. Non erat enim vi confequutus, fed fuorum voluntate, eamque poteltatem bonitate retinuerat. Omnes autem & habentur & dicuntur tyranni, qui potestate funt perpetua in ea civitate, quæ libertate usa est. Sed in Miltiade erat cum fumma humanitas, tum miracomitas, ut nemo tam humilis eflet, cui

CHAP. VIII. Altho' he was accused upon his Miscarriage at Parus, yet there was another Reason of his Condemnation. For the Athenians, because of the * Usurpation of Pifistratus, which had happen'd a few Years before, dreaded the Power of all their own Citizens. Miltiades having been much in Command, and Civil Offices, did not seem capable of being a private Person; especially since be seem'd to be dragg'd by Custom into a Fondnels for Power. For he had held, without Intermission, the Sovereignty of the Chersonese all the Years that he had lived there, and had been called Tyrannus, but was a just one: For he had not compass'd his Power by Violence, but by the Consent of his Countrymen, and had kept his Authority by his Goodness. But all are both accounted and called Tyranni, who are invested with Power for Life, in a State which has before enjoy'd the Hap. piness of Liberty. But there was in Miltiades, both the greatest Humanity, and a wonderful Complailance.

^{*} I translate Tyrannis Usurpation; because though Pisistratus did, by seizing the Government, destroy the Liberty of his Country, and was upon that Score, an execrable Villain; yet he does not appear to have been at all Tyrannical in his Government. The Word Tyrannus was at first us'd in a good Sense, for a King or Prince; then for an Usurper, howsoever he managed his Power, when he had got it, as appears from our Author; and lastly, for a wicked barbarous Prince, though no Usurper.

bay

210 he

20a-Gn

be-

on

i'd he 25. in id te d dd, n-75 rd a be id fs. ed d te 0-25 1i-,

15 is

t d r 11

ui non ad eum aditus pate- sance, that no body was so mean, ret: magna auctoritas apud to whom Access to him was not omnes civitates, nobile no- allow'd. His Authority was great men, laus rei militaris maxi- amongst all the Cities of Greece, ma. Hæc populus respiciens, his Name was famous, and his maluit eum innoxium plecti, Reputation for military Affairs quam se diutius esse in ti- very considerable. The People more. considering these Things, chose rather to have him punish'd, innocent as he was, than to be any longer in Fear of him.



II. THE-



II.

THEMISTOCLES, THEMISTOCLES, the Son of Neoclus the Neocli Filius, Athe-Athenian. niensis.

CAP. I.



U I U S. vitia ineuntis adolescentiæ, magnis lunt emendata virtuti-

bus: adeo ut anteferatur huic nemo, pauci pares putentur. Sed ab initio est ordiendum. Pater ejus Neoclus generolus fuit. Is uxorem Halicarnaffiam civem duxit, ex qua natus est Themistocles. Qui cum minus effet probatus parentibus, quod & liberius vivebat, & rem familiarem negligebat, a patre exhæredatus est. Quæ contumelia non fregit eum, sed erexit. Nam quum judicasset, sine fumma indultria non polle eam extingui, totum se deCHAP. I.

II.



HE Vices of his early Youth were made amends for by his great nen es

cele ep tion nus tus

que

ait

ina dill

tur illu

gra

pu

qu

po

DI

liq

re

cu

ex

tic

ni

po

ce

Q

m

in

CC

re

ti

b

ſe

r

C q r

Virtues; so that no body is preferred before him, and few are thought his Equals. But we must begin at the Beginning. His Father Neoclus was a Gentleman; he married a Lady of * Halicarnassus, of whom was born Themistocles, who being not at all approved of by his Parents, because he lived too fast, and neglected his Estate, he was disinherited by his Father; which rough Ulage did not break his Spirit, but roused him. For as he judged that Blot could not be wiped off, without the utmost Industry, he gave himself intirely to Matters of didit republicae, diligentius Givernment, serving diligently his amicis famæque serviens. Friends, and his own Reputation. Multum in judiciis privatis He was much concern'd in † priversabatur: sæpe in concio- vate Causes, often came into the Allem-

* Halicarnassus was a Town of Caria, a Province in the South-West Parts of Asia Minor.

† Private Causes were such wherein particular Persons only, and not the State or Government, were concerned.

nem populi prodibat: nulla res major fine illo gerebatur: celeriterque quæ opus erant, reperiebat, facile eadem oratione explicabat. Neque minus in rebus gerendis promptus quam excogitandis erat, quod & de inftantibus, (ut ait Thucydides) veriffime judicabat, & de futuris callidissime conjiciebat. Quo factum est, ut brevi tempore illustraretur.

the

arly

a-

eat

220

and

But

ng.

tle-

Ta-

urn

all

be-

eg-

be-

gh

bat

th-

we

of

his

on.

ri-

he

m-

h-

y,

CAP. II. Primus autem gradus fuit capellendæ reipublicæ, bello Corcyrxo: ad quod gerendum Prætor a populo factus, non folum præsenti bello, sed etiam reliquo tempore ferociorem reddidit civitatem. Nam cum pecunia publica, que ex metallis redibat, largitione magistratuum quotannis interiret: ille perfualit populo, ut ea pecunia classis centum navium ædificaretur. Quâ celeriter effecta, primum Corcyræos fregit: deinde maritimos prædones confectando, mare tutum reddidit. In quo cum divitiis ornavit, tum peritiflimes belli navalis fecit Athenienles. Id quantæ faluti fuerit universæ Græciæ, bello cognitum est Persico. Nam quum Xerxes & mari & terra bellum univerlæ inferret Europæ, cum tantis eam copiis invalit, quantas neq; ante, neque postea habuit quif-

Assembly of the People, no great Thing was transacted without him, and he quickly discovered what was needful to be done, and easily laid open the same in his Address to the People. Nor was he less expeditious in the Management of Business, than in the Contrivance; because (as Thucydides says) he judg'd very truly of Things present, and guess'd very shrewdly at Things to come. By which Means it came to pass, that he was very famous in a short Time.

CHAP. II. His first Step in the undertaking of publick Business, was in the Corcyrean War, for the carrying on of which he was made Prator by the People, and made the City more daring, not only for the War then upon their Hands. but for the Time to come. For the publick Money, which came in by the Mines, being lost every Year, by the Extravagance of the Magistrates, he persuaded the People, that a Fleet of an Hundred Ships should be built with that Money; which being quickly effected, he first reduc'd the Corcyreans, and then render'd the Sea Jecure, by chafing the Pirates. In which he both inrich'd the Athenians with Wealth, and likewife render'd them very skilful in Sea-Fights. How much that contributed to the Preservation of all Greece, was visible in the Perfian War. For when Xerxes made War upon all Europe, both by Sea and Land, he invaded it with so great a Force, as neither any one before or fince had; for

lium peditum, equitum quadringentorum millium filerunt. Cujus de adventu quum fama in Græciam ellet perlata, & maxime Athenienses peti dicerentur, propter pugnam Marathoniam: milerunt Delphos consultum quidnam facerent de rebus fuis. Deliberantibus Pythia respondit, ut mænibus ligneis fe munirent. Id responsum quo valeret quum intelligeret nemo, Themistocles perfuafit, confilium esle Apollinis, ut in naves se suaque conferrent: eum enim a Deo fignificari murum ligneum. Tali confilio probato, addunt ad superiores totidem naves triremes, fuaque omnia quæ moveri poterant, partim Salaminem, partim Træzenem asportant: arcem sacerdotibus paucifque majoribus natu, ac facra procuranda tradunt: reliquum oppidum relinguunt.

CAP. III Hujus confilium cebat.

quisquam. Hujus enim clas- his Fleet was a Thousand trus fis mille & ducentarum na- hundred * long Ships, which Two vium longarum fuit, quam thousand Ships of Burthen atduo millia onerariarum se- tended. His Land Armies were quebantur. Terrestres autem to the Number of Seven hundred exercitus eptingentorum mil- thou fund Foot, and Four hundred thouland Horle. Concerning whole Coming, when the News was brought into Greece, and the Athenians were faid to be chiefly aim'd at, because of the Battle of Marathon, they lent to Delphos, to confult what they should do in their Case. The Pythoness answered the Querifts, that they should Secure themselves by wooden Walls. When no body could understand to what that Answer tended, Themistocles persuaded them, that it was the Advice of Apollo, to get themselves, and what they had, on board their Ships, for that was the wooden Wall meant by the God. This Advice being approv'd, they add to their former as many more Ships, with three Banks of Oars, and carry off all their Goods that could be removed, partly to † Salamis, partly to Træzen. They deliver up the Citadel and holy Things to the Priests, and a few old Men to take care of, and leave the rest of the Town.

teb

ma

i f

Lac

T

on di

ho

200

At

tre

du

pr

in

qu

re

en

ne

H

fe

n

er

n

bo

D

fa

d

A

f

11

1

CHAP. III. His Advice difplerisque civitatibus displi- pleased most of the Cities, and they

^{*} The Ships used in Sea-Fights, or Men of War, were of a longer Make than the trading Veffels, and therefore called longe Naves.

[†] Salamis is an Island almost over-against Athens, and Træzen a Town of Peloponnesus upon the Saronick Bay.

cebat, & in terra dimicari they liked rather to fight by Land. eog; loco omnes interierunt. At classis communis Græciæ trecentarum navium, in qua ducentæ erant Athenienfium, primum apud Artimilium, inter Eubœam continentemque terram cum classiariis regiis conflixit. Angultias enim Themiltocles quærebat, ne multitudine circumiretur. Hinc etsi pari prælio discesferant, tamen eodem loco non funt auli manere, quod erat periculum, ne, fi pars navium adversariorum Eubœam superasset, ancipiti premerentur periculo. Quo factum elt, ut ab Artemilio discederent, & ex adversum Athenas apud Salamina claffem fuam constituerent.

truo

Two

at-

were

adrea

idred

whole

was

Athe-

im'd

Tara-

con-

their

vered

bould

Talls

tand

The-

at it

o get

had.

was

the

ov'd.

nany

ks of

roods

arthy

zen.

and and

of,

dil-

and

they

of a

onge

zen

n.

nagis placebat. Itaque mif- Wherefore some chosen Men were i funt delecti cum Leonida sent with Leonidas the King of the Lacedæmoniorum rege, qui Lacedæmonians, to seize * Ther-Thermopylas occuparent, mopyla, and hinder the Barbaongiusque barbaros progre- rians from advancing any fardi non paterentur. Hi vim ther. These could not withstand nostium non sustinuerunt, the Fury of the Enemy, and all died in that Place. But the common Fleet of Greece, confisting of Three hundred Ships, in which were Two hundred of the Athenians, first engag'd with the King's Fleet at † Artemisium, betwixt Eubæa and the Continent. For Themistocles sought a narrow Sea to engage in, lest he should be surrounded by their Numbers. Altho' they came off from hence with equal Advantage in the Fight, yet they durst not stay in the same Place, because the Danger was, left, if Part of the Enemy's Ships should get round Eubea, they should be I distressed by a duble Danger. Upon which Account it came to pals, that they departed from Artemisium, and drew up their Fleet over against Athens by Salamis.

CAP. IV. At Xerxes Ther-Cujus

CHAP. IV. But Xerxes having mopylis expugnatis protinus taken Thermopyla, immediately accessit astu: idque nullis came to the City, and none dedesendentibus, intersectis sa- fending it, slaying the Priests cerdotibus, quos in arce in- which he found in the Citadel, he venerat, incendio delevit. destroyed it by Fire. With the Flame

† Artemisium is a Promontory in the North Parts of the Island of Eubœa.

^{*} Thermopylæ is a narrow Pass betwixt the Ægean Sea and the Mountains, upon the Confines of Thessaly and Achaia.

Ancipiti periculo premi, fignifies, in plain English, to be attack'd in Front and Rear all at once.

fiarii, quum manere non auderent, & plurimi horterentur, ut domos suas quisque discederent, mænibusque se defenderent: Themiltocles unus restitit, & universos esse pares aiebat : dispersos testabatur perituros. Idque Eurybiadi regi Lacedæmoniorum, qui tum fummæ imperii præerat, fore affirmabat. Quem quum minus quam vellet, moveret, noctu de fervis suis quem habuit fidelissimum, ad regem milit, ut ei nunciaret suis verbis, adversarios ejus in fuga este. Qui fi discessissent, majore cum labore & longinquiore tempore bellum confecturum, quum fingulos confectari cogeretur; quos si statim aggrederetur, brevi universos oppressurum. Hoc eo valebat, ut ingratiis ad depugnandum omnes cogerentur. Hac re audita, Barbarus nihil doli subesse credens, pottridie alienissimo sibi loco, contra opportunissimo hossi bus, adeo angulto mari conflixit, ut ejus multitudo navium explicari non potuerit. Victus elt ergo magis confilio Themiltoclis quam armis Græciæ.

Cujus flamma perterriti clas- Flame of which those on board the Fleet being affrighted, not daring to stay, and many advising, that they (bould depart every one to their own Homes, and defend themselves by their Walls, Themistocles alone oppos'd it, and said, that all together they would be a Match for them; but declar'd, that if they separated, they would be ruin'd, and that he affirm'd would be to Eurybiades King of the Lacedamonians, who at that time was in the chief Command. Whom fince he wrought upon less than he could wish, he sent by Night the mest trusty of the Slaves that he had to the King, to tell him, in his Words, that his Enemies were about flying: who, if they (bould depart, that he would dispatch the War with greater Trouble and longer Time, fince he would be oblig'd to pursue them fingly, whom if he attack'd immediately, he might conquer them all in a short Time. This tended to that Purpole, that they might be forc'd to fight all together ugainst their Wills. The Barbarian hearing this Thing, Supposing there was nothing of Fraud in the Case, engag'd the Day following in a Place the most improper for him-Jelf, and on the other hand, very convenient for his Enemies; in fo narrow a Sea, that the great Number of his Ships could not be drawn out to a due Length. Wherefore he was conquer'd more by the Contrivance of Themistocles, than the Arms of Greece,

(

na

an

ia

pr

eri

ep

to

ber

eci

lle

diff

Afi

ei j

me

mi

lia

TH

ed

Sic

cia

luc

vić

nic

Na

mi

ma

mo

lo

mi

Ph

ne

wb

er

CAP. V. Hic Barbarus, etfi nale rem gesterat, tamen pprimere posset hostes. Inerim tamen ab eodem gradu epulfus elt. Nam Themitocles verens, ne bellare erseveraret, certiorem eum ecit, id agi, ut pons, quem lle in Hellesponto fecerat, dissolveretur; ac reditu in Asiam excluderetur: Idque i persuasit. Itaque qua sex mensibus iter fecerat, eadem minus diebus triginta in Aliam reverlus elt: seque a Themiltocle non luperatum, led conservatum judicavit. sic unius viri prudentia Græcia liberata est, Europæque luccubuit Asia. Hæc altera victoria, quæ cum Marathohio possit comparari tropzo. Nam pari modo apud Salamina parvo numero navium, maxima post hominum memoriam classis est devicta.

l the

ring

that

e to

fend

he-

aid.

be a

ir'd.

ould

m'd

g of

hat

and.

less

· 6y

rves

tell

ne-

, if

uld

iter

? he

bem

me-

all

d to

t be

in/t

ar-

was

ale,

na im-

ery

2 10

eat

be

th.

ore les,

AP.

CHAP. V. Here altho' the Barbarian had manag'd his Bufiness antas habebat reliquias co- but badly, yet he had fuch coniarum, ut etiam cum his siderable Remains of Forces, that even with those he might have conquer'd his Enemies. Notwithstanding in the mean time he was driven from his * Stand by the same Person. For Themistocles fearing lest he should continue the War, made him acquainted, that it was intended, that the Bridge which he had made over the Hellespont. (bould be broke down, and be prevented from returning into Aha. And that he persuaded him was certainly fo. Wherefore he return'd into Asia, in less than thirty Days, the same Way by which he had made his March thither in no less than fix Months; and judg'd himself not conquer'd, but sav'd by Themistocles. Thus, by the Prudence of one Man, Greece was deliver'd, and Asia fell under Europe. This is another Victory that may be compar'd with the Victory of Marathon; for the greatest Fleet, fince we have had any History of Mankind, was conquer'd in the like manner at Salamis, with a small Number of Ships.

rentur,

CAP. VI. Magnus hoc bel- CHAP. VI. Themistocles was lo Themistocles fuit, neque great in this War, and no less in minor in pace. Quum enim Peace. For whereas the Atheni-Phalereo portu neq; magno, ans made use of the Phalerean neque bono Athenienses ute- Harbour, neither great nor good, by

^{*} This is a Metaphor taken from Gladiators or Fencers, who, when oblig'd to quit their Stand or Ground, were said gradu dejice, or gradu defelli.

enfium restituit præcipuo suo periculo. Namque Lacedæmonii causam idoneam nacti, propter excursiones barbarorum, qua negarent opportere extra Peloponnelum ullain urbem haberi, ne essent loca munita que hostes posfiderent: Athenienses ædificantes prohibere funt conati. Hoc longe alio spectabat, atque videri volebant. Athenienses enim duabus victoriis, Marathonia & Salaminia, tantam gloriam apud omnes gentes erant confequuti, ut intelligerent Lacedæmonii de principatu fibi cum his certamen fore : quare eos quam infirmissimos effe volebant. Postquam autem audierunt muros instrui, legatos Athenas miserunt, qui id fieri vetarent. His præsentibus desierunt, ac se de ea re legatos ad eos misfuros dixerunt. Hanc legationem suscepit Themistocles, & lolus primo profectus est: reliqui legati, ut tum exirent, quum satis altitudo muri exstructa videretur, præcepit: atque ut interim omnes lervi atque liberi opus face-

rentur, hujus confilio triplex by his Advice a triple Harbour Piraci portus constitutus est: was form'd at * Pyracus, and that isque mænibus circundatus, was surrounded with a Wall; fo ut iplam urbem dignitate that it equall'd the City in Beauequipararet, utilitate supera- ty, and exceeded it in Usefulnes: ret. Idemque muros Atheni- and the same Man rebuilt the Walls of the Athenians, at his own particular Hazard. For the Lacedamonians having got a fine Pretence, by reason of the Inroads of the Barbarians, whereupon to deny that any City ought to be kept without Peloponnesus, that there might be no fortify'd Places which the Enemy might possels themselves of, endeavour'd to hinder the Athenians from building. This tended to quite another Purpose, than they were willing should appear. For the Athenians, by the two Victories of Marathon and Salamis, had got so much Glory among st all Nations, that the Lacedamonians were sensible they should have a Dispute with them for the Mastery. Wherefore they had a mind they (bould be as weak as possible. But after they heard the Walls were a building, they sent Ambadors to Athens, to forbid that to be done. Whilft they were present, they gave over, and said, they would send Embassadors to them about that Affair. Themistocles undertook this Embassy, and went alone at first: he order'd that the rest of the Embassadors should then set forward, when the Height of the Wall

cer

of

bl

don

ita

Ru

mur

nne

C

nte

it,

it

dua

ere

C

ac

us

ue

eri

equ

iif

fle

Lac

er

riu

cor

lata

OS.

mit

ber

ren

tin

tre

ho

fur

T

eif

La mi

rei

parce

^{*} Pyræeus was a Town at the Mouth of the River, upon which Athens stood, and about five Miles from that City.

cerent : neque ulli loco rcerent, five facer effet, five ofanus, five privatus, five blicus: fed undique, quod oneum ad muniendum tarent, congererent. Quo ftum est, ut Atheniensium uri ex facellis sepulchrisne constarent.

bour

t hat

; 10

eau-

es:

the

his

the

fine

oads

n to o be

t hat

laces

offels

to

ild-

an-

were

the

ries

had

all

ians

ve a

afte.

nind

ible.

alls

Am-

rbid

they

wer,

Em-

Af-

this

irst :

the

for-

the

Vall

hick

CAP. VII. Themistocles it, adire ad magistratus nodiffet non multum superelle munitionis, ad Ephoros acedæmoniorum accessit, enes quos fummum impenum erat: atque apud eos contendit, falsa his esse deata, quare æquum esse illos, viros bonos nobileíque beretur, qui rem explorarent: interea se obsidem retinerent. Gestus est ei mos, tresque legati functi summis honoribus, Athenas missi funt. Cum his collegas fuos Themistocles justit proficisci, eilque prædixit, ut ne prius Lacedæmoniorum legatos di-

Wall feem'd pretty well advanced; and in the mean time, that all, Slaves and Freemen, sould work. and spare no Place, whether it was facred or profane, whether private or publick; but get together from all Hands what they thought proper to build with, From whence it came to pass, that the Walls of the Athenians confifted of Chapels and Sepulchres.

CHAP. VII. But Themistocles. ntem ut Lacedæmonem ve- as soon as be came to Lacedemon. would not wait upon the Magihit; & dedit operam ut strates, and did his Endeavour to quam longissime tempus du- spin out the Time as long as poseret, causam interponens, fible, alledging this Reason, that collegas exfpedare. Quum he waited for his Collegues. When acedæmonii quererentur o- the Lacedæmonians complained us nihilominus fieri, eum- that the Work went on nevertheue ea re conari fallere, in- less, and that he endeavour'd to erim reliqui legati funt con- deceive them in that Matter, in equuti; a quibus quum au- the mean time the rest of the Embassadors came up: from whom when he had heard, that not much of the Wall remain'd to be done. he went to the Ephori of the Lacedamonians, in whom the Supreme Power was vested, and avers before them, that a falle Account had been given them, wheremittere, quibus fides adhi- fore it was but reasonable for them to fend honest Men, and Gentlemen, to whom Credit might be given, to examine into the Matter: in the mean time they might keep him as an Hostage. He was comply'd with, and three Embassadors, that had bore the highest Offices, were fent to Athens. Themistocles ordered his Collegues to go along with them, and warned mitterent, quam iple effet them, that they should not dismiss remissus. Hos postquam Athenas

Lacedæmoniorum adiit, & apud eos liberrime profeffus elt, Athenienies, fuo confilio, quod communi jure gentium facere poffent, deos publicos, fuolque patrios ac penates, quo facilius ab holte possent defendere, muris sepsisse: neque eo, quod inutile esset Græciæ, fecisse. Nam illorum urbem, ut propugnaculum, oppositam elle barbaris, apud quam jam bis classis regia feciflet naufragium. Lacedæmonios autem male & injuste facere, qui id potius intuerentur, quod iplorum dominationi, quam quod universæ Græciæ utile eslet. Quare, fi fuos legatos recipere vellent, quos Athenas milerant, le remitterent, aliter illos nunquam in patriam estent recepturi.

thenas pervenisse ratus est, the Embassadors of the Lacedaad magiltratum senatumque monians, before he was fent back again. After he thought they were got to Athens, he went to the Magistrates and Senate of the Lacedemonians, and very frankly declar'd before them, that the Athenians, by his Advice, had inclosed, within Walls, their publick Gods, their Country Gods, and Houshold Gods, that they might the more easily defend them from an Enemy, which they might have done by the common Law of Nations; nor had they done therein what was useless to Greece, for their City was placed as a Bulwark against the Barbarians, at which the King's Fleet had twice Juffer'd Shipwreck. And that the Lacedamonians acted ill and unjustly, who more regarded that which was useful to promote their own Dominion, than what was for the Interest of all Greece. Wherefore, if they had a mind to receive their Embassadors again, which they had fent to Athens, they must send him tack; otherwife they would never receive them into their Country again.

Milt

giis

habi

quu

virt

tate

lega

qui

ren

rege

opp

crin

elt

vit,

se A

den

pri

ver

se .

&

ad

reg

tiu

cui

re

lig

fili

pu

TIU

tu

de qu

pr

ni

ex

ce qı

€

CAP. VIII. Hic tamen non effugit civium fuorum invidiam: Namque ob eundem timorem, quo damnatus erat Milti-

CHAP. VIII. Yet he did not escape the Odium of his Countrymen: for being turn'd out of the City by the * Votes of the Shells, from

^{*} The Athenians, when they became jealous of any of their great Men, as dangerous to the publick Liberty, used to banish them for ten Years. The Way of voting upon that Occasion was, by writing the Person's Name upon a Shell, called in Greek Offracon, from whence this fort of Banishment was called Oftracitm.

qui eum ablentem accufarege Perfarum ad Græciam opprimendam feciflet. Hoc crimine ablens proditionis elt damnatus. Id ut audivit, quod non fatis tutum le Argis videbat, Corcyram demigravit. Ibi cum ejus principes civitatis animadvertiflet timere, ne propter fe bellum his Lacedæmonii & Athenienses indicerent, ad Admetum Molosforum regem, cum quo ei holpitium fuerat, confugit. Huc cum venisset, & in præsentia rex abeflet, quo majore religione se receptum tueretur, hliam ejus parvulam arripuit, & cum ea le in facrarium, quod summa colebatur ceremonia, conjecit: inde non prius egresius est, quam rex eum data dextra in fidem reciperet: quam præltitit. Nam cum ab Athenienfibus & Lacedæmoniis exposceretur publice, supplicem non prodidit; monuitque, ut consuleret sibi: difficile

ceda-

back

they

Wat to

f the

ank-

the

bad

pub-

and

right

from

bave

Na-

rein

for

Bul-

, at

vice

hat

and

hat

beir

was

ece.

l to

un,

ns,

er-

ive

208

ry-

he

ls,

m

ir sh

k

d

Miltiades, testarum suffra- from the Same Jealousy upon which giis e civitate ejectus, Argos Miltiades had been condemn'd, habitatum concessit. Hie he went to * Argos to dwell. As quum, propter multas ejus he lived here in great Honour, virtutes magna cum digni- because of his many excellent tate viveret, Lacedamonii Qualities, the Lacedamonians legatos Athenas miserunt, sent Embassadors to Athens, to accuse him in his Absence, for rent, quod societatem cum having made an Agreement with the King of the Persians, to Jubdue Greece. Upon this Charge he was condemn'd in his Absence for Treason. As soon as he heard that, because he saw he should not be safe enough at Argos, he remov'd to † Corcyra. There, when he observ'd the great Men of that State to be afraid, lest the Athenians and Lacedamonians (bould proclaim War against them upon his Account, he fled to Admetus King of the Molossi, with whom he had a Friendship. After he was come bither, and the King at that time was absent, that he might Jecure himself upon his Reception with a stronger Obligation of Religion, he took his little Daughter, and threw himself with her into a Chapel, which was regarded with the utmost Veneration. He came not out from thence, till the King, giving him his right Hand, took him under his Protection: which he made good. For when he was publickly demanded by the Athenians and Lacedamonians, he did not betray his Refugee, and warned

* Argos was a City in the North Parts of Peloponnesus.

t Corcyra is an Island upon the Coast of Epire, now called Corfu, and belongs to the Venetians. The Molossi were a People of Epire. .

Atheniensium erat exercitus, sensit Themistocles, si eo pervenisset, sibi esse pereundum. Hac necessitate coactus, domino navis, quis sit, aperit, multa pollicens, si se conservasset. At ille clariffimi viri captus misericordia, diem noctemque procul ab infula in falo navem tenuit in Anchoris, neque quenquam ex ea exire passus est: inde Ephefum pervenit, ibique Themiltoclem exponit: cui ille pro meritis gratiam postea retulit.

CAP. IX. Scio plerosque ita scripsisse, Themistoclem Xerxe regnante in Affam transiisse. Sed ego potissimum Thucydidi credo, quod ætate proximus erat, de his, qui illorum temporum hiltoriam reliquerunt, & ejusdem civitatis

ficile enim esse, in tam pro- warned him to provide for himpinquo loco tuto eum ver- self, for it would be difficult for sari. Itaque Pydnam eum him to be safe in so near a Place. deduci justit, & quod fatis Wherefore he order'd him to be effet præsidii dedit. Hac re conducted to Pydna, and gave audita, hic in navim omni- him what Guard was sufficient, bus ignotus ascendit: quæ This Thing being heard, he went cum tempestate maxima aboard a Ship, unknown to all Naxum ferretur, ubi tum there; which being driven by a very great Storm for * Naxus, where at that time was an Army of the Athenians, Themistocles was sensible, if he came there, he must perish. Being forced by this Necessity, he discovers to the Master of the Vessel, who he was, promising him many Things, if he would lave him. And he, being seiz'd with Pity of this most famous Man, kept the Ship Day and Night a great Distance from the Mand, in the main Sea, at Anchor, nor did he suffer any body to go out of it. After that he came to † Ephesus, and there lands Themistocles, to whom he afterwards made a Requital according to his Deferts.

Liv

ad at

m

ac

ni

tu

tu

m

pi

tt

CI

t

a

CHAP. IX. I know that most Authors have writ, that Themistocles went over into Asia, whilst Xerxes was reigning: But I trust Thucydides above others, because he was in Time the nearest to him of those who have left the History of those Times, and of the Same City.

* Naxus is an Island of the Ægean Sea, one of those call'd Cyclades.

t Ephelus was a famous City in that Part of Alia Minor call'd Ionia, near the Sea.

himult for Place. missis Themistocles veni to be ad te, qui plurima male omnium Graiorum in domum lcient. tuam intuli, quum mihi newent cesse fuit adversus patrem to all tuum bellare, patriamque n by a meam defendere. Idem multo axus, plura bona feci, postquam in Army tuto ipse ego, & ille in peri-(tocles culo esse cœpit. Nam quum re, he in Asiam reverti nollet, pray this lio apud Salamina facto, li-Materis eum certiorem feci, id was, agi, ut pons, quem in Hellesif he ponto fecerat, disolveretur, being A faatque ab hostibus circumiretur. Quo nuncio ille peri-Day culo est liberatus. Nunc aufrom tem ad te confugi exagitatus a, at a cuncta Gracia, tuam pebody tens amicitiam: quam si ero it he adeptus, non minus me bonum ands amicum habebis, quam forftertem ille inimicum expertus ding est. Ea autem rogo, ut de his rebus, de quibus tecum colloqui volo, annum mihi molt temporis des, eoque transacto, emi-

> CAP. X. Hujus rex animi magnitudinem admirans, cupiensque talem virum sibi conciliari, veniam dedit. Ille apud

me ad te venire patiaris.

hilft

trust

ause him

tory ame

City.

ıll'd

all'd

civitatis fuit. Is autem ait, City. But he says, that he came ad Artaxerxem eum venisse, to Artaxerxes, and sent a Letter atque his verbis, epistolam to him in these Words: I Themiltocles am come to you, who of all the Greeks brought the most Evils upon your Family, when it was necessary for me to fight against your Father, and defend my Country. I the same Man did him much more Service, after I was in Safety, and he began to be in Danger. For when he intended not to return into Alia, after the Battle was fought at Salamis, I made him acquainted by a Letter, that it was intended that the Bridge which he had made over the Hellespont should be broken down, and he inclosed by his Enemies. By which Advice he was delivered from Danger. But now I have fled to you, being perfecuted by all Greece, begging your Friendship: which if I shall obtain, you shall find me a no less good Friend, than he experienced me to be a gallant Enemy. And therefore I beg of you, that you would allow me a Year's Time for the Business. concerning which I defire to talk with you, and after that's palt, you would fuffer me to wait upon you.

CHAP. X. The King admiring the Greatness of his Mind, and desiring to have such a Man gain'd over effectually to him, granted omne id tempus literis ser- him the Favour. He spent all monique Persarum dedit: that Time in the Books and Lanquibus adeo eruditus elt, ut guage of the Perfians, in which he multo commodius dicatur was so perfectly instructed, that he

Quæ ei panem præberet : ex qua regione quinquaginta ei Lampfacum, unde vinum fumeret: Myuntem, ex qua obsonium haberet. Huius ad nostram memoriam monumenta manserunt duo: fepulchrum, prope oppidum, in quo est sepultus: statuz in foro Magnefix. De cujus morte multis modis apud plerosque scriptum est. Sed nos eundem potissimum Thucydidem autorem pronegat fuifle famam, venenum fua sponte sumpsisse, quum fe, que regi de Gracia opab

apud regem verba fecifie, he is faid to have spoke before the quam hi poterant, qui in King much more handsomely than Perside erant nati. Hic those could, who were born in quum multa regi effet polli- Persia. After he had promised citus, gratissimumque illud, the King many things, and that fi fuis uti confiliis vellet, il- which was the most agreeable of lum Graciam bello oppres- all, that if he would follow his furum : magnis muneribus Advice, he should conquer Greece ab Artaxerxe donatus in by War; being presented with Asiam rediit, domicilium- great Gifts by Artaxerxes, he que Magnesiæ sibi constituit. return'd into Afia, and fix'd his Namque hanc urbem ei rex Habitation at * Magnefia. For donarat, his usus verbis, the King had given him this City, using these Words, To furnish him with Bread; out of which talenta quotannis redibant Territory fifty Talents came in to him yearly: † Lampsacus, from whence he might have his Wine: Myus, from whence he might have his other Provisions. Two Monuments of him have continued to our Times; his Sepulchre nigh the Town in which he was buried, his Statues in the Forum of Magnefia. Concerning whose Death an Account is given afterdifferent Manners in most Authors. But we approve of the bamus, qui illum ait Magne- Same Author Thucydides above fix morbo mortuum: neque others, who says, that he died of a Disease at Magnesia. Nor does he deny, that there was a Report, that he took Poison voprimenda pollicitus esset, luntarily, because he despaired of præstare posse desperaret. I- being able to perform what he dem offa ejus clam in Attica had promised the King, about CO12-

t Lampfacus was a Town of Mysia Minor, in Asia Minor, near the Hellespont.

Myus was a Town of Ionia, not far from Magnelia.

^{*} Magnesia was a Town of Asia Minor, in that Part of it called Ionia, near the River Maander.

didit.

e the

than

2 in nifed

that

le of

bis reece with , he t his For Cinish bich n to rom me: ight Two atihre was um bose fter-Authe ove ied Vor sa votof he out 012-

led

ear

b amicis esse sepulta, quo- conquering Greece. The same Man niam legibus non concede- has left upon Record, that his retur, quod proditionis esset Bones were privately buried in damnatus, memoriæ pro- Attica by bis Friends, because it was not allow'd by the Laws, seeing he had been condemn'd for Treason.



III. ARIS-

III.

ARISTIDES, Ly- ARISTIDES, fimachi Filius, Athe- Son of Lyfimachus the Athenian.

III.

niensis.

CAP. I.

Ristides, Lysima-chi filius, Atheniensis, æqualis fere fuit Themistocli-

Itaque cum eo de principatu contendit. Namque obtrectarunt inter le. In his autem cognitum est quanto antistaret eloquentia innocentiæ. Quanquam enim adeo excellebat Ariftides abstinentia, ut unus post hominum memoriam, quod quidem eft. Qui quidem quum intelligeret reprimi concitaCHAP. I.

Ristides, the Son of Lyfimachus the Athenian, was almost of the same Age with Themistocles. cere ut J app nor nor Xei dit,

era

pat

pus na,

pœ

tor

Pla

do

exe

qu

re

qu

ria

tis

pr

fac

m

m

M fu

ac ar

te

n

p

fa

n

A

2

b

f

1

Wherefore he contended with him for the Superiority. For they endeavour'd to lessen one another. And it was visible in them, how much Eloquence out-does Innocence. For tho' Aristides did ex-cel so much in Justice, that he alone, fince the first Accounts of Mankind that we indeed have nos audiverimus, cognomine heard of, was called by Sirname JUSTUS fit appellatus: the JUST: yet being overtamen a Themistocle colla- born by Themistocles by that befactus testula illa, exilio Shell, he was punish'd with the decem annorum mulctatus Banishment of ten Years. Who truly, when he found that the incens'd People could not be retam multitudinem non pol- strain'd, and going off, observ'd se, cedensque animadverte- one writing, that he should be baret quendam scribentem, ut nish'd his Country; he is said to patria pelleretur, quæsisse have enquired of him, Why he ab eo dicitur, Quare id fa- did it? or, What Aristides had ceret? aut, Quid Aristides done, for which he should becommififiet, cur tanta poe- thought worthy of so great a na dignus duceretur? Cui Punishment? To whom he reille respondit, Se ignorare ply'd, That he did not know Aristidem, sed sibi non pla- Aristides, but that it did not pleale

cere

appellaretur. Hic decem annorum legitimam pœnam non pertulit. Nam postquam Xerxes in Græciam descendit, sexto fere anno poltquam erat expulsus, plebiscito in patriam reltitutus est.

the

the

Ly-

an,

me

les.

im

bey

er.

wo

20-

x-

he

of

ve

ne

y-

at

he

bo

be

e-

d

7-

to

be

d

le-

a

U

t

CAP. II. Interfuit autem pugnæ navali apud Salamina, quæ facta elt priulquam pæna liberaretur. Idem prætor fuit Atheniensium apud Platæas, in prælio quo Mardonius fusus, barbarorumq; exercitus est interfectus. Neque aliud est ullum hujus in re militari illustre factum, quam hujus imperii memoria: Jultitiæ vero & æquitatis & innocentiæ multa. Imprimis, quod ejus æquitate factum elt, quum in communi classe estet Græciæ simul cum Paufania, quo duce Mardonius erat fugatus, ut fumma imperii maritimi a Lacedemoniis transferretur ad Athenienses. Namque ante id tempus, & mari & terra duces erant Lacedæmonii. Tum autem & intemperantia Paulaniæ, & justitia factum est Aristidis, ut omnes fere civitates Græciæ ad Athenienfium focietatem le applicarent, & adversus barbaros, hos duces deligerent libi, quo facilius repellerent, ii forte bellum renovare conarentur.

cere quod cupide elaborasset, please him, that he had laboured ut præter cæteros JUSTUS so earnestly to be called JUST. above other People. He did not Suffer the legal Punishment of ten Tears. For after Xerxes came into Greece, about the fixth Tear after he had been banish'd, he was restor'd to his Country by a Decree of the People.

> CHAP, II. He was present too at the Sea-fight at Salamis, which was fought before he was releas'd from his Punishment. The same Man was Commander of the Athenians at Plataa, in the Battle in which Mardonius was routed, and the Army of the Barbarians cut off: Nor is there any other illustrious Action of his in military Affairs, befides the Account of this Command: But there are a great many Instances of his Justice, Equity, and Innocence. first place, that it was brought about by his Justice, when he was in the common Fleet of Greece, together with Pausanias, by which General Mardonius had been routed, that the chief Command at Sea was transferr'd from the Lacedamonians to the Athenians: For before that Time, the Lacedsemonians were Commanders both by Sea and Land; but then it came to pass, through the unjust Behaviour of Paulanias, and the Justice of Aristides, that almost all the Cities of Greece apply'd themselves to the Alliance of the Athenians, and chose them for their Leaders against the Barbarians, that they might the more easily repulse them, if perhaps they

they bould endeavour to renew the War.

CAP. III. Ad classes ædificandas, exercitusque comparandos, quantum pecuniæ quæque civitas daret, Ariltieret. Ejus arbitrio quadrinquotannis Delum funt collata. Id enim commune ærarium esse voluerunt. Quæ omnis pecunia postero tempore Athenas translata elt. Hic qua fuerat abstinentia. nullum est certius indicium, quam quod quum tantis rebus præfuisset, in tanta paupertate decessit, ut qui efferretur, vix reliquerit. Quo factum est, ut filiæ ejus publice alerentur, & de communi ærario dotibus datis, collocarentur. Decessit autem fere post annum quartum quam Themiltocles Athenis erat expullus.

CHAP. III. Aristides was pitch'd upon to appoint how much Money every City Should furnish for the building of Fleets, and the raising des delectus est, qui constitu- of Armies. By his Order Four hundred and fixty Talents were genta & sexaginta talenta carried to * Delus every Year. For they ordain'd that to be the common Treasury. All which Money, Some Time after, was remov'd to Athens. Of how great Justice he was, there is no more certain Proof, than that, the' he had commanded in such great Affairs, he died in so great Poverty, that he scarce left wherewith he might be buried. Whence it came to pass, that his Daughters were maintain'd at the publick Charge, and were dispos'd of in Marriage, their Fortunes being paid out of the common Treasury. He died about the fourth Year after Themistocles was tanish'd Athens.

ut

tii

lu

pu

du

gi

ge

Pe

CO

m

tin bu na

eo

lio rii jo m qu de iff

th

^{*} Delus is an Island of the Ægean Sea, one of the Cyclades, formerly very famous for an Oracle of Apollo.



renew

pitch'd Money or the railing

Year.

which was

great t Po-

pubs'd of

Year zish'd

ades,

Four were

be the

great bu' be

herehence rugh-

being isury.

1 U-

IV. II. PAUSANIAS PAUSANIAS, the Lacedæmonius. Lacedæmonian.

CAP. I.



Aufanias magnus homo, fed varius in omni genere Nam

ut virtutibus eluxit, sic vitiis est obrutus. Hujus illustrissimum est prælium apud Flatæas. Namque illo duce Mardonius, fatrapes regius, natione Medus, regis gener, in primis omnium Persarum, & manu fortis, & confilii plenus, cum ducentis millibus peditum, quos viritim legerat, & viginti millibus equitum, haud ita magna manu Græcia fugatus elt: eoque ipse dux cecidit prælio. Qua victoria elatus plurima miscere cœpit, & majora concupiscere. Sed primum in eo elt reprehensus. quod quum ex præda tripodem aureum Delphis posuislet, epigrammate scripto,

CHAP. I.



Ausanias was a great Man, but unconstant in every way of Life. For as he was illustri-

ous for his excellent Qualities, fo was he over-run with Vices. His most famous Battle is that at Platea. For he was Commander there, when Mardonius, the King's * Lord Deputy, by Nation a Mede, the King's Son-in-law, amongst the chief of all the Persians, both brave in Action, and full of good Sense, was driven out of Greece with Two hundred thousand Foot, which he had cholen out Man by Man, and Twenty thousand Horse, by an Army not near so big, and the General himself fell in that Battle. With which Victory being elated, he began to make great Confusion, and to aim at Things above him. But he was first of all blamed for this, that he had dedicated a golden Trivet

* Satrapes was a Name amongst the Persians for the Governors of the Provinces of that Empire.

in quo erat hæc sententia: Suo ductu barbaros apud Platæas esse deletos, ejusque victoriæ ergo Apollini donum dedisse: hos versus Lacedæmonii exsculpserunt, neque aliud scripserunt, quam nomina earum civitatum, quarum auxilio Persæ erant victi.

Trivet at Delphos, of the Spoil, with an Inscription writ upon it, in which was this Sense, That the Barbarians, by his Conduct, had been cut off at Platææ, and that he had made this Present to Apollo, upon the Account of that Victory. The Lacedamonians erazed these Lines, nor did they write any thing else, but the Names of those Cities by whose Assistance the Persians had been conquer'd.

it

ect

it.

25

d

æt

ot

la

eb

er

ras Re

tan no cui

Pai

col

pai

qu

nu

tu

lut

rei

fpi

nic

mi

ca

tu

ob

fus

m

tu

fe

pa

pa

tu

CAP. II. Post id Prælium, eundem Paufaniam cum claffe communi Cyprum atque Hellespontum miserunt, ut ex his regionibus barbarorum præsidia depelleret. Pari felicitate in ea re usus, elatius le gerere cœpit, majoresque appetere res. Nam quum Byzantio expugnato cepislet complures Perfarum nobiles, atque in his nonnullos regis propinguos: hos clam Xerxi remifit, fimulans ex vinculis publicis effugisse: & cum his Gongylum Eretriensem, qui literas regi redderet, in quibus hæc fuisse scripta Thucydides memoriæ prodidit: Paujanias dux Sparta, quos Bizantii ceperat, postquam prepinguos tuos cognovit.

CHAP. II. After that Battle, they sent the same Pausanias with the common Fleet to * Cyprus and the Hellespont, to drive the Garisons of the Barbarians out of those Parts: And having the Same good Fortune in that Affair, he begun to behave himself more haughtily, and to aim at greater Matters. For when, after the carrying of † Byzantium, he had taken many noble Men of the Persians, and amongst them, some of the King's Relations, he privately fent these to Xerxes, pretending they had escap'd out of the publick Custody, and with them Gongylus the Eretrian, to carry a Letter to the King, in which, Thucydides writes, theje Things were written. Paulanias, General of Sparta, after he underitood

* Cyprus is a famous Island in the Eastern Parts of the Mediterranean.

[†] Byzantium, a Town upon the Thracian Bosphorus, at the Mouth of the Euxine, now called the Black Sea. It was much enlarged and beautified by the Roman Emperor Constantine the Great, and from him call'd Constantinople. Its Name is now Stamboul, being the Metropolis of the Turkish Empire.

ecum afinitate conjungi cuit. Quare, si tibi videtur, les ei filiam tuam nuptum. d si feceris, & Spartam & ateram Graciam sub tuam otestatem, se adjuvante, relacturum policetur. His de ebus h quid geri volueris, ertum hominem ad eum mitas face, cum quo colloquatur. Rex tot hominum falute, tam fibi necessariorum, magnopere gavilus, confeltim cum epiltola Artabazum ad Paulaniam mittit, in qua eum collaudat, ac petit, ne cui rei parcat ad ea perficienda, quæ pollicetur. Si fecerit, nullius rei a le repulsam laturum. Hujus Paulanias voluntate cognita, alacrior ad rem gerendam factus, in fuspicionem cecidit Lacedæmoniorum. In quo facto domum revocatus, acculatus, capitis, absolvitur: mulctatur tamen pecunia. Quam lus non eit.

poil.

n it.

the

had

that

) A-

that

ians

they

the

bole

been

ttle,

vith

and

Ga-

of

the

air,

nore

ater

the

had

the

ome

ri-

bre-

t of

ith

212

hele

ilas,

unboc

di-

the

uch

the

OW

it, tibi muneri misit, seque derstood that those, whom he took at Byzantium, were your Relations, has lent them you as a Present, and desires to be join'd in Affinity with you. Wherefore, if it feem good to you, give him your Daughter in Marriage. If you do that, he promifes, that with him affifting you, you shall reduce both Sparta and the rest of Greece under your Power. If you would have any of these Things done, see you send a trufty Person to him, with whom he may confer about the Matter. The King rejoycing mightily at the Security of, so many Persons so nearly ally'd to him, dispatches away immediately Artabanus with a Letter to Paulanias; in which he commends him, and defires he would not spare any thing to effect the Matters which he promised. If he did it, he should have a Refusal of nothing from him. Pau-Sanias having understood his Mind. being render'd more forward for the Management of the Affair, ob causam ad classem remis- fell under the Suspicion of the Lacedamonians. In the Middle of which Transaction, being recall'd home, and accused of this capital Crime, he is acquitted; yet is fin'd a Sum of Money; for which Reason he was not sent back to the Fleet.

CAP. III. At ille polt non multo, fua sponte ad exercitum rediit, & ibi non callida, led dementi ratione cogitata patefecit. Non enim mores patrios folum, fed etiam cultum veltitumque mutavit.

Appa-

CHAP. III. But he not long after returned to the Army of his own Accord, and there difcover'd his Intentions, not after a cunning, but a mad Manner. For he not only laid aside his Country Manners, but even its Furni-

debat, & crudeliter imperabat. Spartam redire nolebat. Colonas, qui locus in agro ibi confilia cum patriæ, tum fibi inimica capiebat. Id postquain Lacedæmonii resciverunt, legatos ad eum cum scytala miserunt, in qua more illorum erat scriptum, nisi domum reverteretur, se capitis eum damnaturos. Hoc nuncio motus, sperans se etiam pecunia & potentia inflans periculum posse depellere, domum rediit. Huc ut venit, ab ephoris in vinlegibus

Apparatu regio utebatur, Furniture and Dress. He had the veste Medica: satellites Me- Equipage of a King, the Median di & Egyptii sequebantur: Robe: Median and Ægyptian epulabatur more Perlarum Guards attended him: He feasted luxuriofius, quam qui ade- after the Manner of the Perfians, rant, perpeti possent. Adi- more luxuriously than they that tum petentibus conveniendi were with him could endure: He non dabat: fuperbe respon- did not grant Access to those that defired to wait upon bim: He answer'd proudly, and commanded cruelly: He would not return Troade est, se contulerat: to Sparta: He retir'd to Colona, which Place is in the Territory of * Troas, where he formed Defigns of pernicious Tendency, both to his Country and himself. After the Lacedamonians understood it, they feat Messengers to him with a † Scytala; in which was writ, after their Fashion, unless he return'd home, that they would condemn him to die. Being startled at this Message, boping that he might keep off the Danger that threaten'd him, by his Money cula publica conjectus est. and his Power, he return'd home. Licet enim cuivis ephoro, As foon as he came here, he was clapp'd

i. it

ul

ne

00

da

es

nı

nic

mu

qu

exi

rui

be

bo

tar

nil

ex

res

liu qu mo epi

> ZU ſpi

> ea

ne

lut

era

ca

an

* Troas was a Country of Asia Minor, so call'd from the City

Troy, that was in it; it lay along the Hellespont.

[†] This Scytala was a white Roll of Parchment wrapp'd about a black Stick, about nine Cubits long. It was used thus: When the Magistrates gave Commission to any as General or Admiral, they took two round Pieces of Wood, of the same Size exactly; one of those they kept, the other was given to the Commander, to whom, as oft as they had Occasion to fend any privare Dispatches, they cut a long narrow Scrowl of Parchment, and rowling it about their own Staff, one Fold close upon another, they wrote their Business upon it: Then taking it off, fent it away to the Commander, who applying it to his own Staff, the Folds exactly fell in one with another, as at the Writing; and the Characters, which, before 'twas wrapp'd up, were confusedly disjoined and unintelligible, appeared very plain.

19

egibus eorum hoc facere rei. Hinc tamen se expediit : neque eo magis carebat ospicione, nam opinio malebat, eum cum rege habere lam hominum, quod Heloes vocatur, quorum magna nultitudo agros Lacedæmoniorum colit, servorumque munere fungitur. Hos quoque solicitare spe libertatis exiltimabatur. Sed quod harum rerum nullum erat apertum crimen, quo argui poslet, non putabant de tali tamque claro viro lulpicionibus oportere judicari: fed expectandum, dum le ipla res aperiret.

dthe

dian

tian

Ited

ians,

that

He

that

 H_{ϵ}

and-

urn

ona,

tory

De-

both

Af-

tood

him

was

nles

ould

art-

that

that

loney

ome. was

ipp'd

City

bout

Vhen

iral,

xactom-

pri-

ient, anooff, own the pp'd

very

clapp'd into publick Custody by the Ephori; for by their Laws it is allowable for any Ephirus to do this to a King. Tet he got himself out hence. Nor yet was he ocietatem. Est genus quod- the more free from Suspicion; for this Opinion of him continu'd. that he had an Agreement with the * King of Perlia. There is a certain Kind of Men which is called Helots, of which a great Number till the Lands of the Lacedamonians, and perform the Office of Slaves. He was Suppos'd to follicit theje to join him, with the Hopes of Liberty; but because there was no Charge against him. as to these Things, well made out, upon which he might be convicted, they did not think it rea-Jonable to pals Sentence upon fo great and so famous a Man, upon Suspicions, but that they ought to stay, till the Matter discover'd it Self.

CAP. IV. Interim Argilius quidam adolescentulus, quem puerum Paulanias aepiltolam ab eo ad Artabaspicionem venisset, aliquid in

CHAP. IV. In the mean time one Argilius, a young Man, whom when a Boy Paulanias had loved more venereo dilexerat, quum with a Venereal Passion, having receiv'd a Letter from him to Arzum accepisset, eique in su- tabazus; and it coming into his Fancy, that there was something ea de se esse scriptum, quod writ in it about himself, because nemo eorum rediisset, qui none of those had come back again, super tali causa eodem missi who had been sent to the same erant: vincula epistolæ laxa- Place upon such an Occasion: he looled

^{*} Our Author here imitates the Greek Authors, who used to call the King of Persia simply, or by way of Eminence, The King, and iometimes, The Great King.

vit, fignoque detracto, cog- loofed * the String of the Epiftle, ille literas ephoris tradidit. Non elt prætereunda gravitas Lacedæmoniorum hoc loco. Nam ne hujus quidem indicio impulsi sunt, ut Paulaniam comprehenderent: neque prius vim adhibendam putaverunt, quam fe iple indicailet. Itaque huic indici, quid fieri vellent, præceperunt. Fanum Neptuni elt Tænari, quod violare nefas putant Græci: eo ille index confugit: in ara confedit: hanc juxta, locum fecerunt sub terra, ex quo posset audiri, si quis quid loqueretur cum Argilio. Huc ex ephoris quidam de-Paufanias scenderunt. audivit Argilium confugifle in aram, perturbatus eo venit. Quem quum supplicem dei videret in ara fedentem, quærit causæ quid sit tam repentino confilio. Huic ille quid ex literis comperisset, aperit. Tanto magis Paufanias

novit, si pertulisset, sibi esse and taking off the Seal, he underpereundum. Erant in eadem stood, if he carry'd it, he was epistola quæ ad ea pertine- to perish. There was in the bant, quæ inter regem Paula- same Épistle what appertain'd niamque convenerant. Has to those Things which had been agreed on betwixt the King and Pausanias. He deliver'd this Letter to the Ephori. The + Steadiness of the Lacedamonians upon this Occasion is not to be pass'd by. For they were not wrought upon even by his Information, to feize Paulanias; nor did they think any Force was to be used against him, before he discover'd himself. Wherefore they order'd the Informer what they would have done. There is a Temple of Neptune at Tenarus, which the Greeks account it a most heinous Crime to profane. Thither the Informer fled, and sat upon the Altar. Nigh this they made a Place under Ground, whence, if any one talk'd any thing with Argilius, it might be overheard. Some of the Ephori went down into it. Pausanias, as foon as he heard that Argilius was fled to the Altar, came thither in great Disorder. Whom when he saw sitting upon the Altar as a Suppliant to the God, he

ur

her

leć.

Ar

dæ

itir

ut

tu

adı

fib

par

qu

Mi

VO

ex

va

rui

liti

ter ma ear

am

Po

cre

* The Way of writing Letters was anciently upon wooden Tablets, cover'd with Wax; these they used to clap together, and tie with a Thread, the Knot of which had a Seal upon it.

t Gravis properly fignifies heavy. And as Things that are heavy are not easily moved, thence it was figuratively apply'd to fuch as are not apt to alter their Purposes, or form Resolutions, but upon weighty Considerations; and agreeably to this Sense of Gravis, is Gravitas here used.

mias perturbatus orare cœpit, ne enunciaret, nec se meritum de illo optime, proderet. Quod fi eam veniam Mi dedisset, tantisque imdicitum rebus sublevasset. magno esse ei præmio futurum.

viftle.

nder-

was

the the

aind been

z and

this

Stea-

upon pas'd

ought 22, to

they

uled

ver'd

der'd

vould

ble of

h the

nous

· the

n the

made

from

any

bt be

phori nias,

ilius

thi-

hom

Al-

d, he

asks

oden her,

are

1 to

ons.

e of

asks what the Reason was of this sudden resolution. He tells him what he had discover'd from the Letter. Pausanias being so much the more confounded, begun to beg. that he would not discover it, nor betray him, that had deferv'd very well from him: And that if he would but grant him that Fayour, and would relieve him now entangled in fuch mighty Difficulties, he should have a considerable Reward for it.

CAP. V. His rebus ephoi cognitis, latius putaveunt in urbe eum comprehendi; quo quum essent profecti, & Paufanias, placato Argilio (ut putabat) Lacedæmonem reverteretur, in tinere quum jam in eo effet, ut comprehenderetur, e vultu cujuldam ephori, qui eum admonere cupiebat, infidias sibi fieri intellexit. Itaque paucis ante gradibus, quam qui sequebantur, in ædem Minervæ quæ Chalciœcus vocatur, confugit. Hinc ne exire poslet, statim ephori valvas ejus ædis obitruxerunt, tectumque sunt demoliti, quo facilius sub dio interiret. Dicitur eo tempore matrem Paufaniæ vixifle: post-

CHAP. V. The Ephori having understood these Things, thought it better to have him seiz'd in the City. Whither as they were going, and Paulanias having pacify'd Argilius, as he thought, was returning to Lacedæmon; in the Way, when he was now upon the Point of being seiz'd he understoud, by the Look of a certain Ephorus, who defired to acquaint -him that there was a Design upon him: Wherefore he fled into the Temple of Minerva, which is called Chalciacus, a few Steps before those that follow'd him. I hat he might not get out thence. the Ephori block'd up the folding Doors of the Temple, and took off the Roof, * that he might die the more eafily in the open Air. It is said, that the † Mother of Paueamque jam magno natu, Janias was living at that Time; H and

* This Reason of our Author's seems trifling, and therefore, I am apt to think, is not the true one: There was, I fancy, some Point of Superstition in the Cale.

† This Behaviour of a Mother to a Son will appear almost incredible to such as are unacquainted with the Temper and Spirit postquam de scelere filii comperit, in primis ad filium claudendum, lapidem ad introitum ædis attulisse. Sic Paulanias magnam belli gloriam turpi morte maculavit. Hic quum semianimis de templo elatus effet, confestim animam efflavit. Cujus mortui corpus quum eodem nonnulli dicerent inferri opportere, quo hi qui ad supplicium essent dati: displicuit pluribus; & procul ab eo loco infoderunt, in quo erat mortuus. Inde posterius, dei Delphici responso erutus, atque eodem loco sepultus, ubi vitam posuerat.

and that she, being now of a great Age, after (be had been inform'd of the Wickednels of her Son. brought among It the foremost, a Stone to the Entrance of the Temple, to Sout up her Son. Thus Pausanias sully d the great Glory he had got in the War, by a shameful Death. After he had been brought half dead out of the Temple, he immediately breathed out his Soul. The Body of whom being dead, when some said ought to be carry'd into the same Place whither they were carry'd, who were deliver'd up to Capital Punishment, it displeased many, and they bury'd him a great Way from that Place in which he dy'd. He was afterwards taken up, upon an Answer of the Delphian Oracle, and buried in the Place where he had ended his Life.

of the Lacedæmonians, which was very fingular; but if that be consider'd, there was nothing strange or extraordinary in the Matter. It was customary with the Mothers, when their Sons went to the War, to deliver them their Shield with these Words n tab n it is as much as to say, Lose your Life rather than this. Nay, there are Authors who tell us, That upon News of the Defeat of a Lacedæmonian Army, it was usual for the Relations of the Slain, to meet with all the Signs of Joy, congratulating one another; whilst the Relations of such as had saved themselves by running away, appear'd with dejected melancholy Looks, or durst not shew their Heads at all for Shame.

ba

u

ba

be

t

au

re

he

m

ce

re

n

C

V. IMON, Miltiadis C I MON, the Son of filius, Atheniensis. Miltiades the Athenian.

CAP. I.

great orm'd Son. oft, a Tem-Paury he ame-

been

Temd out

n bebt to

Place

who

Puand

from

He

upon

Dra-

bere

t be

fat-

rent

Tay

it:

ere

of a

in,

er;

ing

not

Imon, Miltiadis filius, Atheniensis, duro admodum initio usus est a-Nam quum dolescentiæ. bater ejus litem æstimaam populo solvere non pouislet, 'ob eamque causam n vinculis publicis decessisset, Cimon eadem custodia tene-

batur, neque legibus Atheniensium emitti poterat, nisi pecuniam qua pater mulctaus eslet, solvisset. Habebat autem in matrimonio sororem fuam germanam, nomihe Elpinicen, non magis amore, quam patrio more ductus: nam Atheniensibus licet, eodem patre natas, uxores ducere. Hujus conjugii cupidus Callias quidam non tam generolus quam pecuniolus, qui magnas pecunias ex metallis fecerat, egit cum Cimone ut eam fibi uxorem daret: id si impetrasset, se pro illo pecuniam foluturum. Is cum talem conditionem aspernaretur, Elpi-

Miltiadis

CHAP. I.

Imon, the Son of Mil-tiades, the Athenian, had but a hard Entrance upon his State

of Manhood. For whereas his Father was not able to pay the People his Fine, and for that Reason died in the publick Gaol; Gimon was confin'd in the same Custody, nor could be be discharg'd by the Laws of the Athenians, unless he paid the Sum his Father had been fin'd. He had in Marriage his Sifter, by Name Elpinice, not more induc'd to it by Love, than the Fashion of his Country; for it is lawful for the Athenians to marry these that are born of the same Father. One Callias being desirous of this Match, not lo much a Gentleman as a money'd Man, who had got a great Estate by the Mines, dealt with Cimon, to give him her to Wife, promising, if he obtain'd that of him, that he would pay the Money for him. When he rejected the Offer, Elpinice denv'd that fbe would suffer the Son of Miliades to die in the publick Gaol, and nice negavit fe passuram fince she could hinder it; that she weild H 2

culis publicis interire, quoniamq; prohibere posset; se Calliæ nupturam, si ea, quæ polliceretur, præstitisset.

Miltiadis progeniem in vin- would marry Callias, if he would perform the things which he pro-

CAP. II. Tali modo cuftodia liberatus Cimon, celeriter ad principatum pervenit. Habebat enim fatis eloquentiæ, fummam liberalitatem, magnam prudentiam, cum juris civilis tum rei militaris, wood cum patre a puero in exercitu fuerat verfatus. Itaque hic & populum urbanum in sua tenuit potestate, & apud exercitum plurimum valuit authoritate. Primum imperator apud flumen Strymona magnas copias Thracum fugavit, oppidum Amphipolim constituit, eoque decem millia Athenienfium in coloniam misit. Idem iterum apud Micalen Cyprianorum & Phœnicum ducentarum navium classem devictam cepit: eodemque die pari fortuna in terra usus est. Namque hostium navibus captis, statim ex classe copias fuas eduxit, barbarorum uno concursu maximam vim proltravit.

CHAP. II. Cimon being delivered out of Custody in this Manner quickly came to the greatest Eminence. For he had Eloquence enough, the utmost Generofity, great Skill, as well in the Civil Law as Military Affairs, because he had been with his Father in the Arm from a Child. Wherefore he both kept the People of the Town as his Command, and Sway'd much by his Authority with the Army In the first place, being Commander of the Athenian Forces, he routed a great Budy of the Thracian at the River * Strymon, built the Town of † Amphipolis, and sent Ten thousand Athenians as a Colony thither. The same Man again at \$ Mycale, took a Fleet of Two hundred Ships of the Cyprians and \$ Phænicians, which he conquer'd; and the fame Day had the like good Fortune ly Land. For after he had taken the Enemy's Ships, he immediately drew his Forces out of the Fleet, and at one Push overthrew a mighty

^{*} Strymon was a River of Macedonia, nigh the Borders of Thrace.

[†] Amphipolis was built in an Island of the River Strymon, from whence it had its Name.

[#] Mycale was a Promontory of Ionia, not far from Ephelus.

I he Phænicians were a People of Asia upon the Coast of the Medi erranean, Eastward from Cyprus, famous for their Skill in S. a Affairs, and the great Traffick they carried on up and down the Mediterranean.

he woul.

deliver.
Manner
A Emiloquena
ty, great
Law a
he had
e Arm
he book
rwn at
I much

nander
e routacians
built
ans
ans
e Man
Fleet
of the
icians

fame ly taken mediof the

rew a

ighty

ers of

mon,

f the

prostravit. Qua victoria, nagna præda potitus, quum domum reverteretur, quod am nonnullæ infulæ propter cerbitatem imperii defecerant, bene animatas confirmavit, alienatas ad officium redire coegit. Scyrum, quam eo tempore Dolopes incolebant, quod contumacius fe geslerat, vacuefecit: posseffores veteres urbe infulaque ejecit, agros civibus divifit. Thasios, opulentia fretos, suo adventu fregit His ex manubiis arx Athenarum, qua ad meridiem vergit, est ornata.

CAP. III. Quibus rebus quum unus in civitate maxime floreret, incidit in eandem invidiam quam pater luus ceterique Athenienlium principes. Nam testarum suftragiis, quod illi osegnioudi vocant, decem annorum exilio multatus elt. Cujus facti celerius Athenienses, quam iplum pœnituit. Nam quum ille forti animo, invidiæ ingratorum civium cessisset, bellumque Lacedæmonii Athenienlibus indixissent: confellim notæ ejus virtutis deliderium

mighty Army of the Barbarians. In which Victory getting a great deal of Plunder, as he was returning home, because now some Mands had revolted, by reason of the Rigour of the Athenian Government. he fix'd the Well-affected, and the Revolters he oblig'd to return to their Duty. He swept Scyrus * of its People, which at that time the † Delopes inhabited, because it had behav'd itself obstinately; turn'd the old Inhabitants out of the City and Mand; divided the Lands among st his Citizens. He reduc'd the & Thafians, elated with their great Wealth, upon his Arrival amongst them. Out of these Spoils the Citadel of Athens was beautified, where it looks to the South.

CHAP. III. By which Means, as he made the greatest Figure in the City, he fell under the same Odium, which his Father, and the rest of the great Men of the Athenians, had done. For he was punish'd with the Banishment of ten Years, by the Votes of the Shells, which they call Ostracism. Which Action the Athenians were sooner forry for, than himself. For after he had given way to the Hatred of his ungrateful Countrymen, with a gallant Mind, and the Lacedamonians had proclaim'd War against the Athenians, immediately

^{*} Scyrus is an Island of the Ægean Sea, a little above Eubœa.

[†] The Dolopes were a People of Thessaly.

§ Thasus is an Island of the Ægean Sea, nigh the Coast of Thrace.

derium consequutum est. batur, fatius existimans, eos & cives fuos, inter fe una voluntate consentire, quam armis contendere, Lacedæmonem fua sponte est profectus, pacemque inter duas potentissimas civitates conciliavit. Post neque ita multo in Cyprum cum ducentis navibus imperator miffus, quum ejus majorem partem infulæ deviciflet, in morbum implicitus, in oppido Citio est mortuus.

CAP. IV. Hunc Athenienles non folum in bello, fed in pace diu desideraverunt. Fuir enim tanta liberalitate, quum compluribus locis prædia hortosque haberet, ut nunquam eis cultodem poluerit, fructus fervandi gratia, ne quis impediretur quo minus ejus rebus, quibus vellet, frueretur. Semper eum pediflequi cum nummis sunt fecuti, ut fi quis opis ejus indigeret,

mediately a great Miss of his Itaque post annum quintum, known Bravery and Conduct folquo expulsus erat, in patriam low'd. Wherefore he was recall'd revocatus est. Ille, quod Ho- into his Country, five Years after foitio Lacedamoniorum ute- his Banishment. He, because he had a great * Friendship for the Lacedamonians, thinking it better that they and his Countrymen (hould agree betwixt themselves in the same Mind, than contend together with Arms, went to Lacedamon of his own Accord, and made a Peace between those two most powerful States. And not long after being Jent Admiral into Cyprus with two hundred Ships, after he had conquer'd the greatest Part of that Mand, falling into a Distemper, he died in the Town of Citium.

dige

tim

dere

liqu

vide

uun

idie

ut q

oro

ace

mitt

hull

ris

avi

nor

ur

um

end

i &

mor

ein

CHAP. IV. The Athenians had a Miss of him a long Time, not only in War, but in Peace. For he was a Man of so great Generofity, that having Estates and Gardens in several Places, he never plac'd a Keeper, upon Account of preserving the Fruit, lest any should be hinder'd from enjoying his Things as he pleased. Footmen always follow'd him with Money, that if any one stood in need of his Affistance, he might have

^{*} Hospitium properly fignifies Lodging or Entertainment, but is likewise used for Friendship. For in the more early Ages of the World, before the Convenience of publick Inns was thought of, Persons that travelled lodged in private Houses, and were oblig'd to return the Favour to those that entertain'd them, if Need required. This was the Occasion of the most intimate Friendship betwixt the Parties, infomuch that they treated one another as Relations. Thence the Word Hospitium came to fignify Friendship founded upon that Bottom.

im daret, ne differendo videretur negare. Sæpe quum liquem oftensum fortuna videret minus bene veltitum, luum amiculum dedit. Quotidie sic cœna ei coquebatur. ut quos invocatos vidiflet in foro, omnes devocaret : quod acere nullum diem prætermittebat. Nulli fides ejus, nulli opera, nulli res familiris defuit: multos locupleavit. Complures pauperes nortuos, qui unde efferrenur non reliquissent, suo lumptu extulit. Sic le geendo minime est mirandum, i & vita ejus fuit secura, & mors acerba.

his

Fol-

ll'd

ter

be

the

ter

nen

in

t0-

ce-

end

wo

not

in-

ps,

at-

in-

the

ad not

Fur

ro-21ver of my ng otith in bt ve

ut of ht ere if

ite ne gdigeret, haberet, quod sta- have to give him immediately, lest he should feem to deny him, by putting him off. Oftentimes, when he saw any one * ill handled by Fortune, less bandsomely clad, be gave him his own Coat. His Supper was so dress'd for him every Day, that he invited all whom he faw in the Firum, not invited elsewhere, which he umitted to do no Day. His Faithfulness was wanting to none, his Service to none, his Estate to none: He enrich'd many. He buried at his own Charge many poor People. when dead, who had not left wherewith they might be bury'd. It is not to be wonder'd at, if upon behaving himself thus, both his Life was Jecure, and bis Death afflicting.

^{*} I am afraid the Latin Text is corrupted here, Offen us Fortuna eing, in my Opinion, no very intelligible Expression.





VI. LYSANDER, Lacedæmonius.

VI. LYSANDER, the Lacedæmonian.

en pu laff ihi t o ere Lac ere liqu

us

em

ivi

beri hiur

Hor

dm

jus

ut

fide

C

pote

bus

omr

crud

elt 1

prof

enui res.

reve

vert

cipu

nien firm

*

time

Prin

Com

felve

From

CAP. I.

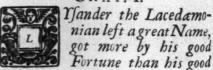


Yfander Lacedæmonius magnam reliquit fui famam, magis feli-

citate quam virtute partam. Athenienses enim in Peloponnesios sexto & vigelimo anno bellum gerentes confecifle apparet. Id qua ratione consecutus sit, latet. Non enim virtute fui exercitus, sed immodestia factum est adversariorum, qui quod dicto audientes imperatoribus fuis non erant, dispalati in agris, relictis navibus, in holtium venerunt potestatem. Quo facto Athenienses se Lacedæmoniis dediderunt. Hac victoria Lyfander elatus, quum antea lemper factiofus audaxque fuiflet, fic fibi indulfit, ut ejus opera in maximum odium Græciæ Lacedæmonii pervenerint. Nam quum hanc caulam Lacedæmonii dictitassent sibi esle belli, ut Athenien-

lium

CHAP. I.



Behaviour. For it is apparent, that he conquer'd the Athenians, carrying on a War against the Peloponnesians, in the fix and twentieth Year thereof. But how he effected that, is but little known: For it was not brought about by the Valour of his Army, but by the ill Discipline of his Enemies, who, because they were not obedient to their Commanders, being dispers'd in the Country, having left their Ships, came under the Power of their Enemies, upon which the Athenians submitted themselves to the Lacedamonians. Lysander being elevated with this Victory, having been before always a factious and a bold Man, gave himself so much Liberty, that by his Means the Lacedamonians came under a very great Odium of Greece. For whereas the Lacedamonians had said, that their Reason for the

em refringerent: poltquam pud Ægos Humen Lylander lassis hostium est potitus, ihil aliud molitus est, quam t omnes civitates in lua teeret poteltate, quum id se Lacedæmoniorum caufa faere simularet. Namque unlique, qui Atheniensium reus studuissent, ejectis, deem delegerat in unaquaque ivitate, quibus lummum imberium poteltatemque omnium rerum committeret. Horum in numerum nemo dmittebatur, nisi qui aut ius hospitio contineretur, ut le illius fore proprium ide confirmarat.

CAP. II. Ita decemvirali potestate in omnibus urbibus constituta, ipsius nutu omnia gerebantur. Cujus de crudelitate ac perhdia latis elt unam rem exempli gratia proferre, ne de eodem plura enumerando fatigemus lectores. Victor ex Alia quum reverteretur, Thafumque divertiflet, quod ea civitas præcipua fide fuerat erga Athenienles, proinde ac si iidem hrmillimi folerent elle amici,

ium impotentem dominatio- the War was this, that they might curb the * outrageous Tyranny of the Athenians; after he made him-Self Master of the Enemy's Fleet at the River † Ægos, he labour d nothing elfe so much, as that he might have all the Cities at his Devotion, whilft he pretended he did that upon the Account of the Lacedamonians. For those being every where turn'd out, who favour'd the Interest of the Athenians, he chose Ten in every City. to whom he intrusted the supreme Authority and Management of all Affairs. No body was admitted into their Number, but who either was ingag'd to him by Friendship, er assur'd him by Promise, that he would be intirely his.

> CHAP. II. The Decemviral Authority being thus establish'd in all Cities, all things were manag'd by his Direction. Concerning whole Cruelty and Perfidiousness, it is Sufficient to produce one Instance. for Example's Jake, left we should tire our Readers, by reckoning up many concerning the same Man. When he return'd victorious out of Asia, and had taken a Turn to Thajus, because that had been a State of extraordinary Fidelity to the Athenians, as if those us'd to

* Impotens fignifies weak or wanting Power properly, yet is oftentimes apply'd to Persons in the greatest Power, as Kings and Princes; but then they are consider d as under the Influence and Command of their Passions, and wanting Power to govern themselves, and keep within Bounds; thence it signifies Extravagant, froud, Intolerable, as here.

† A River of Thrace falling into the Hellespont.

t by t by nes,

be

mo-

me,

700d

good

ent,

ans,

Pe-

en-

o he

wn:

edieing ving the

pon tted

ans. this

vays ave

t by ama eece.

ians for

the

luis. * * *

oui constantes fuissent ini- be the fastest Friends, who had mici, eam pervertere concu- been resolute Enemies, he was de pivit. Vidit autem, nisi in firous to reduce it; but he law that eo occultasset voluntatem, unless he conceal'd his Design, il futurum, ut Thasii delibe- would come to pass, that the Tharentur, consulerentque rebus fians would slip away, and provide for their own Security. * * * *

cil

be (

fri

ifti

iam

on

ato ui

uoc

ere as l

blo

nen

115 art

pre

io f

om

ua

egi

mr

elli

crip

ong

lle ide

i f affe

C

on

hai

Nan

ecti

ruc

lequ

d c

peti

+

CAP. III. Itaque decem- CHAP. III. Wherefore his viralem suam potestatem, sui Countrymen abolish'd his Decemab illo constitutam sustule- viral Authority set up by him runt. Quo dolore incensus with which Provocation being iniit consilia reges Lacedæ- fired, he entred into a Defignin moniorum tollere, sed senti- take away the * Kings of the La ebat id se sine ope deorum cedamonians; but was Jensible facere non posse, quod La- he could not do that without the cedamonii omnia ad oracu- Help of the Gods, because the La la referre consueverant. Pri- cedamonians had been accustomid mum itaque Delphos cor- to propose all Things to the Ora rumpere est conatus. Quum cles. Wherefore first be attempted id non potuisset, Dodonam to † corrupt Delphos. When he adortus est. Hinc quoque could not effect that, he tried repulsus, dixit se vota susce- | Dodona: Being rejected hen pilce, quæ Jovi Hammoni tvo, he said he had made a Vou solveret, exiltimans se Afros which he must pay to Jupiter Ham-

* The Lacedæmonians had two Kings at once, both of the Posterity of Hercules. They used to command their Armies, and were indeed more properly Generals only, than Kings; for their Power in the Government was but small, being subjected to the Centure of, and liable to be depos'd by, the Magistrates called Ephori.

† It may feem a little wonderful, that these Oracle-Mongess should all prove so backward to comply with Lysander, since they might, it's likely, have been well paid for it, and their only Bufiness and Trade was to tell Lyes, and take Money. They must have look'd upon his Design as rash, desperate, and impracticable; as what would bring them under a strong Suspicion of Corruption, lessen their Authority, and spoil their Trade; otherwife, no doubt, they would have been glad enough to finger his Money.

Dodona was a City in Epire, famous for an Oracle of Jupiter.

h The Oracle of Jupiter Hammon was in the Defarts of Lybia, on the West of Ægypt.

as hoc crimine, judicumque bsolutus sententiis, Orchoneniis missus subsidio, occius elt a Thebanis apud Haartum. Quam vere de eo oret judicatum, oratio indiio fuit, quæ post mortem in omo ejus reperta elt; in ua fuadet Lacedæmoniis, ut egia potestate dissoluta, ex mnibus dux deligatur ad ellum gerendum: fed ita cripta, ut deorum videretur ongruere fententiæ, quam le se habiturum, pecunia dens, non dubitabat. Hanc i scripsisse Cleon Halicarasseus dicitur.

scilius corrupturum. Hac Hammon, thinking he should more pe quum profectus esset in easily bribe the Africans. When fricam, multum eum an- he was come into Africa with istites Jovis fesellerunt: these Hopes, the Priests of Jupiam non folum corrumpi ter deceiv'd him much; for they on potuerunt, sed etiam le- not only could not be brib'd, but atos Lacedæmona miserunt, likewise sent Deputies to Lacedæui Lysandrum accusarent, mon, to accuse Lysander, of bauod sacerdotes fani corrum- ving endeavour'd to bribe the ere conatus esset. Accusa- Priests of the Temple. Being impeach'd for this Crime, and acquitted by the Votes of his Judges, he was sent to the Relief of the * Orchomenians, and Rain by the Thebans at Haliartus. How truly they had judg d. of him, a Speech of his was a Proof, which was found in his House after his Death; in which he adviles the Lacedamonians, that, dissolving the Regal Authority, a General should be chosen from among them all, to carry on the War; but fo written, that it Jeem'd to agree with the Advice of the Gods, which he, trusting to his Money, did not doubt he Should have. Cleon of Halicarnassus is said to have writ this for him.

CAP. IV. Atque hoc loco onelt prætereundum factum Pharnabazi fatrapis regii. Nam quum Lyfander, præectus classis, in bello multa rudeliter avareque fecisset, deque his rebus suspicaretur d cives suos esse perlatum: petiit a Pharnabazo, ut ad **Ephoros**

CHAP. IV. And in this Place an Action of the King of Persia's Viceroy, Pharnabazus, is not to be pass'd by. For when Lysander, being Admiral of the Fleet, had done many things in the War cruelly and covetoufly, and suspected that Advice had been carried to his Countrymen of those Things;

* The Orchomenians were a People of Bootia.

n, it Thavvide bis

hal

25 de

tha

ecemhim being ign ti e La nfible et the e La

tomid Oranpted en he tried here

1 Vow upiter Ham-

of the rmies, ; for jected **Arates**

ongess

e they r only They npracion of other. finger

of Ju-

Lybia,

[†] Haliartus, a City of Bootia.

autoritatem in ea re futuram. Huic ille liberaliter pollicetur: librum gravem multis verbis conscripsit, in quo fummis eum effert laudibus. Quem cum legislet, probaffetque, dum oblignatur, alterum pari magnitudine, ut discerni non poslet, fignatum subjecit, in quo accuratissime ejus avaritiam perfidiamque accularat. Hinc Lylander domum quum rediislet, postquam de suis rebus gestis apud maximum magistratum, quæ voluerat, dixerat, testimonii loco librum a Pharnabazo datum tradidit. Hunc, summoto Lyfandro, quum Ephori cognoffent, ipsi legendum dederunt. Ita ille imprudens iple luus fuit accufator.

Ephoros sibi testimonium he requested of Pharnabazus, that daret, quanta fanctitate bel- he would give him a Testimonial lum gessisset, fociosque trac- to the Ephori, with how much Intasset, deque ea re accurate tegrity he had carry'd on the War, scriberet, magnam enim ejus and treated their Allies, and that he would write fully as to that Matter; for that his Authority would be great in that Case. He promises him frankly, writ a large Letter in many Words, in which he extols him with the highest Praises; which when he had read, and approv'd, whilft it is a fealing, he put in its room another of the like Bigness, that it could not be distinguish'd from it, ready fign'd; in which he had charg'd him very particularly with his Covetousness and Treachery. After this, when Lifander was come home, after he had said what he had a mind before the chief Magistrate, concerning his Exploits, he deliver'd the Letter given him by Pharnabazus, by way of Testimonial. Lylander being order'd to withdraw, when the Ephori had look'd it over, they gave it him to read; so he was unaware his own Accuser.



en

me ille

Vi

tu

ful

tis

ad

qu

rai

ter dic CO tic po ter pa no tu po en mi

qu rei

VII. ALCIBIADES, ALCIBIADES, the Son of Clinias the Athenian.

Cliniæ filius, Atheniensis.

CAP. I.



hat nial In-Tar, that hat rity He

arge

bich

heft ead.

ealr of

not

eady

rg'd

his

fter

ome!

t he

Ma-

oits,

him

esti-

er'd

bori

ie it

vare

CI-

Lcibiades, Cliniæ filius, Athenienfis: In hoc natura quid efficere pof-

fit, videtur experta. Constat enim inter omnes, qui de eo memoriæ prodiderunt, nihil illo fuisse excellentius vel in vitiis vel in virtutibus. Natus in amplissima civitate, fummo genere, omnium ætatis lux multo formolissimus: ad omnes res aptus, confiliique plenus. Namque Imperator fuit summus mari & terra: disertus, ut in primis dicendo valeret: & tanta erat commendatio oris atque orationis, ut nemo ei dicendo posset resistere. Idem, quum dinolus,

CHAP, I.



Leibiades, the Son of Clinias the Athenian: Nature seems to have try'd in him what (be

could do. For it is agreed upon, amongst all who have writ about him, that no body was more extraor dinary than he, either in Vices or in Virtues. Being born in a very great City, of a great Family, much the handsomest Man of all his Time; fit for all Things, and abounding in Sense for the Management of Affairs. For he was a very great Commander both by Sea and Land; so eloquent, that he mightily prevail'd in speaking: and such was the Plausibleness of his Elocution and Language, that in haranguing no tempus posceret, laboriosus, body was able to stand before patiens, liberalis, splendidus him. The same Man, when Ocnon minus in vita quam vic- casion required, was laborious, tu: affabilis, blandus, tem- hardy, generous, splendid, no less poribus callidissime inservi- in his Equipage, than his Diet; ens Idem, fimul ac se re- affable, fawning, very cunningly miserat, nec causa suberat, serving the Times. The same quare animi laborem perfer- Man, when he had unbent himret, luxuriosus, dissolutus, libi- self, and there was no Reason,

riebatur: ut omnes admirarentur, in uno homine tantam inesse dissimilitudinem, tamque diversam naturam.

CAP. II. Educatus elt in domo Periclis, privignus enim eius fuisse dicitur, eruditus a Socrate. Socerum habuit Hipponicum, omnium Græcæ linguæ eloquentia difertiffimum; ut, fi ipfe fingere vellet, neque plura bona reminisci, neque majora posset confequi, quam vel fortuna vel natura tribuerat. Incunte adolescentia, amatus est a multis, more Græcorum; in eis a Socrate, de quo menti onem facit Plato in Sympofio: namque eum induxit commemorantem le pernoctaffe cum Socrate, neque aliter ab eo furrexisse, ac silius a parente debuerit. Posteaquam robultior elt factus, non minus multos amavit, in quorum amore, quoad licitum est, odiosa multa delicate jocoleque fecit : quæ referremus, nifi majora potioraque haberemus.

dinofus, intemperans repe- why he should take upon him any Labour of Thought, was found to be luxurious, dissolute, lustful, and intemperate, insomuch that all admir'd, that in the same Man there should be so much Unlikeness to himself, and so different a Nature.

ne

au

lur

ad

de col

ma

ret

ret

om

era

pra

am

diff

Ho

fine

fior

ad

can

mu

tus

civi

tate

Ho

Alc

& p

priv

tos

xer

of P

dæm Chri

Batt Chri † of S

9

they

Venti

CHAP. II. He was educated in the House of Pericles (for he is said to have been his Step-son) in-Aructed by * Socrates. He had for his Father-in-law Hipponicus, of all Men the ablest in the Eloquence of the Greek Language: that if he would have contriv'd for himself. he could neither have thought of more Advantages, nor have compals'd greater, than either Fortune or Nature had bestow'd upon him. In the Entrance upon bis Manhood, he was belov'd by many, after the Fashion of the Greeks; and among st them by Socrates, of whom Plato makes mention in his Symposium: for he has brought him in relating, that he lay all Night with Socrates, and role from him no otherwise than a Son ought to do from his Father. After he was grown more a Man, he lov'd as many, in the Love of whom, so far as it was allowable by the Laws, he did many odious Things wantonly and jocolely, which we should relate, but that we have greater and better Things to relate of him.

CHAP.

^{*} This Socrates was the greatest Man among the Ancients: fuch a compleat Master of his Passions, that, one of the greatest Misfortunes that can befal a good Man, a scolding Wife, was not able to discompose or put him out of Temper in the least.

CAP. III. Bello Peloponnefiaco, hujus confilio atque auctoritate Athenienies bellum Syraculanis indixerunt: ad quod gerendum iple dux delectus eit. Duo præterea collegæ dati, Nicias & Lamachus. Id quum appararetur, priusquam classis exiret, accidit, ut una nocte omnes Hermæ, qui in oppido erant Athenis, dejicerentur, præter unum, qui ante januam Andocidis erat, Andocidisque Hermes vocatus elt. Hoc quum appareret, non line magna multorum confenhone elle factum, quod non ad privatam, fed ad publicam rem pertineret, magnus multitudini timor elt injectus, ne qua repentina vis in civitate exilteret, quæ libertatem opprimeret populi. Hoc maxime convenire in Alcibiadem videbatur, quod & potentior & major, quam privatus, exiltimabatur. Multos enim liberalitate devinxerat, plures etiam opera forenfi

ny

to

nd

id-

ere

to

re.

in

25

in-

for

of

nce

he

elf.

of

m-

or-

ip-

pon

by

the

So-

en-

has

be

and

ma

ber.

an,

e of

able
ious
lely,
hat

ngs

IAP.

uch

Mif-

able

CHAP. III. In the * Peloponnefian War, by his Advice and Persuafion, the Athenians proclaim'd War against the † Syracusians, for the Management of which he was chosen General. Two Collegues besides were given him, Nicias and Lamachus. While that Expedition was a preparing for, before the Fleet went out, it happen'd, that in one Night all the Mercuries, which were in the Town of Athens, were thrown down, except one, which was before the Door of Andocides, and was called the Mercury of Andocides. As it appear'd, this was not done without a strong Confederacy of many, because it did not appertain to a private, but a publick Concern; a mighty Terror fell upon the People, lest any sudden Violence should break out in the City, that should bear down the Liberty of the People. This feem'd chiefly to agree to Alcibiades, because he was thought both more powerful and greater than a private Person; for he had oblig'd many by his Generofity, and render d

^{*} This Peloponnesian War was so call'd, because all the States of Peloponnesus join'd in it, under the Command of the Lacedamonians, against the Athenians. It begun in the Year before Christ 430, and ended in the Taking of Athens, after the fatal Battle of the River Ægos, mentioned above, in the Year before Christ 402.

t Syracuse is still a noted City on the Eastern Coast of the Isle of Sicily.

[§] Mercury was reckon'd the God of Thieves, and therefore they used to erect his Starues before their Doors, by way of Prevention against the Attempts of Robbers and House-breakers.

rensi suos reddiderat. Qua render'd more his Friends, by his re fiebat, ut omnium oculos, quotiescunque in publicum prodiiffet, ad se converteret, neque ei par quisquam in civitate poneretur. Itaque non folum in eo spem habebant maximam, fed etiam timorem, quod & obesse plurimum, & prodesse poterat. Alpergebatur etiam infamia, quod in domo fua facere mysteria dicebatur, quod nefas erat more Athenienfium, idad conjurationem pertinere exiltimabatur.

Jerving them in their Law Concerns. By which Means it came to pass, that he -turn'd the Eves of all People upon him, as oft as he went abroad; nor was any one counted equal to him in the whole City. Wherefore they not only had great Hopes in him, but a great Apprehension of him too, because he was able both to do them a great deal of Mischief. and a great deal of Service. He was likewise bespatter'd with Inque non ad religionem, sed famy, because it was said, that he celebrated the * Mysteries in his own House, which was a heinous Crime, according to the Ulage of the Athenians; and that was supposed not to concern Religion so much, as to be an Argument of a Conspiracy.

uia

hte

us

uni

ent

ue

ual

eni

em

eur

uu

u i

it c

end

nag

dm

holu

d

niff

n It

ecu

ata

trud atili

tein

tlam

duxi

dem

Polt

dam

tis a

hera

tes a

devo

tioni

mem

apid

in p

+

the N

CAP. IV. Hoc crimine in concione ab inimicis compellabatur. Sed instabat tempus ad bellum proficifcendi. Id ille intuens, neque ignorans civium fuorum confuetudinem, postulabat, ut fi quid de se agi vellent, potius de præsenti quæ-Itio haberetur, quam abfens invidiæ crimine accufaretur. Inimici vero ejus, quiescendum in præsenti, quia

CHAP. IV. He was charg'd with this Crime in an Assembly of the People, by his Enemies: but the Time for going to the War was at hand. He considering that, and being not ignorant of the Custom of his Countrymen, insisted, that if they had a mind to do any thing about him, an Enquiry might be made about him whilst present, rather than that he should be charged with an invidious Crime when absent. But

^{*} Rites secretly perform'd in Honour of any God, were call'd Mysteries. Those here meant are the Mysteries of Ceres, worshipp'd in a fingular Manner at Eleusis in Attica, nigh the Saronick Bay. None were admitted to the Celebration of these or any other Mysteria, but upon certain Conditions, one of which was an Oath of Secrecy.

u in Siciliam missus estet, endam rediret, effetque in nagna spe provinciæ bene holuit, & in triremem, quæ d eum deportandum erat missa, alcendit: ac Thurios n Italiam pervectus, multa ecum reputans de immodeata civium fuorum licentia trudelitateque erga nobiles; utilissimum ratus impendenem evitare tempeltatem, clam se a custodibus subduxit, & inde primum Elidem, deinde Thebas venit. Poltquam autem se capitis damnatum, bonis publicatis audivit, & quod usu veherat, Eumolpidas facerdotes a populo coactos, ut se devoverent, ejulque devotionis, quo teltatior effet memoria, exemplum in pila apidea incilum elle politum in publico, Lacedæmonem demi-

y his

Con-

ame

Eva

ft as

y une

hole

only

ut a

to0.

o do

hief.

He

In-

t hat

es in

hei-

Mage

was

n fo

of a

with

the

the

was

hat,

the

fted,

o do

En-

him

that

in-

But

bis

call'd pp'd

Bay.

ther

Oath

uia nocere se ei non posse bis Enemies resolv'd to be quiet ntelligebant, & illud tem- for the present, because they were us expectandum decreve- sensible they could not hurt him, unt, quo exisset, ut sic ab- and to wait the Time when he entem aggrederentur: ita- should go out, that so they might ue fecerunt. Nam post- attack him when absent. And so uam in Siciliam eum per- they did. For after they believ'd enisse crediderunt, absen- he was got into Sicily, they imem, quod facra violasset, peach'd him, tho' absent, for haeum fecerunt. Qua de re ving profan'd the holy Mysteries. yuum ei nuncius a magistra- Concerning which Affair, when a Messenger was dispatch'd to him t domum ad causam di- into Sicily by the Government, that he (bould return Home to plead his Cause, and he was in dministrandæ; non parere great Hopes of managing his Province successfully, he would not disobey, and went aboard a Ship with three Banks of Oars, which was fent to bring him away; and arriving at * Thurii in Italy, confidering much with himself of the extravagant Licentiousness of his Countrymen, and their Cruelty towards Men of Quality, judging it the most expedient to avoid the impending Storm, he privately withdrew bimself from his Keepers, and went from thence first to † Elis, and afterwards to \ Thebes. But after he heard that he was condemn'd to die, his Estate being confiscated, and that which had been ulual, that the Priests call'd Eumolpida had been forc'd by the People to curse him, and that the Monument of that Curle might be the more publick, a Copy

^{*} A City in the Country of the Brutii, in the Bottom of Italy.

[†] A City in the West Parts of Peloponnesus. A City in the West Parts of Achaia, North of Athens, and the Metropolis of the Country call'd Bootia.

confilio Lacedamonii cum Perlarum rege amicitiam fecerunt : deinde Deceliam in Attica munierunt, præsidioque perpetuo ibi polito, in oblidione Athenas tenuerunt. Ejusdem opera, Ioniam a sofium: quo facto, multo fuperiores bello esle coperunt.

demigravit. Ibi (ut ipse of the Curse was cut in a Stone prædicare consueverat) non Pillar, and erected in a publick adversus patriam, sed inimi- Place, he remov'd to Lacedamon, cos suos bellum gessit, quod There, as he us'd to say, he cariidem hostes essent civitati. ry'd on a War, not against his Nam quum intelligerent, se Country, but his Enemies, beplurimum prodesse reipubli- cause the same were Enemies to cx, ex ea ejecisse, plusque the City. For because they uniræ fuæ quam utilitati pub- derstood that he could be very ferlice paruisse. Itaque hujus viceable to the Common-wealth. they had turn'd him out of it, and had more Regard to the gratifying of their own Relentment, than the common Interest. Wherefore, by his Advice, the Lacedamonians made an Alliance with the King of the Persians, and then cietate averterunt Athenien- fortify'd Decelia in Attica, and having plac'd a constant Garison there, kept Athens under a Blockade. By his Means they took off Ionia from the Alliance of the Athenians; upon the doing of which they began to be much juperior in the War.

ne

fe

in

fe

ge

[e

ni tic

qu

ha

CO

fa

ec

po

8

he

T

ab

q fu

bi

alt

m

ra

ta 8

Pa

pe

pi

na

ta

q

ne

de

CE

tı C

A

C

I

CAP. V. Neque vero his CHAP. V. But they were not rebus tam amici Alcibiadi so much made Friends to Alcibiafunt facti, quam timore ab des by these Things, as they were eo alienati. Nam quum acer- alienated from him by Fear. For rimi viri præltantem pru- as they observ'd the excellent Condentiam in omnibus rebus duct of this very active Man in cognoscerent: pertimuerunt, all Things, they were afraid, ne, charitate patriæ ductus, lest, tempted by the Love of his aliquando ab ipsis descisceret, Country, he should some time re-& cum suis in gratiam re- volt from them, and return to diret. Itaque tempus ejus a good Understanding with his interficiendi quærere institu- Countrymen. Wherefore, they erunt. Id Alcibiadi diutius resolv'd to seek an Opportunity to celari non potuit: erat enim kill him. That could not be long ea sagacitate, ut decipi non conceal'd from Alcibiades. For poslet; præsertim quum ani- he was a Person of that Sagacity, mum attendifiet ad caven- that he could not be deceiv'd, espedum. Itaque ad Tiffapher- cially when he apply'd his Atten-\$10K

nem

tio cum l'ilandro prætore, facit mentionem; erat enim populi potentiæ non amicus, hoc deltitutus, primum per ab exercitu recipitur, prætorelt, ut Lacedemonii, qui tas naves triremes amilerant, tium;

Stone

blick

mon.

car-

t his

be-

ies to

un-

ler-

alth.

and

itify-

than

fore,

noni-

the

t hen

and

rilon

lock-

k off the

e of

not

bia-

were

Fur

Con-

n in

aid,

bis

110-

n to

his

they

y to

long For

city, peten-

tion

nem præfectum regis Darii tion to be upon his Guard. Wherese contulit. Cujus quum in fore he betook himself to Tissapherintimam amicitiam pervenil- nes, Viceroy of King Darius, into set, & Atheniensium male whose intimate Friendship when gestis in Sicilia rebus, opes he was got, and perceiv'd the senescere, contra Lacedamo- Power of the Athenians to deniorum crescere videret: ini- cline, their Affairs being ill manag'd in Sicily, and on the other qui apud Samum exercitum hand, that of the Lacedamonihabebat, per internuncios ans to grow, he confers at first by colloquitur, & de reditu suo Messengers with Pysander the Commander, who had an Army eodem quo Alcibiades sensu, at * Samos, and makes mention of his Return, for he was in the & optimatum fautor. Ab Jame Mind with Alcitiades, no Friend to the Power of the Peo-Thrasybulum, Lyci filium, ple, and a Favourer of the Quality. Being baulk'd by him, be que fit apud Samum. Post, is receiv'd first of all by the Army, suffragante Theramene, ple- by means of Thrasybulus, the biscito restituitur, parique Son of Lyeus, and is made Cor ablens imperio præficitur si- mander at Samos. Afterwards, mul cum Thrasybulo & The. Theramenes making Interest for ramene. Horum imperio tan- him, he is restor'd by a Decree of ta commutatio rerum facta the People, and, tho' absent, is plac'd in the lame Command, topaulo ante victores viguerant, gether with Thrasybulus and Theperterriti pacem peterent. ramenes. Under their Command. Victi enim erant quinque there was so great an Alteration praliis terrestribus, tribus of Affairs, that the Lacedamoninavalibus: in quibus ducen- ans. who a little before had flourish'd as Conquerors, being very que capte, in hostium ve- much terrified, fued for Peace; nerant poteltatem. Alcibia- for they had been conquered in des, simul cum collegis, re- five Battles at Land, and three ceperat Ioniam, Hellespon- by Sea, in which they had lest tum, multas præterea urbes two hundred Ships, with three Gracas, qua in ora fita funt Banks of Oars, which being taken, Asia quarum expugnaverant had come under the Power of the complures; in his Byzan- Enemies. Alcibiades, together K 2 with

Samos is an Island of the Ægean Sea, upon the Coast of Ionia.

Athenas venerunt.

tium; neque minus multas with his Fellow Commanders. confilio ad amicitiam adjun- had recover'd Ionia, the Helles. xerant, quod in captos cle- pont, and many Greek Cities mentia fuerant usi. Inde præ- besides, that are on the Border da onusti, locupletato exer- of Asia, several of which they citu, maximis rebus gestis took by Force; among st these Byzantium. Nor had they brought over fewer to their Alliance by their good Conduct, because they us'd great Clemency to the Conquer'd. After this, being loaden'd with Spoil, having in rich'd their Army, and perform'd very great Things, they came to Athens.

ver

rib

que

lac

tian

bat

por Afl

cat

tan cal

qui

rui rat

lus

bat Re

lice

mo

fec

de

qu

in

lr na

on

tac liq

tri tu

da

Ac

tu

pr

m

fer N

DU

ba

ge

qu

venerat,

CAP. VI. His cum obvi- CHAP. VI. When the whole am universa civitas in Py- City came down to Pyraeus, to reeum descendisset, tanta meet them, such was the Longfuit omnium expectatio vi- ing of all People to see Alcibiafendi Alcibiadis, ut ad ejus des, that the Commonalty flock'd triremem vulgus conflueret, to his Ship, as if he had come perinde ac si solus advenis- alone. For thus the People were set. Sic enim populo erat persuaded, that both their forpersuasum, & adversas supe- mer ill Success, and their present riores, & præsentes secun- good Success, had happen'd thro' das res, accidisse ejus opera. his Means. Wherefore they im-Itaque & Siciliæ amissum, puted both the Loss of Sicily, and & Lacedæmoniorum victo- the Victories of the Lacedæmonirias culpæ suæ tribuebant, ans to their own Fault, because quod talem virum e civitate they had banish'd such a Man out expulifient. Neque id fine of their City. Nor did they feem caula arbitrari videbantur. to think fo without Reason: For Nam postquam exercitui after he begun to command the præesse cæperat, neque ter- Army, their Enemies were neira, neque mari hostes pares ther able to be a Match for them effe potuerant. Hic, ut navi by Land nor Sea. As foon as he egresius est, quanquam'The- went out of his Ship, tho' Theraramenes & Thrasybulus eif- manes and Thrasybulus had been dem rebus præfuerant, si- in the same Command, and had mulque venerant in Fyrze- come together with him into Pyum, tamen illum unum om- raeus, yet they all follow'd him nes prosequebantur: & (id alone; (and that which had never quod nunquam antea usu happen'd before, unless to the Cullcalum lacrymarit, inimicumque his se ostenderit, quorum opera patria pullus fuerat; perinde ac fi alius populus, non ille iple qui tum flebat, eum facrilegi damnaffet. Relituta ergo huic funt publice bona, iidemque illi Eumolpidæ facerdotes rurfus resecrare sunt coacti, qui eum devoverant, pilæque illæ, in quibus devotio fuerat scripta, in mare præcipitatæ.

ders.

elle.

ities

rder

they.

BI

ught

e by

they

Con:

loa-

rm'd

è to

hole

, to

ong-

bia-

ck'd

come

were

forlent

hro'

im-

and

uni-

aule

out

eem

For

the

nei-

nem

s he

era-

reen

had

Py-

bim

ver

the

CIE-

CAP. VII. Hec Alcibiadi letitia minus fuit diuturna. Nam quum ei essent omnes honores decreti, totaque respublica domi bellique tradita, ut unius arbitrio gereretur; & iple poftulaflet ut duo fibi collegæ darentur, Thrasybulus & Adimantus, neque id negatum eflet; classe in Asiam profectus, quod apud Cymen minus ex fententia rem gellerat, in invidiam recidit. Nihil enim eum non efficere posle ducebant. Ex quo fiebat, ut omnia minus prospere gelta ejus culpæ tribuerent, quum eum aut negligenter,

venerat, nisi Olpmpia victo- Cinquerors at Olympia) he was ribus) coronis aureis æneif- commonly presented with golden que vulgo donabatur. Ille and brazen Crowns. He receiv'd lacrymans talem benevolen- this Kindness of his Countrymen tiam civium suorum accipie- weeping, remembring their Sevebat, reminiscens pristini tem- rity some Time before. After he poris acerbitatem. Postquam came to the City, having call'd Astu venit, concione advo- an Assembly, he spoke so, that no cata, sic verba fecit, ut nemo Body was so cruel, but he lamenttam ferus fuerit, quin ejus ed his hard Hap, and declared himself an Enemy to the le, by whole Means he had been banish d his Country; as if some other People, and not that very Jame which then wept, had condemn'd him for Sacrilege. Wherefore his Estate was restor'd him at the publick Charge, and the same Priests, call'd Eumolpida, who had curs'd him, were oblig'd to recal their Curses, and the Pillars upon which the Curse had been writ, were thrown into the Sea.

> CHAP. VII. This Joy of Alcibiades was not lasting; for after all manner of Hinours had been voted for him, and the whole Management, both at Home and in the War, deliver'd to him, to be carry'd on at the Pleasure of him alone, and he had demanded that two Partners should be given him, Thrappulus and Adimantus, nor was that deny d him; going with the Fleet into Asia, because he did not manage his Bufinels at Cyme to their Mind, he again fell under their Hatred, for they thought he could do every thing. From whence it was, that they imputed all things less successfully manag'd, to his Fault, because they laid he cither

Id ille ut audivit, domum reverti noluit, & se Perinthum contulit, ibique tria castella communivit, Bornos, Byziam, Macrontichos; manuque collecta, primus Græciæ in Thraciam introiit, gloriosius existimans barbarorum præda locupletari, quam Graiorum. Qua ex re creverat ejus fama cum opibus, magnamque amicitiam fibi cum quibufdam regibus Thraciæ pepererat.

CAP. VIII. Neque tamen a charitate patriz potuit recedere. Nam quum apud Ægos Aumen Philocles prætor Atheniensium classem

aut malitiole fecisse loqueren- either acted carelesty or malicitur, ficut tum accidit. Nam oully; as it then happen'd. For corruptum a rege, capere they alledg'd against him, that Cymen noluisse arguebant. being brib'd by the King of Persia, Itaque huic maxime puta- he would not take * Cyme. Wheremus malo fuisse nimiam opi- fore we think that their excessive nionem ingenii atque virtu- Opinion of his Parts and Abilities tis. Timebatur enim non was chiefly his Misfortune. For minus quam diligebatur, ne he was no less feared than belowfecunda fortuna magnisque ed, lest being elevated by his good elatus opibus, tyrannidem Fortune and great Power, he concupisceret. Quibus rebus should aim at the Sovereignty. By factum est, ut absenti magi- which Means it came to pass, that stratum abrogarent, & alium they took his Commission from him in ejus locum substituerent. in his Absence, and put another in his Place. As soon as he heard that, he would not return Home, and betook himself to † Perinthus, and there fortified three Castles, Borni, Byzin, and Machrontichos; and having got together a Body of Troops, he enter'd into Thrace the first Man of Greece, thinking it more glorious to be inrich'd with the Spoils of the Barbarians, than the Greeks. From which Thing his Fame grew with his Riches, and he procur'd to himself a strong Alliance with Jeveral Kings of Thrace.

O

on

or

in

un

ret

ge

At

ter

fup

nie

ibio

cœ

run

re, dæ

clas

piis

ren Seu

duc

lere

aut

bell

etli

anii

ftul

fen

to,

exe qui

lain

re:

acci

futt

ced

inq pug bolt

Per

mua occa

oppy

que

CHAP. VIII. However, he could not recede from his Affection for his Country. For when Philocles, the Admiral of the Athenians, had drawn up his Fleet at

* A Town of Æolia in Asia Minor, upon the Ægean Sea. + A Town of Thrace, upon the Propontis, afterwards call'd

Our Author is here guilty of a strange Piece of Forgetfulness, having told us above, that Miltiades had before planted a Colony in the Thracian Chersonese, and made frequent Inroads into the neighbouring Country of the Thracians.

ret, quod ipiis pecunia a re-Athenientibus exhauftis, præter arma & naves nihil erat Super: Alcibiades ad Athenienfium venit exercitum, bique, præsente vulgo, agere cœpit, si vellent, se coacturum, Lylandrum aut dimicare, aut pacem petere. Lacedemonios eo nolle confligere classe, quod pedestribus copiis pluiquam navibus vale-Seuthen regem Thracum deducere, ut eos terra depelleret. Quo facto necessario aut classe conflicturos, aut bellum composituros. Id eth vere dictum Philocles animadvertebat, tamen po-Itulata facere noluit, quod sentiebat se, Alcibiade recepto, nullius momenti apud exercitum futurum; & si quid secundi evenisset, nullain in ea re luam partem fore: contra ea, si quid adversi accidiflet, se unum ejus delicti futurum reum. Ab hoc difcedens Alcibiades, Quoniam, inquit, victoria patria repugnas, illud moneo, juxta hostes castra babeas nautica. Periculum est enim ne immodestia militum nostrorum occapo detur Lylandro nostri opprimendi exercitus. Neque ea res illum fefellit. Nam

lici-

For

hat,

rfia,

ere-

Tive

ities

For

lov-

good

he

By

that

him

t her

eard

ome.

hus,

tles,

hos:

ly of

ice V

king

with

han

hing

ches,

rong

s of

, he

Fien

Phi-

the-

et at

the

all'd

ness,

lony

the

possitiuisset suam, neque the River Ægos, and Lysander onge abeflet Lylander præ- was not far off, the Admiral of or Lacedæmoniorum, qui the Lacedæmonians, who was emin eo erat occupatus, ut bel- ploy'd wholly in a Defign to proum quam diutissime duce- tract the War as long as possible, because Money was given them by ge suppeditabatur: contra the King of Persia; on the other hand, the Athenians being exhausted, had nothing left besides their Arms and their Ships: Alcibiades came to the Army of the Athenians, and there, before the common Soldiery, he began to tell them, that, if they pleas'd, he would force Lysander either to fight, or beg Peace; that the Lacedamonians were unwilling to engage with their Fleet for this Rearent. Sibi autem esse sacile son, because they were stronger in Land Firces than Ships; but that it was an easy Matter for him to bring down Seuthes, King of the Thracians, to drive them from the Land, upon which they would of Necessity either ingage with their Fleet, or make an end of the War. Tho' Philocles observ'd that was rightly faid, yet he would not do the Things desir'd, because he was sensible, that if Alcibrades was received amongst them, he should be of no Account with the Army; and if any good Success happened upon it, that his Share in the Matter would be none at all: On the other hand, if any ill Hap should fall out, that he alone should be call'd to an Account for the Miscarriage. Alcibiades, upon his departing from him, said, Since you oppose your Country's Success, this however, I advile you, to have your Sea-Camp nigh the Enemy; for the Danger is,

gum Athenienfium in terram prædatum existe, navesque pene inanes relictas, tempus rei gerende non dimifit, eoque impetu totum bellum delevit.

CAP. IX. At Alcibiades, arbitratus, penitus in Thraabdidit, sperans ibi facillime fuam fortunam occuli posle; fed fallo. Nam Thraces, poltquam eum cum magna infidias ei fecerunt: qui ea quæ apportavit abltulerunt, ter potentiam Lacedamona

Nam Lyfander guum per left, by the diforderly Behaviour speculatores comperisset, vul- of our Soldiers, an Opportunity should be given Lylander of cutting off our Army. Nor did that Thing deceive him; for Lysander, after he had found by his Scouts, that the common Soldiers of the Athenians were gone affore a plundering, and that the Ships were left almost empty, did not let slip the Opportunity of doing his Business, and at that Push made an End of the whole War.

a A

ent

ace

ati

and

atio

ege

ri:

ibi

lubi

uru

ien

Van

um mor

d fi

e a

vide

C

liret

naba

retu

tias

nien

Lyfa

runi

face

fulti

rum

Ath

*

t

Dar

him He

Coni

tend mad

clusi

a Co

CHAP. IX. But Alcibiades. victis Atheniensibus, non after the Athenians were conquerfatis tuta eadem loca fibi ed, not thinking the same Places secure enough for him, hid himciam se supra Propontidem self a good way up in Thrace, above the Propontis, hoping that his Condition might be very eafily concealed there; but fallely. For the Thracians, after they perceiv'd pecunia venisse senserunt, he was come with a great deal of Money, laid an Ambush for him, who got the Things which he ipfum capere non potuerunt. brought with him, but could not Ille, cernens nullum locum catch him. He perceiving no Place sibi tutum in Gracia, prop- was safe for him in Greece, by. reason of the Power of the Laceniorum, ad Pharnabazum damenians, went over to Pharin Aliam transiit; quem nabazus into Afia, whom he fo quidem adeo sua cepit hu- charm'd with his courteous Bemanitate, ut eum nemo in haviour, that no Body exceeded amicitia antecederet. Nam- him in his Friendship. For he que ei Grunium dedit in gave him Grunium, a Castle in Phrygia callrum, ex quo Phrygia, from which he receiv'd quinquaginta talenta vecti- yearly fifty * Talents Revenue; galis capiebat. Qua fortu- with which good Fortune Alcibiades

* The Talent used in common Reckoning, was that of Attica, worth about 203 l.

a Alcibiades non erat conentus, neque Athenas vicas acedemoniis lervire poterat ati. Itaque ad patriam libeandam omni ferebatur cogiatione, sed videbat id sine ege Perfarum non posle firi: ideoque eum amicum ibi cupiebat adjungi; neque lubitabat facile le confequuurum, si modo ejus conveiendi habuisset potestatem. Nam Cyrum fratrem ei belum clam parare, Lacedænoniis adjuvantibus, sciebat. ld si ei aperuisset, magnam e ab eo initurum gratiam videbat.

iour

nity

cut-

that

lan-

his

liers

Bore

bips

did

of

that

hole

ides,

uer-

aces

ace,

hat

afily

For

iv'd

el of

im,

net

lace

by.

ace-

var-

e so Be-

he

ein

v'd

ue;

ides

ica,

CAP. X. Hæc quum moliretur, peteretque a Pharnabazo, ut ad regem mitteretur, eodem tempore Critias cæterique tyranni Atheniensium certos homines ad
Lysandrum in Asiam miserunt, qui eum certiorem
facerent nisi Alcibiadem
fustulisset, nihil earum rerum fore ratum, quas ipse
Athenis constituisset. Quare,

biades was not content, nor could he endure, that conquer'd Athens should be subject to the Lacedamonians. Wherefore he was bent, with the utmost Concern, upon delivering his Country, but saw that could not be done without the King * of the Perfians; and therefore he defir'd to have him joyn'd to him as his Friend. Nor did he doubt but he should easily compass it, provided he could but have the Opportunity of waiting upon him; for he knew that his Brother † Cyrus was privately levying War against him, with the Lacedamonians affifting him. If he discover'd this to him, he faw that he should be in great Favour with him.

CHAP. X. Whilft he was attempting this, and defiring Pharnabazus, that he might be fent to the King, at the same time of Critias, and the other Tyrants of the Athenians, dispatch'd away trusty Men into Asia to Lysander, to make him acquainted, that unless he took off Alcibiades, none of those Things would stand good, which he had establish'd at Athens. Wherefore, if he had a mind his

* This King of the Persians was Artaxerxes Mnemon, Son of Darius Nothus.

† This Cyrus is commonly furnam'd, The Lesser, to distinguish him from the Grand Cyrus, the Founder of the Persian Monarchy. He was a Prince of great Abilities, according to Xenophon's Account of him, who was personally acquainted with him, and attended him in his Expedition against his Brother. He had been made by his Father, Governor of Asia Minor.

When the Lacedæmonians had reduc'd Athens, in the Conclusion of the Peloponnesian War, they vested the Government in a Council of Thirty, eyer after called the Thirty Tyrants.

vellet, illum persequeretur. His Lacon rebus commotus. Statuit accuratius sibi agendum cum Pharnabazo. Huic ergo renunciat, quæ regi cum Lacedæmoniis essent, stare non posse sœderaque irrita futura, nisi Alcibiadem, vivum aut mortuum tradidiffet. Non tulit hoc fatrapes, & violare clementiam, quam regis opes minui maluit. Itaque misit Sylamithren & Bageum ad Alcibiadem interficiendum, quum ille effet in Phrygia, iterque ad regem pararet. Miffi, clam vicinitati, in qua tum Alcibiades erat, dant negotium, ut eum interficiant. Illi quum eum ferro aggredi non auderent, noctu ligna contulerunt circa calam cam, in qua quiescebat, eamque succenderunt, ut incendio conficerent quem manu superari posse diffidebant. Ille autem fonitu flammæ excitatus, quod gladius ei erat lubductus, familiaris sui subalare telum eripuit : Namque erat cum eo quidam ex Arcadia hospes, qui nunquam discedere voluerat. Hunc lequi le jubet, & id quod in præsentia vestimentorum fuit arripuit. His in ignem ejectis, flammæ vim

re, fi suas res gestas manere Acts should continue, he must look after him. The Lacedamonian being rouzed with this, refolv'd to deal roundly with Pharnabazus, Wherefore he tells him, that the Alliance which the King had with the Lacedamonians could not continue, and that the Treaties would be of no Effect, unless he delivered up Alcibiades alive or dead, The Viceroy could not bear that, and chose rather to violate the Laws of Clemency, than that the King's Interest should be lessen d. Wherefore he fent Sysamithres and Bageus to kill Alcibiades, whilft he was in * Phrygia, and preparing for a Journey to the King. The Persons sent, privately give Order to the Neighbourhood in which Alcibiades then was, to kill They not daring to attack him with the Sword in the Nighttime laid Wood about the thatch'd House, in which he was afteep, and set it on fire, that they might dispatch him by Burning, whom they despair'd could be master'd by Fighting. But he being awaken'd by the crackling of the Flame, because his Sword had been privately withdrawn from him, he drew out a Dagger of his Friend. For there was with him a certain Host of his of † Arcadia, who would never depart from him: He bids him follow him, and took up what Cloaths he had by him at that Time, and throwing them out into

tra

inc

vid

cer

nal

lier

fue

cor

mo

VIV

cor

ant

nat

tur

fir

bus

des

TI

alic

qu

tiff

po

the

mo

bar

Ye

Ti

Wi

the

wi

as

us

th

in

of H 2 | an

in

up

^{*} There were two Provinces of Alia Minor, call'd Phrygia, the Bigger, and the Leffer. † Arcadia is a Country in the Middle of Peloponnefus.

incendium effugisse eminus viderunt, telis missis interfecerunt, caputq; ejus ad Pharnabazum retulerunt. At mulier, quæ cum eo vivere confueverat, muliebri fua veste contectum, adificii incendio mortuum cremavit, quod ad vivum interimendum erat comparatum. Sic Alcibiades, annos circiter quadraginta natus, diem obiit supremum.

look

nian

lod

zus.

the

with

con-

ould

ver-

lead.

hat.

the

the

m'd.

and

bill

epa-

ing.

rive

in

kill

ack

tht-

h'd

еер, ght bom

d by

n'd

bette-

rew

For

Toft

uld

rids

hat

hat

nto

the

gia,

transit. Quem ut barbari the Fire, passes the Funy of the Flame. Whom as foon as the Barbarians faw at a distance to have escap'd the Fire, discharging their Weapons at him, they kill d him, and brought his Head to Pharnabazus. But the * Woman, which had us'd to live with him, burnt him when dead, cover'd with her own Raiment, in the Fire of the House which had been prepared to burn him alive. Thus Alcibiades ended his last Day, being about forty Years old.

CAP. XI. Hunc infamatum a plerisque tres gravisfimi historici summis laudibus extulerunt: Thucydides, qui ejusdem ætatis fuit: Theopompus, qui fuit post aliquanto natus; & Timaus: qui quidem duo maledicentissimi, nescio quomodo, in illo

CHAP. XI. Three very authentick Historians have extoll'd him. tho' blacken'd by most Writers. with the highest Commendations; I hucydides, who was of the same Age: The pompus, who was born Jome Time after; and Timæus. Which two last, tho' much addisted to ill Language, I know not

^{*} Alcibiades seems, by this Account, to have been but very poorly attended, for a Person of his Figure, whose Circumstances, tho' in Banishment, might very well have afforded him a much more confiderable Equipage; fince he had, by Virtue of Pharna-bazus's Generofity to him, an Income of Ten thousand Pounds a Year. But we are not to judge of Antiquity by the present Times, and think every Thing incredible, that does not square with the Way and Fashion of the World now-a-days. There was then a great Simplicity of Manners amongst the Greeks, which. with the Freedom of their Government, render'd them invincible; as the Luxury of the Persians, a beauish, fashionable People, like us, together with their flavish Subjection to their Prince, render'd them an easy Prey to the Greeks, and made them fly like Sheep in the Day of Battle. There are abundance of amazing Instances of this prodigious Difference betwixt the two Nations, in the History of Greece; which Consideration ought to produce in us a passionate Fondness for Liberty, that dear Delight of the best and bravest of Men, the Root and Support of all that is valuable in the World, and without which, this Life is but a fort of Hell upon Earth.

illo uno laudando confensediximus, de eo prædicarunt, atque hoc amplius: quum Athenis splendidissima civitate natus effet, omnes Athenienses splendore ac dignitate vitæ superasse. Postquam inde expulsus Thebas venerit, adeo studiis eorum infervisse, ut nemo eum labore corporisque viribus posset æquiparare. Omnes enim Bœotii magis firmitati corporis quam ingenii acumini inserviunt. Eundem apud Lacedæmonios, quorum moribus fumma virtus in patientia ponebatur, sic duritiei fe dedisse, ut parsimonia victus atque cultus omnes Lacedæmonios vinceret. Fuisle apud Thracas homines vinorebufque venereis deditos: hos quoque in his rebus antecessisse. Venisse ad Persas, apud quos summa laus eflet fortiter venari, luxuriofe vivere. Horum fic imitatum consuetudinem, ut illi ipfi eum in his maxime admirarentur. Quibus rebus effecisse, ut, apud quoscunque effet, princeps poneretur, habereturque chariffimus. Sed fatis de hoc: reliquos ordiamur.

how, have agreed together in prairunt. Nam ea, que supra sing him alone; for they have related those Things of him, which we have spoke of above, and this further, that the' he was born in Athens, the most splendid City in the World, he excell'd all the Athenians in the Splendor and Dignity of his Life. After he came to Thebes, upon his being banish'd thence, he so apply'd himself to their Course of Life, that no Body could equal him in laborious Exercises, and Strength of Body; for all the Bootians mind more the Improvement of their bodily Strength, than Acutenels of Parts. The same Man, amongst the Lacedamonians, according to the Fashion of whom, the highest Virtue was placed in the enduring of Hardship, did so give himself up to a hard way of Life, that he excell'd all the Lacedamonians in the Frugality of his Diet and Drefs. That he was amongst the Thracians, drunken Fellows, and addicted to Lewdness, he quite outwent them too in these Matters. Then he came amongst the Persians, with whom it was Matter of the highest Commendation, to hunt hard, and live high. That he so imitated their Way of Life, that they themselves admir'd him prodigiously in these Things. By which means he brought it to pals, that with whom loever he was, he was reckon'd a leading Man, and mightily beloved. But enough of him: let us now proceed to the reft.

7

ti

p

n

ti

tı

u

r

ti

q

n

I

CACALLA CONTRACTOR OF THE SECOND CONTRACTOR OF

VIII. VIII. THRASYBULUS, THRASYBULUS, the Lyci filius, Atheni-Son of Lycus, the Athenian. enfis.

CAP. I.

braie rehich

this n in ty in the and

r he

reing

himthat

aboth of

nind

heir

Is of

ngl

ng to

sheft

ring

nself

t he

is in

and the

and

uite

Mat-

the

Mat-

tion, hat

Life,

him

By

bals,

, he

and

h of

the

A.

Hrafybulus, Lyci filius, Athenienfis: Si per fe virtus fine fortuna

ponderanda sit, dubito an hunc primum omnium ponam. Illi fine dubio neminem præfero, fide, constantia, magnitudine animi, in patriam amore. Nam quod multi voluerunt, pauci potuerunt, ab uno tyranno patriam liberare, huic contigit, ut a triginta oppressam tyrannis, e servitute in libertatem vindicaret. Sed, nescio quomodo, quum eum nemo anteiret his virtutibus, multi nobilitate præcurrerunt. Primum, Peloponnesio bello multa hic fine Alcibiade gelfit: ille nullam rem fine hoc; quæ ille universa naturali quodam bono fecit lucri. Sed illa tamen omnia communia imperatoribus cum militibus & fortuna, quod in prælii concursu abit res a confilio ad vires vimque pugnantium.

CHAP. I.

Hrasybulus, the Son of Lyeus the Athenian.
If Virtue is to be confider'd by itself, with-

out Fortune, I am in Doubt, whether or no I should not place him the first of all the Greek Commanders. Without doubt, I prefer no Body before him, for Honour, Constancy, Greatness of Soul, and Love to his Country. For what a great many have defired, but few could effect; that is, to deliver their Country from one Tyrant, happen'd to him, to deliver his Country oppres'd by thirty Tyrants, out of Slavery into Liberty. But, I know not how, tho' no Body excell'd him in those Virtues, many outstrip'd him in Fame. First of all, in the Peloponnefian War. he perform'd many Things without Alcibiades: he did nothing without him; all which, by a certain natural Advantage, he gain'd the Credit of. But however, all those Things are in common to the Generals with the Soldiery and Fortune, because, in the Rencoun-

Itaque

ter

Nam quum triginta tyranni, fervitute oppressas tenerent Athenas, plurimos cives, quituna, partim patria expulifient, partim interfecissent, plurimorum bona publicata inter se divisissent : non soinitio bellum his indixit.

CAP. II. Hic enim quum Phylen confugifiet, quod est castellum in Attica munitisfimum, non plus habuit fecum quam triginta de suis. Hoc initium fuit salutis At-*icorum: hoc robur libertatis clarissima civitatis. Neque vero hic contemptus elt primo a tyrannis, fed ejus folitudo: que quidem res & illis contemnentibus perniciei. & huic despecto faluti fuit. Hæc enim illos ad perfequendum fegnes, hos autem tempore ad comparandum dato, fecit robultiores. Quo magis præceptum illud omnium in animis este debet, Nihil in bello oportere contemni: nec fine causa dici, Matrem

Itaque jure suo nonnulla ab ter of a Battle, the Business proimperatore miles, plurima ceeds from Conduct to Strength, vero fortuna vendicat: fe- and the Mettle of the Fighters. que his plus valuisse, puam Woerefore the Soldier of Right ducis prudentiam, vere po- claims something from the Genetest prædicare. Quare illud ral, but Fortune very much; and magnificentissimum factum she may truly boast, that she has proprium est Thrasybuli: always prevail'd more in those Matters, than the Prudence of a prapositi a Lacedamoniis, General. Wherefore that most noble Action is entirely Thrasybulus's; for when the thirty Tybus in bello pepercerat for- rants, fet up by the Lacedamonians, kept Athens oppress'd in Slavery, and partly banished their Country, partly kill'd a great many Citizens, whom Fortune had lum princeps, sed & solus spared in the War, and divided their Estates, being confiscated amongst them, he was not only the principal, but the only Man at first, that made War upon them.

M

lei

ni

of

bu

lo

ba tr

ni

pl

tu

ur qu

ef

pr na

ci

æ

qu qu

N

[pi

m

qu

In

Cı

qu

Syl

Pa

lio

qu

ce

qu

ne

pr;

m

aff

jul

CHAP. II. For when he first fled to Phyle, which is a very strong Castle in Attica, he had no more with him than Thirty of his Countrymen. This was the Original of the Recovery of the Athenians; this the Strength of the Liberty of that most famous City. And indeed he was not so much delpis'd at first by the Tyrants, as his being alone: Which Thing was both the Ruin of those that despis'd him, and the Security of him that was despised; for this render'd them too lazy to look after bim, and made the others stronger, by the Time that was given them to make due Preparations. For which the more ought that Maxim to be in the Minds of all, That nothing ought to be flighted in War, and that

lere. Neque tamen pro opinione Thrafybuli auctæ funt opes, nam jam illis temporibus forrius boni pro libertate loquebantur, quam pugnabant. Hinc in Pyræeum transit, Munychiamque munivit. Hanc bis tyranni oppugnare funt adorti, ab eaq; turpiter repulli, protinus in urbem, armis impedimentifque amissis refugerunt. Ulus elt Thralybulus non minus prudentia quam fortitudine: nam cedentes violari vetuit, cives enim civibus parcere censebat. Neque æquum quisquam est vulneratus, nisi qui prior impugnare voluit. Neminem jacentem velte spoliavit: nil attigit nisi arma, quorum indigebat, & quæ ad victum pertinebant. In lecundo prælio cecidit Critias dux tyrannorum, quum quidem advertus Thralybulum fortiffime pugnaret.

10-

th.

rs.

ht

20-

nd

bas

ole

fa

oft

Tv-

Ty-

ni-

ta-

eir

10-

ad

led

ted

the

at

n.

led

ng

ore

in-

nal

ns;

rty

nd s'd

be-

oth s'd

bat

r'd

im, by

ich be

ing

and

tat

Matrem timidi flere non fo- that it is not faid without Rea-Jon, that the Mother of a Coward does not use to weep. However. Thrasybulus's Strength was not increased according to his Expe-Etations. For even then at that Time, good Men spoke more bravely for their Liberty, than they fought for it. After that, he went into Pyraeus, and fortified Munychia. The Tyrants twice attempted to affault it, and being shamefully driven from it, immediately fled into the Town, their Arms and Baggage being loft. Thrafybulus made use of Prudence no less than Valour; for he forbid those that fled, to be burt; for he thought it reasonable, that Citizens should spare their Fellow-Citizens; nor was any one wounded, but he that would first attack them. He stripp'd none as he lay, of his Cleaths; be meddled with nothing but Arms, which he wanted, and Provisions. In the second Battle fell Critias the Tyrants General, after he had indeed fought very bravely against Thrasybulus.

CAP. III. Hoc dejecto, Paulanias venit Atticis auxilio, rex Lacedæmoniorum. Is inter Thrafybulum & eos qui urbem tenebant, fecit pa-

rei-

CHAP. III. He being flain, Paulanias, King of the Lacedamunians, came to the Affiftance of the Athenians. He made a Peace betwixt Thrasybulus and cem his conditionibus: Ne those who held the Town, upon qui, præter triginta tyran- these Terms, That none, besides nos, & decem, qui postea the thirty Tyrants, and the Ten, pratores creati, superioris who being afterwards made Gomore crudelitatis erant ufi, vernors of the City, had used the afficerentur exilio: neve cu- Way of the former Cruelty, sould Julquam bona publicarentur: be punished with Banishment, nor any valeret, effecit. Nam quum quidam ex his, qui fimul cum eo in exilio fuerant, cædem facere eorum vellent, cum quibus in gratiam reditum fuerat; publice prohierat, præltitit.

CAP. IV. Huic pro tantis a populo data est, facta e duquod amor civium, non vis expresserat, nullam habuit Nulite.

reipublicæ procuratio populo any one's Estate confiscated, and redderetur. Præclarum hoc the Government of the Commonquoque Thrasybuli, quod wealth restor'd to the People. This reconciliata pace, quum plu- likewise was a famous Thing of rimum in civitate posset, le- Thrasybulus, that after a Peace gem tulit, ne quis anteacta- was made, and he was the most rum rerum accusaretur, neve powerful Person in the City, he mulctaretur: eamque illi le- made a Law, that no body (hould gem oblivionis appellarunt, be call'd to an Account for things Neque vero hanc tantum fe- past, nor punish'd, and they call'd rendam curavit, sed etiam ut that an AE of Oblivion. Nor did be only take Care that this should be pass'd, but likewise look'd to it. that it should take Place effectually: For when some of those who had been together with him in Banishment, would have made a Masbuit, & id, quod pollicitus facre of those with whom they had return'd to a good Agreement; he publickly hinder'd it, and performed that which he had promised.

da

pli

Q

qu

me

ve

na

elle

COL

lus

vit

re

Hi

pra

app

ger

tur

opp

cta, tus

for

long

CHAP. IV. A * Crown made meritis, honoris ergo corona of two Sprigs of Olive, was, by way of Respect to him, given him abus virgulis oleaginis: qua, by the People, for thefe eminent Services: Which, because the Love of his Countrymen, and not Vioinvidiam, magnæque fuit lence had procured him, had no gloriæ. Bene ergo Pittacus Hatred attending it and was ille, qui septem sapientum Matter of great Glory. Wherenumero est habitus, quum ei fore that Pittacus, who was Mytilenzi multa millia ju- reckoned in the Number of the gerum agri muneri darent, Seven † Wise Men, when the Mytila-

† These Seven Wise Men flourished about the Times of Cræsus, the rich King of Lydia, and Cyrus the Great, Founder of the

Persian Monarchy, i. e. about 560 Years before Christ.

^{*} This is an Instance and a Proof of the Plainness and Simplicity of those Times, in Comparison of our own. The Olive was a Tree facred to the Goddess Minerva, Patroness of their City: For the Heathens had, in every City almost, some peculiar God or Goddels, look'd upon as the Guardian of the Place.

Nolite, rogo vos (inquit) mihi dare, quod multi invideant. plures etiam concupiscant. Quare ex istis nolo amplius quam centum jugera, quæ O meam animi aquitatem O vestram voluntatem indicent. Nam parva munera, diutina: locupletia, non propria esse consueverunt. Illa igitur corona contentus Thrafybulus, neque amplius requisivit, neque quenquam honore se antecessisse existimavit. Hic lequenti tempore, quum prætor classem ad Ciliciam appulisset, neque satis diligenter in caltris ejus agerentur vigiliæ, a barbaris, ex oppido noctu eruptione facta, in tabernaculo interfectus elt.

nd

n-

bis

of

ace

oft

be

eld

ngs l'd

did

uld

it,

uho

30-

af-

pad

he for-

ed.

ade

bim nent

10-

d no

was

was the the ila-

Tree the

efus,

Mityleneans * gave him a great many thousand f Acres of Land as a Present, said well, Do not, I beleech you, give me what many may envy me for, and more covet. Wherefore I will have no more of those than an hundred Acres, which may both thew the Realonableness of my Mind, and your Good-will. For small Gifts are lalting, but rich ones do not ule to be of any long Continuance. Wherefore Thrasybulus being content with that Crown, neither lought for more, nor thought any one exceeded him in Honour. He some time after, when being Admiral he had brought up his Fleet to Cilicia, and the Watch was not diligently enough kept in his Camp, was slain in his Tent by the Barbarians, in a Sally made out of the Town in the Nighttime.

* Mitylene was the chief City of Lesbos, an Island of the Ægean Sea, nigh the Coast of Asia Minor.

† Tho' I have render'd the Word Jugera, Acres, yet it is only for want of a better. Jugerum is a Piece of Land 240 Roman Feet long, and 120 broad, not much above half our Acre.



IX. IX. CONON Atheni- CONON, the Athenian.

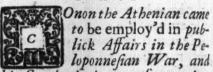
CAP. I.

Onon Athenienfis, Peloponnesio bel-lo accessit ad rem-publicam, in eo-

que ejus opera magni fuit; nam & prætor pedeltribus exercitibus præfuit, & præfectus classis res magnas mari geffit. Quas ob caulas præcipuus ei honos habitus elt. Namque omnibus unus infulis præfuit: In qua potestate Pharas cepit, coloniam Lacedæmoniorum. Fuit etiam extremo Peloponnesio bello prætor, quum apud Ægos flumen copiæ Athenienfium a Lyfandro funt devictæ. Sed tum abfuit, eoque pejus res administrata est; nam & prudens rei militaris, & diligens erat imperator. Itaque nemini erat his temporibus dubium, fi adfuisset, illam Athenienses calamitatem accepturos non fuisse.

CAP. II. Rebus autem afflictis, quum patriam oblideri audisset, non quæsivit, ubi ipse tuto viveret, sed unde

CHAP. I.



fi

8 n 21 Va

q

91 ni

ta CU

ge

fe.

pl

in de

m

hu

ha

qt

fu

ar

tu

lai

co

no

fu

ro

ru

m

eft

en

inc

lec

ve

ma

Cil

his Service in it was of great Account; for he both commanded as General, the Land Forces, and being Admiral of the Fleet, perform'd great things by Sea: For which Reason a particular Honour was conferr'd upon him. For he alone govern'd all the Islands: In which Post he took Phara, a Colony of the Lacedamorians. He was likewise a Commander in the latter End of the Peloponnesian War, when the Forces of the Athenians were defeated by Lysander at the River Ægos. But he was then absent, and the Matterwas so much the worse manag'd; for he was both well skill d in military Affairs, and a diligent Commander. Wherefore it was a Doubt with no Body in those Times, that if he had been there, the Athenians would not have receiv'd that Loss.

CHAP. II. But the Affairs of the Athenians being now in a bad Condition, when he heard that his native City was besieg'd, he did

unde præsidio esset civibus fuis. Itaque contulit se ad Pharnabazum fatrapen Ioniæ & Lydix, eundemque generum regis & propinquum: apud quem ut multum gratia valeret, multo labore multifque effecit periculis. Nam quum Lacedæmonii, Athenienlibus devictis, in locietate non manerent, quam cum Artaxerxe fecerant, Agesilaumque bellatum missifent in Aliam, maxime impulsi a Tislapherne, qui, ex intimis regis, ab amicitia ejus defecerat, & cum Lacedæmoniis coirat focietatem; hunc adversus Pharnabazus habitus elt imperator: re quidem vera exercitui præfuit Conon, ejulque omnia arbitrio gelta funt. Hic multum ducem fummum Ageitlaum impedivit, læpeque ejus confiliis oblititit. Neq; vero non fuit apertum, fi ille non fuiflet, Agefilaum Afiam Tauro tenus regi fuisse ereptu-Qui posteaquam domum a civibus suis revocatus eft, quod Bœotii & Athenienses Lacedæmoniis bellum indixerant; Conon nihilo lecius apud præfectos regis verlabatur, hilque omnibus maximo erat ufui.

be-

ame

ub-

Pe-

and

Ac-

d as

and

ber-

For

20117

r he

: In

lony

was

tter

Tar,

ians

the

hen

ruch

both

and

ture

y in

been

not

s of bad t his did

210t

not feek a Place where he might live fecurely himself, but from whence he might be affifting to his Countrymen; wherefore be betook himself to Pharnabazus, the Viceroy of Ionia and Lydia, and the same likewise Son-in-law of the King and bis Relation; with whom he procur'd himself a very great Interest, by his great Diligence and the running of many Dangers. For when the Lacedamonians, after the Athenians were conquer'd, did not continue in the Alliance which they had made with Artaxerxes, and fent Agefilaus into Afia, to make War, being encourag'd chiefly by Tissaphernes, who, of one of the King's Intimates, had quitted his Friend-(hip, and clapp'd up an Alliance with the Lacedamonians; Pharnabazus was accounted the General against him, but indeed Conon commanded the Army, and all Things were manag'd at his Plea-He very much curb'd that great General Agefilaus, and oftentimes obstructed his Designs. And indeed it was very apparent, that if he had not been there, Agenlaus would have taken all Afia, as far as Mount * Taurus, from the King. After be was recall'd Home by his Countrymen, because the Bootians and Athenians had proclaim'd War against the Lacedamonians; Conon notwithstanding continu'd with the King's Vice-M 2 roys,

CAP.

^{*} A Mountain of Asia, that takes its Rife upon the Borders of Cilicia, and runs thro' the Middle of Alia.

roys, and was of great Service to them all.

eli

ho

ci cu

ca

CO.

711

20

fc.

re

m

h

m

VE

da

u

CO

ti

fe

ne

m

W

F no G

H

fr

ha

no

la F

CAP. III. Defecerat a rege Tislaphernes, neque id tam Artaxerxi, quam cæteris, erat apertum: multis enim magnilque meritis apud regem, etiam cum in officio non maneret, valebat. Neque id mirandum, fi non facile ad credendum inducebatur, reminiscens ejus se opera Cyrum fratrem superafle. Hujus acculandi gratia Conon a Pharnabazo ad regem miffus, posteaquam venit, primum, ex more Perlarum, ad Chiliarchum, qui lecundum gradum imperii tenebat, Tithraustem accessit, seque oftendit cum rege colloqui velle; nemo enim fine hoc admittitur. Huic ille, Nulla, inquit, mora est; sed malis, an per literas agere, qua cogitas. Necesse est enim, fi in conspectum veneris, venerari te regem; (quod Resonuver illi vocant) Hoc fi tibi grave est, per me nihilo secius editis mandatis, conficies quod studes. Tum Conon: Mibi vero, inquit, non

CHAP. III. Tissaphernes had revolted from the King, nor was that so plain to Artaxerxes, as to other People; for he had a great Sway with the King, by reason of his many and great Services, even when he did not continue in his Allegiance. Nor is it to be wonder'd at, if he was not easily induc'd to believe it, remembring that he had conquer'd his Brother Cyrus by his Means. Conon being Sent by Pharnabazus to the King, in order to accuse him, after he came to Court, he first apply'd, according to the Custom of the Persians, to Tithraustes, Captain of the Guard, who had the next Degree of Power to the King himself, and informs him, that he was defirous to Speak with the King; for no tu delibera, utrum colloqui Body is admitted without him. Upon which he lays to him, There is no Obstacle to that; but do you consider, whether you had rather talk with him, or treat with him by Letters, upon what you design. For it is necessary for you, if you come into his Sight, to * worship the King, which they call regarder; if this

^{*} This Worshipping was falling flat on the Face upon the Ground, before the King. The Greeks look'd upon this as a Piece of base mean-spirited Submission, and could few of them be brought to comply with it. Nay, an Athenian Embassador having once submitted to worship the King, was put to Death for it by the Athenians, upon his Return Home, as having done a Thing highly reflecting on the Honour of his Country.

habere regi: Jed vereor, ne gar. Itaq; quæ volebat, huic scripta tradidit.

had

was

, as da

by

reat

not

Nor

was

it,

er'd

ans.

Zus cule he

the

Ti-

ard,

ow-

in-

rous

r no

him.

nim,

pat;

you

reat

hat

lary

his ing, this

be

the

as a

hem

ador

eath

lone

est grave quemvis honorem be troublesome to you, giving me your Instructions, you shall civitati mea sit opprobrio, si notwithstanding dispatch what cum ex ea sim profectus, quæ you desire. Then C non reply'd, cateris gentibus imperare It is not indeed any Trouble to consueverit, potius barbaro- me to pay any Respect to the rum, quam illius, more fun- King; but I am asraid, lest it should be a Dilparagement to my native City, if tho' I proceed from a City, which has been accultom'd to rule over other Nations, I should observe the Usages of * Foreigners, rather than that of my native City. Wherefore he deliver'd to him in Writing what he had a mind to fay.

CAP. IV. Quibus cognitis, rex tantum autoritate ejus motus elt, ut Tissaphernem hostem judicarit, & Lacedæmonios bello perlequi julvellet eligere ad dispensan-

CHAP. IV. Which Things being known, the King was fo much wrought upon by his Persuafion. that he declar'd Tissaphernes an Enemy, and order'd him to fall ferit, & ei permiserit, quem upon the Lacedamonians in War. and permitted him to choose whom dam pecuniam. Id arbitri- he pleas'd, to disburse the Money um, Conon negavit sui esse for the Army. Conon deny'd that confilii, sed ipsius, qui op- that Choice was a Matter for his time suos nosse deberet. Sed Determination, but his own, who fe suadere, Pharnabazo id ought to know his own Subjects negotii daret. Hinc, magnis best; but that he advis'd him to muneribus donatus, ad mare give that Employ to Pharnabazus. Upon

^{*} The Word Barbarous is borrow'd from the Greeks, amongst whom it was originally used to signify those that talk'd badly, or with Difficulty; and because that was commonly the Case of Foreigners, as to the Greek Tongue, it was used for all that were not Greeks. At last, the Word was taken in an ill Sense; for the Greeks valuing themselves upon their Learning, Politeness, and Humanity, by which indeed they stood remarkably distinguish'd from the rest of Mankind, in its Application to Foreigners, it had at length tack'd to it an Intimation of their Deficiency in the noblest Ornaments of human Nature mentioned before; and at last of all was used for an ignorant, brutish, cruel Man, whether Foreigner or Greek.

imperaret, classemque, qua voluerat. Id ut Lacedæmoniis est nunciatum, non sine cura rem administrarunt, quod majus bellum imminere arbitrabantur, quam fi cum Persis solum contenderent. Nam ducem fortem, & prudentem, regiis opibus præfuturum, ac fecum dimicaturum videbant, quem neque confilio, neque copiis, Superare possent. Hac mente. magnam contrahunt classem: proficiscuntur Pisandro duce: Hos Conon apud Cnidum adortus, magno prælio fugat, multas naves capit, complures deprimit. Qua victoria non folum Athenæ, fed etiam cuncta Græcia, quæ sub Lacedemoniorum fuerat imperio, liberata elt. Conon cum parte navium in patriam venit: muros dirutos utrosque Piræei & Athenarum, reficiendos curat; pecunizque quinquaginta talenta, quæ a Pharnabazo acceperat, civibus fuis donat.

CAP. V. Accidit huic, quod cateris mortalibus, ut inconfideratior in secunda, quam in adverta effet fortuna. Nam classe Peloponneligrum

est missus, ut Cypriis & Phoe- Upon this, being presented with nicibus, cæterisque civitati- great Presents, he was sent to the bus maritimis, naves longas Sea, to order the Cyprians, Phys. nicians, and other Nations on the proxima altate mare tueri Sea-Coast, to furnish Men of War posset, compararet; dato ad- and provide a Fleet, with which jutore Pharnabazo, ficut ipse he might secure the Sea next Summer; Pharnabazus being given him as his Assistant, according as be himself had defired. As soon as this was told the Lacedamonians, they manag'd their Bufiness not without Care, because they thought a greater War threaten'd them, than if they had to do with the Persians only. For they saw that a valiant and a wife General would command the King's Forces. and engage with them, whom they could outmatch neither in Conduct nor Troups. With this Confideration they get together a great Fleet, and go with Pisander for their Admiral. Conon letting upon them near Cnidus, routs them in a great Fight, takes many Ships, and finks many; by which Victory not only Athens, but likewise all Greece, which had been under the Yoke of the Lacedamonians, was deliver'd. Conun came with Part of his Ships into his native Country, and takes Care to have the Walls both of Pyraeus and Athens repair'd; and presents to his Countrymen fifty Talents of Money, which he had receiv'd from Pharnabazus.

fiot

le

plu

cer

ea

rur

ope

luit

aut

nav

fec

foli

etia

civ

cœ

ref

qui

cel

dib

evo

eui

d

N/M

ftir

to

Af

per

tio

tio

nat

out

me

wil

che

fro

any bee der

vil

25 (

Th

mu

Upo

luc

CHAP. V. That happen'd to him, which happens to other Mortals, that he was more inconfiderate in his good, than in his bad Fortune. For having conquer'd the Fleet

le injurias patriæ putaret. plura concupivit, quam efficere potuit. Neque tamen ea non pia & probanda fuerunt, quod potius patriz opes augeri, quam regis; maluit. Nam quum magnam autoritatem fibi pugna illa navali, quam apud Cnidum fecerat, constituisset, non folum inter barbaros, fed etiam inter omnes Græciæ civitates, clam dare operam cœpit, ut Ioniam & Æoliam restitueret Atheniensibus. Id quum minus diligenter eslet celatum, Tiribazus, qui Sardibus præerat, Cononem evocavit, fimulans ad regein eum se mittere velle magna festina-

With

o the

Phon-

nthe

Var

hich

Sum-

iven

ng as

foon

20ni-

finess

they

en'd

with

Saw

zeral

rces,

t her

dutt

lera-

leet.

heir hem reat

finks

only

eece,

e of

er'd.

hips

and

Valls

re-

nun-

ney,

bar-

d to

107-

fide-

bad

lthe

Fleet

forum devicta, quum ultum Fleet of the Peloponnesians, when he thought he had revenged the Injuries done his Country, he aim'd at more Things than he was able to accomplish. Neither yet were not these Things * expressive of his Duty to his Country, and commendable; because he chose rather to have the Power of his Country, than of the King, advanced. For after he had establiffed to himself a great Authority by that Sea-fight, that he had fought at Cnidus, not only among ft Foreigners, but among It all the States of Greece, he began to endeavour under-hand to restore Ionia and Æolia to the Athenians. As that was not carefully concealed. Tiribazus, who was Governor of Sardis, fent for Conon, pretending

* The Word Pius seems manifestly deriv'd from the Greek mm@, mild, gentle, kind, fuch as a Man ought to be, in a distinguishing Manner, to his near Relations: Thence it was put to fignify one that behav'd towards fuch, with the Regard and Affection that was due to them. As a dutiful Son is, as fuch, properly called Fius, a Person likewise that carried with due Devotion or Submission towards the Gods, with due Loyalty or Affection to his Prince or Country, was upon that Account denominated Pius, and the Virtue in all these Cases called Pietas. our Author talks here in the common Strain and Way of commending a Man for his Actions in behalf of his Country, though without any Regard to Justice. It was a base Piece of Treachery in Conon to endeavour to debauch the Ionians and Æolians from their Allegiance, and far from being commendable. Had any Body ferv'd Augustus so, Nepos would, it's likely, have been forward enough to condemn him. But a very little Confideration might have fatisfied him, that what was criminal and villainous, when committed against an Emperor of Rome, was as certainly so, when committed against an Emperor of Persia. This Attempt of Conon's was too gross to admit of any Excuse. much less does it deserve the Commendation our Author bestows upon it: And therefore herein I think he has betray'd his want of Judgment.

ibique periisse scriptum relide Persicis rebus credimus, ente, an imprudente sit factum.

festinatione. Hujus nuncio that he would fend him to the King parens quum venisset, in vin- in great Haste. After he was come cula conjectus est: in quibus to him, in Obedience to his Mefaliquandiu fuit. Nonnulli sage, he was put under Confineeum ad regem abductum, ment, in which he was for some Time. Some have left it on Requerunt. Contra ea, Dinon cord, that he was carry'd to the historicus, cui nos plurimum King, and there put to Death. On the other hand, Dinon the Histoeffugisse scripsit; illud ad- rian, whom we chiefly give Credit dubitat, utrum Tiribazo sci- to, as to Persian Affairs, writes, that he made his Escape; but doubts whether it was done with the Knowledge of Tiribazus, or not -

6

ille for ma lio pro So ru eid nu ter ter ger ma bu do op dig

lef

the



X. DION,

(E) TO STORY WEST

X.

ing ome Mel-

fineome Rethe On

ifto-

edit

ites. but vith

or

ON.

DION, Hipparini DION, the Son of Hipfilius, Syracusanus. parinus, the Syracufan.

CAP. I.

Sollon, Hipparini filius, Syracufanus, nobili genere natus, utraque implicatus tyranni-

ille superior Aristomachen, fororem Dionis, habuit in matrimonio: ex qua duos filios, Hipparinum & Nylaum, procreavit, totidemque filias, Sophrofynen & Areten: quarum priorem Dionysio filio, eidem cui regnum reliquit, nuptum dedit; alteram, Areten, Dioni. Dion autem præter nobilem propinquitatem, generosamque majorum famam, multa alia a natura habuit bona: In his, ingenium docile, come, aptum ad artes optimas; magnam corporis dignitatem, quæ non minimum

CHAP. I.

X.

Ion, the Son of Hipparinus, the Syracusan, was born of a noble Family, and * ally'd to both the Dionyfius's;

de Dionysiorum; namque for the first of them had Aristomache Dion's Sifter in Marriage, by whom he had two Sons, Hipparinus and Nylaus, and as many Daughters, Sophrosyne and Arete: the former of which he gave in Marriage to Dionyfius the Son, the same to whom he left his Kingdom; the other, Arete, to Dion. Dion, besides this noble Alliance, and the generous Fame of his Ancestors, had a great many other Advantages from Nature: Amongst these, a docible Genius, courteous, fit for the best Arts; great Handsomeness of Person. which does not a little recommend a Man; besides great Riches left

^{*} Either our Author has here express'd himself a little carelessly, or else the Reading, I think, must be faulty; for to me. the Words do not feem to express the Sense, which, it's plain from the following Words, he intended.

mus Dionylio priori, neque Dionysii crudelitas ipsi difplicebat, tamen falvum illum propter necessitudinem, magis etiam suorum causa esse studebat. Aderat in magnis rebus; ejusque confilio multum movebatur tyrannus, cupiditas intercesserat. Legationes vero omnes, quæ essent illustriores, per Dionem administrabantur; quas quidem ille diligenter obeundo, fideliter administrando, crudelissimum nomen tyranni, sua humanitate tegebat. Hunc a Dionysio mis-Græca lingua loquentem magis sint admirati.

CAP- II. Neque vero hac huic

mum commendat: magnas him by his Father, which he had præterea divitias a patre re- increased by the Tyrant's Presents. licas, ques iple tyranni mu- He was intimate with the first peribus auxerat. Erat inti- Dionyfius, no less for his good Behaviour, than his Relation to minus propter mores, quam him. For although the Cruelty affinitatem. Namque etfi of Dionyfius displeas'd him, yet he was desirous he should be secure. because of his Alliance with him, and more upon account of his Relations. He was offifting to him in all his weighty Affairs; and the Tyrant was much fway'd by his Advice, unless, in any Case, nisi qua in re major ipsius some violent Humour of his own interpos'd. But all the Embassies that were extraordinary, were undertaken by Dion; by discharging which carefully, and managing faithfully, he cover'd the most cruel Name of the Tyrant, under his own Humanity. The Carthaginians admired him upon his being fent thither by Dionyfum Carthaginenses suspexe- fius, so as they never admir'd any runt, ut neminem unquam Body that Spoke the Greek Tongue

h

ar

Xi

m

u

qu

tal

qu

CFL

(9

fiff

eju

du

inc

gra fiv.

adr

mu

ma

fate

cun

do

filio

reg

Id i

ad] nen

con

eo. tri

coe

fom

lupr

C

fuit

mul

bus

prim

diu,

citia

on r

Dio

CHAP. II. Nor indeed did thele Dionysium sugiebant; nam Things escape the Notice of Divquanto esset sibi ornamen- nyfius; for he was sensible how to, sentiebat. Quo fiebat, great an Ornament he was to him; ut uni huic maxime indul- from whence it was, that he ingeret, neque eum secus di- dulg'd him alone very much, nor ligeret, ac filium. Qui qui- did he love him any otherwise, dem, quum Platonem Ta- than as his own Son. Who too, rentum venisse sama in Si- when News was brought into Siciliam effet perlata, adoles- cily, that Plato was come to Tacenti negare non potuit, rentum, could not deny the young quin eum arcesseret, quum Man, but sent for him, seeing Dion ejus audiendi cupidi- Dion was inflam'd with a Defire tate flagraret. Dedit ergo of hearing him. Wherefore he granted

huic veniam, magnaque eum ambitione Syraculas perduxit. Quem Dion adeo admiratus est, atque adamavit, ut le totum ei traderet. Neque vero minus Plato delectatus est Dione. Itaque quum a Dionysio tyranno crudeliter violatus ellet (quippe quem venundari juffiflet) tamen eodem rediit, ejuldem Dionis precibus adductus. Interim in morbum incidit Dionylius; quo cum graviter conflictaretur, quæfivit, a medicis Dion, quemadmodum se haberet; simulque ab his petiit, fi forte majore effet periculo, ut fibi faterentur: Nam velle se cum eo colloqui de partiendo regno, quod fororis fuæ filios ex illo natos, partem regni putabat debere habere. Id medici non tacuerunt, & ad Dionysium fil.um serinonem retulerunt. Quo, ille commotus, ne agendi cum eo esset Dioni potestas, patri foporem medicos dare coegit. Hoc æger sumpto, iomno lopitus, diem obiit lupremum.

had

ents.

first

l Be-

t to

ueltr

yet

cure,

him,

Re-

him

and

dby

Cale,

nwo r

affies

were

harg-

nana-

d the

yrant,

upon

Diony-

d any

Conque

d thele

f Dio-

le how

o him;

he inh, nor

erwile,

ho too,

nto Si-

to Ta-

e young

leeing

Defire

tore he

grantes

The

CAP. III. Tale initium fuit Dionis & Dionysii simultatis; eaque multis rebus aucta est: Sed tamen primis temporibus, aliquandiu, simulata inter eos amicitia mansit. Quumque Dion non desisteret obsecrare Dionysium, ut Platonem Athenis

granted him the Favour, and by great Importunity drew bim to Syracufe. Whom Dion to much admired and loved, that be gave bimself wholly up to bim. Nor was Plato less pleas'd with Dies. Therefore, though he was cruelly abus'd by Dionyfius the Tyrant (for be bad order d him to be fold) yet be return'd to the fame Place, being prevail'd upon by the Entreaties of the Jame Dion. In the mean time, Dionyfius fell inte a Distemper, with which when he was grievously bandled, Dion enquired of the Phylicians, bow be was; and at the lame time defir a of them, if perhaps be was in great Danger, that they would confes it to him: for be bad a Mind to talk with him about dividing the Kingdom, because be thought bis Sifter's Sons by him ought to have a Share of the Kingdom. The Physicians did not conseal that, and carry'd thefe Words to Diony fus the Son. At which, he being startled, that Dion might not have an Opportunity of talking with bim, be fore'd the Physicians to give his Father a sleeping Dose. The fick Prince having taken this, being laid fast aleep by it, ended bis last Day.

CHAP. III. Such was the Beginning of the Mifunderstanding betwixt Dion and Dionysius; and that was increased by many Things: But yet at first, for some Time, a pretended Friendship continued betwixt them. And as Dion did not cease to beg of Dionysius, that he would send for N 2

historicum Syracusas reduxit, hominem amicum non magis tyranno, quam tyrannidi. Sed de hoc in eo meo libro plura funt exposita, qui de historicis conscriptus est. Plato autem tantum apud Dionyfium autoritate potuit, valuitque eloquentia, ut ei persuaserit, tyrannidis facere finem, libertatemq; reddere Syraculanis; a qua voluntate Philisti consilio deterritus, aliquanto crudelior esle cœpit.

CAP. IV. Qui quidem, quum a Dione se superari videret ingenio, autoritate, amore populi; verens ne, si eum secum haberet, aliquam occasionem sui daret opprimendi; navem ei triremem dedit, qua Corinthum deveheretur; oftendens, se id utriusque facere caula, ne, quum inter fe timerent, alteruter alterum præoccuparet, id quum factum multi indignarentur, magnæque estet invidiæ tyranno, Dionysius omnia, quæ moveri pote-

thenis arcesseret, & ejus con- Plato from Athens, and make use filis uteretur; ille, qui in of his Advice; he, who had a aliqua re vellet patrem imi- mind to imitate his Father in tari, morem ei gessit; eo- something, gave him his Humour; demque tempore Philistum and at the same time brought back Philistus the Historian to Syracuse, a Man not more a Friend to the Tyrant, than to Tyranny itself. But more has been said about him, in that Book of mine which was writ about the Histo-But Plato wrought fo rians. much upon Dionysius by his Authority, and prevail'd fo by his Eloquence, that he persuaded him to put an end to his Usurpation, and to restore the Syracusans their Liberty; from which Intention being distunded by the Counsel of Philistus, he began to be some. thing more cruel.

pot

imp

Sic id f

fuæ

Pol

eun

con

face

uxc

filit

juff

fim

tibu

qua

duc

obr

ten

Is u

mu

pol

pat cuí

vic

lup

cer

Sed

rin

tha

the

mo

to l

him Was

han of |

mu

as le

CHAP. IV. Who, when he law himself excell'd by Dion in Parts, Authority, and Love of the People, fearing lest, if he kept him with him, he should give him some Opportunity of ruining him; he gave him a Ship with three Banks of Oars, wherein he might go to * Corinth; declaring, he did it upon both their Accounts, left, fince they were jealous of one another, one of them should trapan the other. As many People were angry at the Fact, and it was to the Tyrant an Occasion of great † Hatred, Dionyfius put on board fome

* Corinth was a famous City in the Entrance of Peloponnelus

[†] I have several Times above translated invidia by Hatred; tor so indeed it commonly fignifies a popular Odium or Harred, and

facere conari, Areten Dionis uxorem alii nuptum dedit, filiumque ejus lic educari justit, ut indulgendo, turpilfimis imbueretur cupiditatibus. Nam puero, priufquam pubes effet, scorta adducebantur: vino epulisque obruebatur, neque ullum tempus fobrio relinquebatur. Is usque eo vitæ statum commutatum ferre non potuit, poltquam in patriam rediit pater (namq; appoliti erant custodes, qui eum a pristino victu deducerent) ut se e superiore parte ædium dejecerit, atque ita interierit. Sed illuc revertor.

ule

id a

in

ur; ught

n to

end

inny

faid

nine

ifto-

t 10

Au-

his

him

20n.

heir

tion

el of

ome.

law

arts,

Peo-

him

ome

he

anks 0 to

d it

fince

her. the were

as to

reat

oard

ome

efus

for

and

that

poterant Dionis, in naves some Ships all the Substance of imposuit, ad eumque misst. Dion that could be removed, and Sic enim exiltimari volebat, sent it to him. For he had a id se non odio hominis, sed mind it should be thought, that he sux salutis secisse causa. had done that, not out of a Ha-Postea vero quam audivit tred of the Man, but upon account eum in Peloponneso manum of his own Security. But after comparare, fibique bellum he heard that he was levying Troops in Peloponnejus, and endeavouring to make War upon him, he gave Arete the Wife of Dion in Marriage to another, and ordered his Son to be educated ju, that he might, by indulging him, be tainted with the most filthy Lusts. For * Whores were brought him when but a Boy, before be was of Age: He was perfectly overwhelm'd with Wine and good Cheer, nor was any Time left him to be sober. He could not bear his State of Life when chang'd, to that Degree, that after his Father return'd into his Country (for Keepers were let over him, to reclaim him from his former way of Life) he threw himself from the upper Part of a House, and lo died. But I return.

CAP. V. Poliquam Coeodem

CHAP. V. After Dion came to rinthum pervenit Dion, & Corinth, and Heraclides fled to

that Sense it visibly has here. This little Remark is design'd for the Benefit of fuch Smatterers in the Latin Tongue, as may be more disposed to cavil, than to learn. I warn them, once for all, to have a Care of meddling, for fear of burning their Fingers.

* The Tyrant feems to have been of Opinion, that to debauch him, was the greatest Mischief he could do him: and so far he was undoubtedly right; because it is better, to be sure, to be hang'd, or to be dispatch'd any way, at once, than to lead a Life of Lewdness and Debauchery. But what a comfortable Opinion must the Brute have had of himself in the mean time, who was as lewd as any Body?

bus, decem equitum, centum peditum millibus, profectus oppugnatum; quod omnibus gentibus admirabile est visum, adeo facile perculit, ut polt diem tetium quam Siciliam attigerat, Syracufas introierit. Ex quo intelligi potest, nullum esse imperium tutum, nisi benevolentia munitum. Eo tempore aberat Dionysius, & in Italia classem operiebatur, adversariorum ratus neminem line magnis copiis ad le venturum: Quæ res eum fefellit; nam Dion iis ipsis qui fub adversarii fuerant potestate, regios spiritus represtit, totiusque ejus partis Siciliæ potitus est, que sub Dionymodo urbis Syracularum, præter arcein & infulam adjunctam oppido; eoque rem perduxit, ut talibus pactionibus pacem tyrannus facere vellet:

eodem perfugit Heraclides, the Same Place, being banished by ab eodem expulsus Dionysio, the same Dionysius, who had been qui præfectus fuerat equi- Commander of the Horse, they betum; emni ratione bellum gan to levy War by all manner comparare coeperunt: fed of Means: But they advanced non multum proficiebant, but little, because an Usurpation quod multorum annorum of many Years Continuance was tyrannis, magnarum opum thought to be of great Strength; putabatur; quam ob cau- for which Reason few were brought fam pauci ad societatem pe- to a Share of the Danger. But riculi perducebantur. Sed Dion, trusting not so much to his Dion, fretus non tain fuis Troops, as the Hatred of the Tycopiis, quam odio tyranni, rant, going to attack a Governmaximo animo, duabus one- ment of fifty Years Duration, de-rariis navibus, quinquaginta fended by five bundred Men of annorum imperium muni- War, ten thousand Horse, and tum quingentis longis navi- a hundred thousand Foot, with the greatest Courage, in two Ships of Burthen only; what appear'd wonderful to all Nations, he fo eafily overthrew it, that he enter'd Syracuse the third Day after he had reach'd Sicily. From which it may be understood, that no Government is lafe, unless secured by the Affection of the Subjects. At that time Dionyfius was ab-Sent, and waiting for his Fleet in Italy, Supposing that none of his Enemies would come against him, without a great Force: Which Thing deceiv'd him; for Dion curb'd the Tyrant's Pride with those very Men that had been under the Dominion of his Adversary, and carried all that Part of Sicily, which had been under the Government of Dionyfii potestate fuerat : parique fus: and in like manner the City of Syracule, except the Citadel, and the Island joining upon the Town; and brought the Matter to that, that the Tyrant was willing to make Peace upon thele Terms.

VE

ne

Sy

m

D

[p

res

co

fu

an

ad

qu am

ux

fue

let

per

vifl

te

fio

den

tun

ner

eni

opt

præ

exe

No

Dio

mer

*

Was

one,

of fu

out (

comi

In t

Fashi

tenti

that t

t

Dion.

5-

er ed

on

as

9 ;

bt

ut

is

1-

n-

te-

of

nd

th

r'd

10

n-

ter

ich

70-

red

Sts.

ab-

leet

of

inst

ce:

for

ide

bad his bat

heen

1214-

City

del.

the

tter

wil-

hele

rms,

wellet: Siciliam Dion obti- Terms, That Dion should have neret, Italiam Dionyfius, Sicily, Dionyfius Italy, and Apol-Syracusas Apollocrates, cui locrates Syracuse, in whom alone maximam fidem uni habebat Dion had the greatest Confidence.

CAP. VI. Has tam proam vim exercuit. Nam quum uxorem reduxisset, quæ alii fuerat tradita, filiumque vellet revocare ad virtutem a perdita luxuria, accepit graviffimum parens vulnus morte filii: deinde orta dillenfio est inter eum & Heraclidem; qui Dioni principatum non concedens, factionem comparavit: Neque enim minus valebat apud optimates, quorum confensu præerat classi, quum Dion exercitum pedeltrem teneret. Non tulit hoc animo æquo Dion, & versum illum Homeri retulit ex fecunda rhapfodia.

CHAP. VI. A Judden Change speras, tamque inopinatas follow'd this mighty and unexres consequuta est subita pected Success; because Fortune commutatio; quod fortuna attempted by her Fickleness to fua mobilitate, quem paulo fink him whom she had raised beante extulerat, demergere est fore. She first of all exerted her adorta. Primum in filio, de Violence upon his Son, of whom I quo commemoravi supra, su- have made mention above; for after he had taken his Wife again. which had been given to another, and was defirous to recover his Son to Virtue, from a State of desperate Luxury, he receiv'd as a Father a grievous Affliction in the Death of his Son. After that, a Difference arole betwixt him and Heraclides; who not yielding the Superiority to Dion, form'd a Party: For he was not less powerful amongst the * Quality, by whose Consent he commanded the Fleet. whilft Dion had the Land Army. Dion could not bear this with a patient Mind, and repeated that t Verse of Homer out of the second Rhapfody, in which is this Sense.

t It is plain by this, and what follows, that Dion had no Intention of restoring the Syraculans to their Liberty, but only that they should change their Master.

^{*} In the Commonwealths of Grecce, and so of Sicily, which was peopled from Greece, there were commonly two Factions; one, of those that were for an absolute Democracy, and the other, of fuch as were for a fort of an Aristocracy, or for taking the Power out of the Hands of the Vulgar. Of the former Party were the common People, the Peasants, Artisans, and Tradesmen chiefly: In the latter were generally the Gentry, and People of better Fashion, which were therefore called Optimates.

sodia, in quo hæc sententia est: Non posse bene geri rempublicam multorum imperiis. Quod dictum magna invidia in fua poteltate elle velle. Hanc ille non lenire obsequio, sed acerbitate opprimere studuit; Heraclidemque, quum Syraculas venislet, interficiendum curavit.

CAP. VII. Quod factum omnibus maximum timorem injecit; nemo enim illo interfecto se tutum putabat. Ille autem, adversario remoto, licentius eorum bona, quos sciebat adversus se senfisse, militibus despertivit. Quibus divisis, quum quotidiani maximi fierent fumptus, celeriter pecunia deesse cœpit : neque quo manus porrigeret, suppetebat, nisi in amicorum possessiones. Id ejulmodi erat, ut, quum milites reconciliaflet, amitteret optimates. Quarum rerum cura frangebatur; & infuetus male audiendi, non æquo animo ferebat, de se ab iis male exiltimari; quorum paulo ante in cœlum fuerat elatus laudibus. Vulgus autem, offensa in eum militum voluntate, liberius loquebatur, & tyrannum non ferendum dictitabat.

this bear of the bear of the

That a Commonwealth could not be well manag'd by the Government of many. Which Saying a mighty Odium followed: For he consequuta est: Namque seem'd to have discover'd, that he aperuisse videbatur, se omnia intended, that all Things should be under his Authority. This he did not endeavour to allay by Compliance, but to suppress by Severity, and took Care to have Heraclides flain, when he came to Syracule.

fe

ev

te

fis

lo

rai

fra

lig

ne per

fio

mi

evi

fuo

le .

que

faci

niti

latu

diff

tur

pro

iple

imp

eun

con

con

firm

sciis

refer

foro

Aret

terri

de 1

ille 1

fibi

ager

luo.

Calli lerpi

cogu

CHAP. VII. Which Action struck a mighty Terror into every Body; for no Body thought himself safe, after he was flain. But he, his Enemy being taken off, divided their Estates whom he knew to have been in their Sentiments against him, to his Soldiers very licentiously. Which being distributed, as his daily Expences were very great, Money quickly began to fail him: Nor was there any Thing to which he could reach his Hand, but the Pullellions of his Friends. That was such, that, whilft he gain'd the Soldiery, he lost the better Party. With the Care of which Things he was dispirited; and being accustomed to hear himself ill spoke of, he bore it not with an easy Mind, that he should be ill thought of by those, by whose Praises he had been exalted to Heaven a little before. But the common People, the Minds of the Soldiers being offended at him, Spoke more freely, and frequently said, that the Tyrant was not to be endured.

to M. single ones a become

CHAP

quem si invenisset idoneum, turi forent. imprudentia Dionis. Ad eum interficiendum socios conquirit: adversarios ejus convenit, conjurationem conhrmat. Res. multis conlciis quæ gereretur, elata, refertur ad Aristomachen fororem Dionis, uxoremque Areten. Illæ timore perterritæ conveniunt, cujus ille negat, a Callicrate fieri libi infidias: sed illa quæ agerentur. fieri præcepto Callicratem in ædem Pro-

culi

CAP. VIII. Hac ille intu- CHAP. VIII. He seeing these ens, quum quemadmodum Things, as he knew not how to sedaret, nesciret, & quorsum put a Stop to them, and was evaderet, timeret: Callicra- afraid what the Matter would tes quidam, civis Athenien- come to; one Callicrates, a Citifis, qui simul cum eo ex Pe- zen of Athens, who had come toloponneso in Siciliam vene- gether with him from Peloponnerat, homo & callidus, & ad Jus into Sicily, a Jubile Fellow, fraudem acutus, fine ulla re- and acute enough for the Maligione ac fide, adit ad Dio- nagement of any fraudulent Denem, & ait eum in magno sign, without any Religion and periculo esse propter offen- Honour, goes to Dion, and tells sionem populi, & odium him, that he was in great Danmilitum, quod nullo modo ger, because of the Disaffection of evitare posset, nisi alicui the People, and the Hatred of suorum negotium daret, qui the Soldiers, which he could no se simularet illi inimicum: way avoid, unless he gave a Commillion to some of his Friends, to facile omnium animos cog- pretend himself an Enemy to him: niturum, adversariosque sub- If he could but find one proper laturum, quod inimici ejus to his Purpose, he might easily dissidenti suos sensus aper- know the Minds of them all, and Tali consilio take off his Adversaries, because probato, excipit has partes his Enemies would discover their iple Callicrates, & se armat Sentiments to one disaffected to him. This Counsel being approv'd of, Callicrates himself undertakes this Business, and arms himself by the Imprudence of Dion: He seeks up Accomplices to kill him; he gives a Meeting to his Enemies, and completely forms the Conspiracy against him. The Matter which was carrying on, many being privy to it, being blabb'd, is de periculo timebant. At carried to Aristomache the Sister of Dion, and his Wife Arete. They being alarm'd with Fear, go to him, for whose Danger they luo. Mulieres nihilo fecius were concern'd. But he denies that any Plot was form'd against lerpinæ deducunt, ac jurare him by Callicrates, but that those cogunt, nihil ab illo peri- Things which were a doing, were

not ernng a

r he t he ould s he

1 64 Se-Hee to

Tion very bim-But

dinew nents very

ftriwere egan any

h his f his that,

y, he b the s di-

ed to bore at he

fe, by alted et the

f the him,

iently not to

HAP.

perfecisset.

culi fore Dioni. Ille hac re- done by his Order. The Women ligione non modo ab incepto notwithstanding bring Callicrates non deterritus, fed ad ma- into the Temple of Proserpine, and turandum concitatus est, ve- oblige him to fwear, that there rens ne prius consilium ape- should be no Danger to Dion from riretur suum, quam conata him. He not only was not deterred from his Undertaking by this facred Obligation, but was pushed on to haften the Execution, fearing left his Defign should be discover'd, before he could accomplife what he attempted.

C

ſ

i

11

f

d

e.

ti in

tu

di

m

ta

re 00

ut lit

lu

ty

de

rai

cal

dia fuc

CAP. IX. Hac mente, proximo die felto, quum a conventu se remotum Dion domi teneret, atque in conclavi edito recubuiflet, confepsit, a foribus qui non navem triremem cuban-

CHAP. IX. With this Defign. the next Holy-day, whilft Dion kept himself retir'd, far from the Assembly of the People, and was laid down in an upper Room, he sciis loca munitiora oppidi deliver'd to some of his Accomtradidit; domum custodibus plices all the strong Parts of the Town; he surrounded the House discederent, certos præsecit; with Guards; he placed trusty armatis Men that Bould not depart from ornat, Philocratique fratri the Door; he mans a Ship with fuo tradit, eamque in por- three Banks of Oars, and delitu agitari jubet, ut si exer- vers it to his Brother Philocracere remiges vellet; cogi- tes, and orders it to be rowed tans, si forte consiliis obsti- about in the Harbour, as if he tiflet fortuna, ut haberet, had a Mind to exercise the Rowquo fugeret ad falutem. Su- ers; intending, if Fortune oborum autem e numero Za- structed his Defigns, to have this cynthios adolescentes quof- to fly to for Security. He likedam elegit, cum audacissi- wise chose out of the Number mos, tum viribus maximis; of his Men some * Zacynthian hisque dat negotium, ut ad Youths, both very bold, and of Dionem eant inermes, fic ut very great Strength. And to conveniendi ejus gratia vide- these he gives Order to go to rentur venire. Hi, propter Dion unarmed, as if they seemed notitiam, funt intromissi. At to come upon the Account of illi, ut limen ejus intrarunt, speaking with him. These, by foribus obseratis, in lecto reason of their Acquaintance with

^{*} Zacynthus is an Island on the Western Coast of Peloponnesus,

Cui quum fuccurreret nemo, Lyco, quidam Syracueft.

nen

ates

and

bere

rom

ter-

this

Bed

ear-

isco-

olilb

fign,

Dion

t the

was

, he

com-

the

Toule

rusty

from with

deli-

ocra-

owed

if he

Row-

e obe this

like-

ember

thian

rd of

nd to

go to

eemed

nt of

le, by

at ance

with

esus.

cubantem invadunt, colli- with him, were let in; but they, gant: fit strepitus, adeo ut as soon as they had enter'd his exaudiri poslet foris. Hic, Door, bolting it, seize him lying ficut ante sæpe dictum est, on his Bed, and bind him. quam invifa fit fingularis Noise is made, so that it might potentia, & miseranda vita, be heard without Doors. Here, qui se metui quam amari as has been often said before, it malunt, cuivis facile intel- was easy to be understood by any lectu fuit. Namque illi ipfi Body, how odious arbitrary Power custodes, si propitia fuissent is, and how miserable the Life of voluntate, foribus effractis those, who chuse rather to be servare eum potuissent, quod feared than loved. For those very illi inermes telum foris fla- Guards, if they had been Men gitantes, vivum tenebant of a favourable Disposition towards him, by breaking the Door. might have sav'd him, because sanus, per fenestras gladium they being unarm'd, held him dedit, quo Dion interfectus alive, calling to those without for a Weapon; whom whilft no Body reliev'd, one Lyco, a Syracusan, gave them a Sword thro' the Windw, with which Dien. was flain.

CAP. X. Confecta cæde, Ache-

CHAP. X. After the Murder quum multitudo visendi gra- was committed, when the People tia introiisset, nonnulli ab came in to see him, some are sain inscils pro noxils concidun- by those that were ignorant of the tur. Nam celeri rumore Matter, for the Guilty. For a dilato, Dioni vim allatam, speedy Report being spread, that multi concurrerant, quibus Violence had been offer'd to Dion, tale facinus displicebat. Hi, many had run together, whom falsa suspicione ducti, imme- this Fact displeased. These, mov'd rentes inermes ut sceleratos by a false Suspicion, kill the Inoccidunt. Hujus de morte, nocent and Unarmed, as if they ut palam factum est, mirabi- had been guilty. As foon as publiter vulgi immutata est vo- lick Notice had been given of his luntas. Nam qui vivum eum Death, the Mind of the common tyrannum vocitarant, eun- People was wonderfully changed. dem liberatorem patriæ, ty- For they who had call'd him when rannique expulsorem prædi- alive, a Tyrant, call'd the same cabant. Sic subito misericor- Man the Deliverer of his Coundia odio successerat, ut eum try, and the Banisher of a Tyrant. suo sanguine, si possent, ab Thus suddenly had Pity succeeded 0 2

re. Itaque in urbe, celebernos quinquaginta quinque natus; quartum post annum, quam ex Peloponneso in Siciliam redierat.

Acheronte cuperent redime- their Hatred, that they defired to redeem him with their own Blood rimo loco, elatus publice se- from Hell, if they could. Wherepulchri monumento donatus fore being buried at the publick est. Diem obiit circiter an- Expence in the most frequented Part of the City, he was honoured with a Monument of a Sepulchre. He died about fifty five Years old; the fourth Year after he had return'd out of Peloponnesus into Sicily.



XI. IPHI-

er lu CO 10 qu tu

nı ge ta ta at ce ar ill ch m 111 Pa Pe tu qu

m lo 10 fer

a la

XI. XI. IPHICRATES, IPHICRATES, the Atheniensis. Athenian.

CAP. I.

od

reick ed ed

re.

d; re-

nto

HI-

Phicrates, Atheniensis, non tam genere aut magni-

tudine rerum gestarum, quam disciplina militari nobilitatus est. Fuit enim talis dux, ut non lolum ætatis suæ cum primis compararetur, sed ne de majoribus natu quidem quifquam anteponeretur. Multum vero in bello verlatus, fape exercitibus præfuit: nulquam culpa male rem geffit; femper confilio vicit, tantumque eo valuit, ut multa in re militari partim nova attulerit, partim meliora fecerit. Namque ille pedeltria arma mutavit; quum, ante illum imperatorem, maximis clypeis, brevibusque hastis, minutis gladiis uterentur: Ille, e contrario, Peltam pro Parma fecit, a quo poltea Peltastæ pedites appellabantur, ut ad motus concursusCHAP. I.

Phicrates, the Athenian, was not so famous for his Family, or the Greatness of the Things

perform'd by him, as his military Discipline. For he was such a General, that he might not only be compared with the greatest of his Age, but none of the old Generals could indeed be preferred before him. But having been much in War, he oftentimes commanded Armies: He never managed his Bufiness ill by his own Fault; he always excell'd in Contrivance. and was so able that Way, that he partly invented many new Things in the military Art, partly made Things better. For he changed the Fot Arms; when, before he was General, they made use of very great Shields, short Spears, and little Swords. He, on the contrary, made the Pelta instead of the Parma, from which the Foot were afterwards called Peltasta, that they might be nimque essent leviores. Hasta bler for Motion and Engaging. He modum duplicavit, gladios doubled the Length of the Spear, longiores fecit. Idem genus and made the Swords longer. The loricarum mutavit, & pro Same Man changed the Kind of serreis atque aneis lineas de- their Coats of Mail, and gave

curavit.

CAP. II. Bellum cum CHAP. II. He carried on a litari

dit. Quo facto expeditiores them Linen ones instead of Iron milites reddidit; nam pon- and Brazen ones; by which All dere detracto, quod æque he render'd the Soldiers more light; corpus tegeret, & leve effet, for the Weight of their Coats being lessen'd, he provided what would equally secure the Body, and was light.

lit

m

m

fu

G

rii

da no

N

pr

T

qu

lef

an

im

ip

ad

lat

ru

po

bo m liis m

do

qu

die

du

tu

eju

Vi

tis

mi

dix

is : it

der

and

fore

Thracibus gessit; Seuthen, War with the Thracians; restor'd focium Atheniensium, in Seuthes, the Ally of the Atheniregnum restituit. Apud Co- ans, to his Kingdom. He comrinthum tanta severitate ex- manded the Army at Crinth with ercitui præfuit, ut nullæ un- fo much Strictness, that no Troops quam in Græcia neque exer- were ever better exercised in citationes copiæ, neque ma- Greece, nor more obedient to their gis dicto audientes fuerint General; and he brought them to duci; in eamque consuetu- that Custom, that, when the Sigdinem adduxit, ut, quum nal of Battle was given by the prælii signum ab imperatore General, they would stand so reeffet datum, fine ducis ope- gularly drawn up, that they each ra fic ordinatæ confisterent, of them seem'd to have been postut singuli a peritissimo Im- ed by the most skilful Comman-peratore dispositi videren- der. With this Army he cut of tur. Hoc exercitu Moram the * Mora of the Lacedamoni-Lacedamoniorum interce- ans; which was mightily celebrapit; quod maxime tota cele- ted throughout all Greece. He bratum elt Græcia. Iterum routed all their Forces again in eodem bello omnes copias the same War; by which Action corum fugavit; quo facto he acquir'd great Glory. When magnam adeptus est gloriam. Artaxerxes was resolv'd to make Quum Artaxerxes Ægyptio War upon the King of Ægypt, he regi bellum inferre voluisset, desired Iphicrates for his General, Iphicratem ab Atheniensi- of the Athenians, that he might bus petivit ducem, quem place him at the Head of his Arpræficeret exercitui conduc- my of Mercenaries, the Number titio, cujus numerus duode- of which was Twelve Thousand, cim millium fuit. Quem qui- which indeed he fo instructed in dem sic omni disciplina mi- all military Discipline, that as for-

^{*} A Choice Body of Men among the Lacedæmonians, concerning the Number of which Authors are not agreed, some making them to be Five Hundred, some Six, and some Eight.

quam captam incendio de- it by Fire. lessent.

Iron Act

ight; s be-

vhat

and

on a tor'd

eni-

comwith

roops d in

their

m to

Sig

v the

o re-

each

post-

man-

ut off

moni-

ebra-

in in

Etion

Vhen

make

bt, he

neral,

night

s Ar-

imber

land,

ed in at as for-

icern-

aking

He

litari erudivit, ut quemad- formerly the Roman Soldiers were modum quondam Fabiani, call'd * Fabians, so the Iphicramilites Romani appellati tenfians amongst the Greeks were funt, fic Iphicratenses apud in the highest Reputation. The Gracos in summa laude fue- Jame Man going to the Relief of rint. Idem subsidio Lace- the Lacedamonians, stopp'd the dæmoniis profectus, Epami- Progress of Epaminondas: for nonda retardavit impetus: unless his Coming had been near Nam nisi ejus adventus ap- at hand, the Thebans would not propinquallet, non prius have departed from Sparta, be-Thebani Sparta abscessissent, fore they had taken and destroyed

CAP. III. Fuit autem & animo magno, & corpore, imperatoriaque forma, ut, iplo alpectu cuivis injiceret admirationem sui: sed in labore remifius nimis, parumque patiens, ut Theopompus memoriæ prodidit: bonus vero civis, hdeque magna: quod cum in aliis rebus declaraverit, tum maxime in Amyntæ Macedonis liberis tuendis. Namque Eurydice mater Perdicce & Philippi, cum his duobus liberis, Amynta mortuo, ad Iphicratem confugit, ejusque opibus defensa elt. Vixit ad senectutem placatis in fe fuorum civium animis. Caulam capitis lemel dixit bello fociali fimul cum Timo-

CHAP. III. He was too a Man of a great Mind and Body, and the Appearance of a General, that by his very Aspect he would have struck any one with Admiration; but in Application to Business too remiss, and little able to endure Hardship, as Theopompus bas left upon Record; but a good Citizen, and of great Honour: which he shew'd both in other Things, and especially in protecting the Children of Amyntas the Macedonian: For Eurydice the Mother of Perdiccas and Philip, with those two Boys, after Amyntas was dead, fled to Iphicrates, and was secured by his Power. He lived to a good old Age, with the Minds of his Countrymen well affected towards him. Once he was try'd for his Life, in the Social

If the Roman Soldiers were us'd to be call'd Fabians, which is an Account given by none but our Author, that I know of. it was ocasion'd by the Gallantry of the Fabian Family, that underrook to manage the War against the Veientes by themselves, and were cut off 300 of them in one Battle, about 475 Years before Christ.

absolutus. Mnesthea filium reliquit ex Thressa natum. Coti regis filia. Is quum interrogaretur, Utrum pluris patrem matremne faceret? Matrem, inquit. Id quum omnibus mirum videretur; At ille, merito, inquit, facio; nam pater, quantum in fe fuit, Thracem me genuit: contra, mater Atheniensem.

Timotheo, eoq; judicio est * Social War, together with Timothy, and was acquitted in that Trial. He left a Son, by Name Mnestheus, born of a Thracian Lady, the Daughter of King Cotus. He being ask'd, Whether he valu'd his Father or his Mother more? Said, His Mother: As that appear'd strange to every Body; But, Says he, I do it for good Reason; for my Father, as much as lay in him, begot me a Thracian; on the other hand, my Mother made me an Athenian, as much as lay in her.



re

na

ce

in ba fic eo du ab re tu fcu pe cu int au tes qu bra Ch vo At

teel

Wit any

^{*} This was carried on by the Byzantians, Coans, Chians, Rhodians, and Maufolus Prince of Caria, against the Athenians, about 360 Years before Christ.

BENEVA BENEVA

XII.

CHABRIAS, CHABRIAS, the

Atheniensis.

Athenian.

CAP. I.

Tihat ame ian Cor he

her

very

good

bra-

Mo-

, as

Pho-

ians,

HA-

Habrias Athenienfis. Hic quoque in fummis habitus est ducibus, resque multas memoria dignas gessit. Sed ex his elucet maxime inventum ejus in prelio quod apud Thebas fecit, quum Bœotiis lubsidio venisset. Namque in eo victoria fidente fummo duce Agesilao, fugatis jam ab eo conductitiis catervis, reliquam phalangem loco vetuit cedere; obnixoque genu scuto, projectaque hasta, impetuin excipere holtium docuit. Id novum Agelilaus intuens, progredi non est aulus, fuosque jam incurrentes tuba revocavit. Hoc ulque eo in Græcia fama celebratum est, ut illo statu Chabrias fibi statuam fieri voluerit, quæ publice ei ab Atheniensibus in foro con-**Itituta**

CHAP. I.

Habrias, the Athenian.
He too was reckoned among ft the greatest Generals, and performed many Things worthy of Memory. But of these, his Invention in the Battle which he fought at

in the Battle which he fought at Thebes, when he went to the Relief of the Bæotians, is the most famous. For, in that Battle, that great Commander Agefilaus, making himself sure of the Victory, the hired Troops being now routed by him, he forbad the rest of the Phalanx to quit their Ground; and taught them to receive the Enemy's Attack, with their Knee resting against their Shield, and their Spear held out. Agefilaus observing that new Contrivance, durst not advance, and call'd off his Men now rushing forward by Sound of Trumper. This was so much celebrated by Fame in Greece, that Chabrias had a Fancy to have the Statue, made for him

^{*} Phalanx properly fignifies a Body of Macedonian Foot, Sixteen Thousand in Number, drawn up in very close Order, arm'd with Shield and Spear. But the Word at last was used to fignify any Body of Foot in close Array, as it is here.

est, ut postea athleta, caterique artifices, his statibus in statuis ponendis uterentur, adepti.

Stituta est. Ex quo factum him in that Posture, which was erected for him at the publick Charge by the Athenians in the Forum. From whence it was. in quibus victoriam essent that afterwards Wrestlers, and other Artists, in the erecting of their Statues, made use of those Postures in which they had get a Victory.

h

r

V

e

ir

b

fi

h

al

pa

in

C

pl

ve

lib

cij

tal

ba

CO

fer

mı in'

Ch

qui

fač

me

pot

CAP. II. Chabrias autem nistravit, quum dux Athenienfium effet: multa in Ægypto sua sponte gessit. Nam Nectanebum adjutum profectus, regnum ei constituit. Fecit idem Cypri; fed publice ab Atheniensibus Evagora adjutor datus: neque prius inde decessit, quam totam infulam bello devinceret: qua ex re Athenienses magnam gloriam funt adepti. Interim bellum inter Æavorios & Persas conflatum eft: & Athenienses cum Artaxerxe focietatem habebant; Lacedemonii cum Ægyptiis. a quibus magnas prædas Agelilaus rex eorum faciebat. Id intuens Chabrias, quum in re nulla Agefilao cederet, fectus, Ægyptiæ classi præfilaus.

CHAP. II. Chabrias likewife multa in Europa bella admi- carried on many Wars in Europe, when he was General of the Athenians. He carried on many in Egypt of his own Accord; for going to affift Nectanebus, he fecured his Kingdom to him. He did the same at Cyprus; but being given by the Government of the Athenians as an Alsistant to Evagoras: nor did he depart from thence, before he had conquer'd the whole Mand in the War: From which Thing the Athenians reaped a great deal of Glory. In the mean time a War was commenced betwixt the Egyptians and the Persians; and the Athenians had an Alliance with Artaxerxes; the Lacedamonians with the Egyptians, from whom Agefilaus their King got abundance of Plunder. Chabrias seeing that, as he sua sponte eos adjutum pro- yielded in nothing to Agefilaus, going of his own Accord to afuit, pedestribus copiis Age- fift them, he commanded the Egyptian Fleet, Agesilaus the Land Forces.

CAP. III. Tum præsecti Atheni-

CHAP. III. Upon that, the regis Persia legatos miserunt King of Persia's Commanders sent Athenas, questum, quod Cha- Messengers to Athens, to combrias adversum regem bel- plain, that Chabrias made War lum gereret cum Ægyptiis, with the Egyptians against the King.

enim hoc commune vitium in magnis liberifque civitatibus, ut invidia gloriæ comes sit, & libenter de iis detrahant, quos eminere videant altius: neque animo æquo pauperes alienam opulentium intuentur fortunam. Itaque Chabrias, quoad ei licebat, plurimum aberat. Neque vero folus ille aberat Athenis libenter, sed omnes fere principes fecerunt idem; quod tantum se ab invidia putabant futuros, quantum a confpectu fuorum receffiffent. Itaque Conon plurimum Cypri vixit, Iphicrates in Thracia, Timotheus Lesbi, Chares in Sigao. Dissimilis quidem Chares horum & factis & moribus: fed tamen Athenis & honoratus & potens.

Athenienses diem certam King. The Athenians fix'd Cha-Chabrix præstituerunt, quam brias a certain Day, before which ante, domum nisi redisset, if he did not return home, they capitis se illum damnaturos declar'd they would condemn bing denunciarunt. Hoc ille nun- to die. Upon this Message he recio Athenas rediit, neque turn'd to Athens, nor did be stay ibi diutius est moratus, quam there longer than was necessary. fuit necesse. Non enim li- For he was not very willingly unbenter erat ante oculos civi- der the Eyes of his Countrymen, um suorum, quod & vivebat because he both lived very handlaute, & indulgebat fibi libe- somely, and indulg'd himself more ralius, quam ut invidiam freely, than that he could possibly vulgi posset effugere. Est escape the Odium of the Vulgar: For this is a common Fault in great and free States, that popular Hatred is the Attendant of Glory; and they willingly take from those whom they see tower above other People; nor do the Poor look upon the Fortune of the Wealthy with an easy Mind: Wherefore Chabrias, as far as was pellible for him, was very much away. Nor was be alone gladly absent from Athens, but almost all the great Men did the same; because they thought they (bould be just so far remov'd from popular Hatred, as they retir'd from the Sight of their Countrymen. Wherefore Conon liv'd very much at Cyprus, Iphicrates in Thrace, Timotheus at Lesbus, Chares in * Sigaum. Chares was unlike them indeed, both in his Actions and Manners, but yet he was both honoured and powerful at Athens.

CAP.

P 3

CHAP.

the vas. and of hole ot a

mas lick

wile ope, the rany for e febe-

at of at to From er'd ar : ians In

comand ians ces: e Ealaus lun-

as he laus, 0 ale E-Land

the lent com-War the

King.

^{*} A Town of Troas, near the Hellesponr.

non funt sequutæ. Quo faperet natantem: perire manavem relinquere, in qua cere noluerunt, qui nando in tutum pervenerunt. At ille, præftare honeftam mortem existimans turpi vitæ, comminus pugnans telis hostium intersectus est.

CAP. IV. Chabrias autem CHAP. IV. Chabrias lost his periit bello sociali, tali modo. Life in the Social War, in this Oppugnabant Athenienses manner. The Athenians were Chium: erat in classe Cha- assaulting * Chius, Chabrias was brias privatus, fed omnes, on board the Fleet without any qui in magistratu erant, au- Command, but he exceeded all thoritate anteibat; eumque those that were in Commission in magis milites, quam qui præ- Authority; and the Soldiers more erant, aspiciebant: Quæ res regarded him, than those that ei maturavit mortem: Nam commanded them: Which Thing dum primus studet portum hasten'd his Death for him: For intrare, & gubernatorem ju- whilft he endeavours to enter the bet eo dirigere navem, ipse Harbour first, and orders the Mafibi perniciei fuit, Quum ster to steer the Ship thither, he enim eo penetrasset, cæteræ was his own Ruin; for after he had made his Way into it, the cto circumfusus hostium con- rest did not follow. Upon which, curfu, quum fortiffime pug- being surrounded by a Concourse of naret, navis, rostro percusta, the Enemy, whilst he fought very coepit sidere. Hinc quum re- bravely, his Ship, being struck fugere posset, si se in mare with a † Rostrum, begun to sink. dejecisset; quod suberat clas- Tho' he might have escaped from fis Atheniensium, quæ exci- thence, if he would have thrown himself into the Sea, because the luit, quam, armis abjectis. Fleet of the Athenians was at hand, to have taken him up as he fuerat vectus. Id cateri fa- swam; he chose rather to perish, than, throwing away his Arms, to quit the Ship in which he had failed. The rest would not do that, who came off by swimming. But he, thinking an honourable Death better than a scandalous Life, was flain with the Enemy's Weapons, fighting hand to hand with them.

ria

Fu

lab

tus reg

pra

me

By

mu

nar

nie

len

ille

pop

Co

mil

dæ

zici Ari fila

næa +

* An Island of the Ægean Sea, on the Coast of Ionia.

[†] I have used the Latin Word, because we have none in our Language proper for the Purpose. It's here put for a strong, sharp Iron Spike, with which the Prows of their Longe Naves, or Men of War, were armed, in order to fink one another in Sca-Fights.

XIII.

XIII.

TIMOTHEUS, TIMOTHEUS, the Cononis filius, Athe- Son of Conon, the Athenien/is. nian.

CAP. I.

CHAP. I.

Imotheus, Cononis filius, Atheniensis. Hic a pa-

tre acceptam gloriam multis auxit virtutibus. Fuit enim disertus, impiger, laboriofus, rei militaris peritus, neque minus civitatis regendæ. Multa hujus funt præclare facta, fed hæc maxime illustria. Olynthios & Byzantios bello fubegit: Samum cepit, in qua oppugnanda, fuperiori bello, Athenienses mille & ducenta talenta confumplerant. Hanc quo,

Imotheus was the Son of Conon the Atheni-an. He increased the Glory receiv'd from his

Father, by his many excellent Qualities; for he was eloquent, active, laborious, skill'd in military Affairs, and no less in the Government of the State. There are a great many famous Actions of his upon Record, but thele the most illustrious. He subdu'd the * Olynthians and Byzantians in War; and took Samus, in the assaulting of which, the Athenians, in the former War, had ille fine ulla publica impensa spent a thousand and two hunpopulo restituit. Adversus dred Talents. This he restor'd to Cotyn bella gessit, ab eoque the People, without any publick mille & ducenta talenta præ- Charge. He carried on a War dx in publicum detulit. Cy- against † Cotys, and brought from zicum obsidione liberavit. him a Thousand two hundred Ariobarzani simul cum Age- Talents of Plunder into the filao auxilio profectus est: a publick Treasury. He deliver'd Cyzicus

t Cotys was a King of Thrace,

Death , was ipons, hem.

his this vere was any all

n in

nore

that

hing For

the Ma-

, he

er he

the bich.

ese of

very

ruck

fink.

from

rown

e the

is at

as he

erilb.

Arms,

e had

that,

But

n our rong, Naves, ner in

MO-

^{*} Olynthus was a City of Macedonia, not far from the Toronæan Bay.

quo, quum Laco pecuniam numeratam accepisset, ille cives fuos agro atque urbibus augeri maluit, quam id lumere, cujus partem domum fuam ferre poslet. Itaque accepit Erichthonem &

* Cyzicus from a Siege. He went along with Agefilaus to the Affilt. ance of † Ariobarzanes; from whom, whilft the Lacedamonian receiv'd ready Cash, he chose rather to have his Countrymen enrich'd with Lands and Cities than take that, Part of which he might carry to his own Home : And accordingly he receiv'd Erichthon and | Seftus.

fu

at

q

po

Si

ve

me

ma

ger

nie

cœp

scie.

pus

mu

pofi

non

taba

tor,

Tin

prof

Huio

duo,

tes,

tur,

his t

magi

amisi

quun & eo ventu

pus p

the M

and at

Text;

CAP. II. Idem classi præfectus circumvehens Peloponnesum, Laconicam populatus, classem eorum fugavit. Corcyram fub imperium Athenienfium redegit; fociolque idem adjunxit Epirotas, Acharnanas, Chaonas, omnesque eas gentes que mare illud adjacent. Quo facto,

CHAP. II. The Jame Man being Admiral of the Fleet, and failing round Peloponnesus, having laid waste + Laconica, defeated their Fleet. He reduc'd Corcyra under the Dominion of the Athenians; and join'd with them as Allies, the Epirotians, the ** Acharnanians, the †† Chaonians; and all those Nations which he Lacedæmonii de diutina con- upon that Sea. After which, the tentione destiterunt, &, sua Lacedamonians desisted from their sponte, Atheniensibus impe- long Dispute, and, of their own rii maritimi principatum con- Accord, yielded up the Command cesserunt, pacemque his le- at Sea to the Athenians, and made gibus constituerunt; ut A- a Peace upon these Terms; that thenienses mari duces essent. the Athenians should be Comman-Quæ victoria tantæ fuit At- ders at Sea. Which Victory was ticis letitiæ, ut tum primum the Cause of so much Joy to the are PACI PUBLICE fint Athenians, that then first of all factz, eique dez pulvinar sit Altars were erected to PUBLICK institutum. Cujus laudis ut PEACE, and a Bed order'd for t hat

* Cyzicus was a Town of Asia Minor upon the Propontis.

memo-

[†] One of the King of Persia's Viceroys in Asia Minor. A Town of the Thracian Chersonese upon the Hellespont.

The Territory of Sparta in the South Parts of Peloponnesus. Acharnania was in the West of Achaia, joining upon Epire tt The Chaonians were a People of Epire.

⁶ It was usual with the Greeks and Romans, to have rich Beds fet up in the Temples of their Gods, upon which their Images were placed in their Festivals.

memoria maneret, Timotheo publice statuam in foro posuerunt: qui honos huic uni quum patri populus statuam Sic juxta polita recens filii, veterem patris renovavit memoriam.

went

Affift.

from

mian

ra-

n en-

than

night

ed ac-

ht hon

n be-

fail-

aving

feated

orcyra

Athè

em as

nians;

ich lie

ch, the

a their

ir own

nmand

d made

: that

mman-

ry was

to the

7 of all

BLICK

er'd for

ont. nnesus. Epire.

ch Beds

Images

t hat

that Goddels. And that the Memory of this glorious Action might remain, they erected a Statue to ante hoc tempus contigit, ut Timothy in the Forum at the publick Charge. Which Honour happosuisset, filio quoque daret. pen'd to him alone till that Time. that after the People had erected a Statue to the Father, they should give one to the Son too. Thus the fresh Statue of the Son plac'd nigh the other's, reviv'd the old Memory of the Father's.

CAP. III. Hic quum esset magno natu, & magistratus gerere desiisset, bello Athenienses undique premi sunt cœpti. Defecerat Samus, descierat Hellespontus, Philippus jam tunc valens Macedo, multa moliebatur: cui oppositus Chares quum eslet, non fatis in eo præfidii putabatur; fit Mneltheus prætor, filius Iphicratis, gener Timothei, & ut ad bellum difcernitur. proficilcatur, Huic in confilium dantur duo, ulu & sapientia præstantes, quorum confilio uteretur, pater & locer: quod in his tanta erat auctoritas, ut magna spes eslet, per eos amissa posse recuperari. Hi quum Samum profecti effent, & eodem Chares, eorum adventu cognito, cum fuis copiis proficisceretur, ne quid absente

CHAP. III. When he was now old, and had given over bearing Offices, the Athenians began to be distressed in War on all hands; Samus had revolted; the Helle-Spont had left them; Philip the Macedonian, being then strong, attempted many Things: against whom, as Chares was employ'd, and it was thought there was not Security enough in him, Mneltheus is made Commander, the Son of Iphicrates, Son-in-law of Timothy, and a Decree is past, that he should go to the War. Two. excelling in Experience and Wijdom, are given him to * advise with, his Father, and his Fatherin-law; because there was so great Authority in them, that there were great Hopes, that what had been loft might be recover'd by them. After thele were come to Samus, and Chares, having known of their coming, was going to the lame

^{*} The Words quorum consilio uteretur, seem to have been put in the Margin by some Body, as a Gloss upon the Words in confilium; and at last, by some careless Transcriber of Books, taken into the lext; for they are wholly needless.

absente se gestum videretur; same Place with his Forces, lest gelta, compluribus amissis navibus, eodem, unde erat profectus, se recepit, literalfibi proclive fuifle, Samum capere, nisi a Timotheo & Iphicrate desertus esset. Ob eam rem in crimen vocabantur. Populus acer, suspicax, mobilis, adversarius, invidus etiam potentiæ, domum revocat: accusantur proditio-Timotheus, lisque ejus æstimatur centum talentis. Ille odio ingratæ civitatis coactus, Chalcidem se contulit.

accidit, quum ad insulam any thing should seem to be done appropinquarent, ut magna in his Absence; it happen'd, as tempeltas criretur; quam they were approaching the Mand, evitare duo veteres impera- that a great Storm arose; hwhich tores utile arbitrati, fuam the two old Commanders thinking classem suppresserunt. At it convenient to avoid, stopped ille, temeraria usus ratione, their Fleet : but he, taking a raft non cessit majorum natu au- Course, did not yield to the Au-Ctoritati; &, ut in sua ma- thority of his Elders; and, as if nu esset fortuna, quo con- Fortune bad been in his Power. tenderat, pervenit, eodem- he came to the Place he had que ut sequerentur, ad Ti- steer'd for, and sent a Messenmotheum & Iphicratem nun- ger to Timothy and Iphicrates to cium misit. Hinc male re follow him to the same Place. Upon this, his Business being ill manag'd, and Jeveral Ships being lost, he betock himself to the que Athenas publice misit, same Place from whence he had come, and Jent Letters to Athens to the Government, that it had been an easy Matter for him to take Samus, if he had not been deserted by Timothy and Iphicrates. They were called to an Account for that Matter. The People being violent, suspicious, nis. Hoc judicio damnatur fickle, all against them, envious also of their Power, send for them home; they are impeach'd of Treason; Timothy is condemn'd in this Tryal, and his Fine set at an hundred Talents. He, forc'd by the Hatred of the ungrateful City, betook himself to Chalcis.

In

an

vu

un

eol

ign

fan

Ti

fap

rag

tim

ti,

pol

erit

ice

foli

fpit

con

Tale

por

fim

fine

arb

ullo

hof

cap

Tir

ti,

tarr

pop

Pat.

qua

Hæ

rato

phic

thei itun

urbe

CAP. IV. Hujus post morcem talenta Cononem filium tem reficiendam, justit dare. the Wall: In which a Variety

CHAP. IV. After his Death, tem, quum populum judi- the People being forry for their cii sui pæniteret, mulctæ no- Sentence on him, took off nine vem partes detraxit, & de- Parts of the Fine, and order'd his Son Conon to give ten Taejus, ad muri quandam par- lents, to repair a certain Part of

In

In quo fortunæ varietas est animadverla: Nam quos avus Conon muros ex holtium præda patriæ reltituerat, eoldem nepos cum lumma ignominia familiæ, ex lua re familiari reficere coactus elt. Timothei autem moderatæ, fapientisque vitæ, quum pleraque possimus proferre teltimonia, uno erimus contenti, quod ex eo facile conjici poterit, quam charus luis fuerit. Quum Athenis adoleicentulus caulam diceret, non folum amici privatique hofpites ad eum defendendum convenerunt, sed etiam in eis Jason tyrannus, qui illo tempore fuit omnium potentilfimus. Hic, quum in patria fine satellitibus se tutum non arbitraretur, Athenas fine ullo præsidio venit; tantique hospitem fecit, ut mallet se capitis periculum adire, quam Timotheo, de fama dimicanti, deesle. Hunc adversus tamen Timotheus pottea, populi justu, bellum gestit: Patriæ enim lanctiora jura, quam hospitii esse duxit. Hac extrema fuit atas imperatorum Athenienfium; Iphicratis, Chabriæ, Timothei: neque polt illorum obitum quilquam dux in illa urbe fuit dignus memoria.

left

done

, as

and,

hich

king

pped

rash

Au-

as if

wer,

had

Ten-

es to

lace.

g ill

be-

the

had

hens

bad

n to

been

cra-

an

The

ious.

2045

for

ch'd

cun-

his

ents.

the

nself

ath,

heir nine ler'd Tat of riety

of Fortune was observ'd: For the Grandson was oblig'd, with great Disgrace to his Family, out of his own Estate, to repair the same Walls, which his Grandfather Conon had rebuilt for his Country out of the Plunder of its Enemies. But the' we could produce a great many Proofs of the moderate and wife Life of Timothy, we will be content with one, because it may be easily conjectur'd from thence, how dear he was to his Countrymen. When, in his Youth, he was, upon a certain Occasion, brought upon his Tryal at Athens, not only his Friends and private Hosts met to defend him, but likewise amongst them, Jason a Prince of Thestaly, who at that time was the most powerful of all others. He, tho' he thought himself not safe in his ownCountry without Guards came to Athens without any Guard; and valu'd his Friend so much. that he chose rather to run the Hazard of his Life, than be wanting to I imothy, now struggling for his Honour. Tet Timothy carry'd on a War against him afterwards. by the Order of the People: for he reckon'd the Rights of his Country more sacred than those of Friendship. This was the last Age of the Athenian Generals; i. e. the Age of Iphicrates, Chabrias, and Timothy: neither was there any General in that City worth mentioning after their Death.

BYENE SERVENCE BY BYENE

XIV.

XIV.

DATAMES.

DATAMES.

CAP. I.



Enio nunc ad fortissimum Virum, maximique consilii, omnium bar-

General lii, omnium barbarorum; exceptis duobus Carthaginiensibus, Hamilcare & Hannibale. De quo hoc plura referemus, quod & obscuriora sunt ejus gesta pleraque, & ea, quæ prospere ei cesserunt, non magnitudine copiarum, sed confilio, quo tum omnes superabat, acciderunt. Quorum nisi ratio explicata fuerit, res apparere non poterunt. Datames patre Camissare, natione Care; matre Scythissa natus. Primum militum numero fuit apud Artaxerxem eorum qui regiam tuebantur. Pater eius Camislares, quod & manu fortis, & bello strenuus, & regi multis locis fidelis erat repertus, habuit provinciam Ciliciæ juxta Cap padociam, quam incolunt Leucosyri. Datames militare munus fungens, primum qualis eslet aperuit, bello quod rex adversus Cadusios geffit :

CHAP. I.



Come now to the bravest Man, and a Man of the greatest Conduct, of all the Barbarians; fe

p.

p

CE

h

er

Va

m

pi

qu

m

T

te

cal

co

Da

ph

&

ob

pri

fin

off

qui

que

ret

Na

the

except the two Carthaginians, Hamilcar and Annibal: Concerning whom I shall say the more, because most of his Actions are somewhat obscure, and the Things that Succeeded well with him, were brought about, not by the Greatness of Force, but Conduct, in which he exceeded all Men at that time: The Manner of which, unless it be declared, the Things themselves cannot appear. Datames was come of a Father, by Name, Camissares, and by Nation, a Carian; of a Mother that was a Scythian. He was first of all one of those Soldiers under Artaxerxes, who defended the Palace. His Father Camiffares, because he had been found brave and active in War, and faithful to the King upon many Occasions, had the Province of Cilicia, near Cappadocia, which the Leucosyrians inhabit. Datames following the Bufiness of a Soldier, first discover'd what he was, in the War which the King carry d

ejus opera. Quo factum est, ut, quum in eo bello cecidiffet Camissares, paterna ei traderetur provincia.

rvest

n of

Et, of

ans;

ians,

cern-

more,

are

hings

him,

the the

dutt.

en at

bich,

hings

Da-

r, by

2t 10%,

t Was

of all

Arta-

alace.

ule he

etive

King

Pro-

docia,

habit.

zels of bat he King

arry'd

gessit: Namque hic, multis carry'd on against the Cadusians: millibus hostium & regio- for here, after a great many Thourum interfectis, magni fuit Sands of the Enemies, and the King's Men, were flain, bis Service was of great Account. For which Reason it was, that, Camissares baving fallen in that War, his Father's Province was given him.

CAP. II. Pari se virtute postea præbuit, quum Autophradates justu regis bello perlequeretur eos, qui defecerant: Namque ejus opera holtes, quum caltra jam intrassent, profligati sunt, exercitulque reliquus confervatus regis est. Qua ex re, majoribus rebus præesle cœpit. Erat eo tempore Thyus, dynastes Paphlagoniæ, antiquo genere natus, a Pylæmene illo, quem Homerus Troico bello a Patroclo interfectum ait. Is regi dicto audiens non erat; quam ob caulam bello eum perlequi constituit, eique rei præfecit Datamen, propinquum Paphlagonis; namque ex fratre & lorore erant nati. Quam ob causam, Datames omnia primum experiri voluit, ut fine armis propinguum ad officium reduceret. Ad quem quum venisset sine præsidio, quod ab amico nullas vereretur infidias, pene interiit. Nam Thyus eum clam interficere

CHAP. II. He afterwads behav'd himself with the like Gallantry, when Autophradates, by the King's Order, fell upon those by War, who had revolted: For by bis means the Enemies, after they had now enter'd the Camp. were routed, and the rest of the King's Army was faved. After which Thing, he began to command in greater Affairs. Thyus at that time was Prince of * Paphlagonia, of an ancient Family. descended from that Pylamenes. who, Homer fays, was flain by Patroclus in the Trojan War. He was not obedient to the King; for which Reason, be resolv'd to fall upon him in a War, and plac'd Datames over that Affair, a Relation of the Paphlagonian; for they were Brother and Sifter's For which Reason. Children. Datames had a mind to try all Things first, to bring back his Relation to his Duty, without Arms. To whom when he was come without any Guard, because he feared no Treachery from a Friend, be had like to have lost his Life; for Thyus

^{*} Paphlagonia was a Country in Asia Minor, bordering upon the Euxine Sca.

terficere voluit. Erat mater cum Datame, amita Paphlagonis; ea, quid ageretur reficit, filiumque monuit. Ille fuga periculum evitavit, bellumq; indixit Thyo. In quo quum ab Ariobarzane, præfecto Lydiæ & Ionia, totiufque Phrygiæ, desertus esset, nihilo segnius perseveravit, vivumque Thyum cepit, cum uxore & liberis.

Thyus design'd to have kill'd him privately. His Mother was with Datames, the Aunt of the Paphlagonian; she understood what was a doing, and warn'd her Son of it. He avoided the Danger by Flight, and proclaim'd War against Thyus; in which, tho' he was deserted by Ariobarzanes, the Governor of Lydia, and Ionia, and all Phrygia, he persisted never the less vigorously, and took Thyus alive, with his Wife and Children.

Pr

qu

plo

tar

jul

cui

pri

po

rat

tan

mi

tur

thi

UII

im ver

rev

rii

(

ma

exe

fici

lite

fpir

tao

jace

nis

Alp

cast

lens

fini

80

ripi

ge :

da

Part

CAP. III. Cujus facti ne prius fama ad regem, quam iple perveniret, dedit operam. Itaque omnibus insciis, eo ubi erat rex, venit; polteroque die Thyum, hominem maximi corporis, terribilique facie, quod & niger, & capillo longo, barbaque erat prolixa, optima veste contexit, quam satrapæ regii gerere consueverant. Ornavit etiam torque, atque armillis aureis, cateroque regio cultu. Iple agreiti, duplicique amiculo circundatus, hirtaque tunica, gerens in capite galeam venatoriam, dextra manu clavam, finistra copulam, qua vinctum ante se Thyum agebat, ut fi feram beltiam captam duceret. Quem, quum omnes prospicerent, propter novitatem ornatus, ignotamque formam, ob eamque rem magnus effet concurlus, fuit nonnemo qui agnosceret Thyum, regique nunciaret. Primo

CHAP. III. The Fame of which Fact, he did his Endeavour, should not come to the King, before himself. Wherefore he came to the Place where the King was, whilst all People were ignorant of it; and the Day after cloath'd Thyus, a Man of a huge Body, and a terrible Countenance, because he was both black, and had long Hair, and a long Beard, in a fine Robe, which the King's Viceroys used to wear. He dreffed him up likewise in a Chain and Bracelets of Gold, and other royal Apparel. He being clad in a rustick Coat double, with a coarse Tunick, wearing a Hunter's Cap upon his Head, and having in his right Hand a Club, in his lett a Chain, in which he drove Thyus bound before him, as if he was carrying a wild Beaft which he had taken. Whom, whilft all People gazed at, because of the Oddness of the Dress, and for that Reason a great Crowd was gathered about him, there was somebody who knew Thyus, and primis, quod nobilis rex in poteltatem inopinanti venerat. Itaque magnifice Datamen donatum ad exercitum misit, qui tum contrahebatur, duce Pharnabazo & Tithrauste, ad bellum Ægyptium, parique eum atque illos imperio esle justit. Poltea vero quam Pharnabazum rex revocavit, illi fumma impe-

im

ith

Da-

hat

Son

ger

Var

he

the

and

ver

yus

hil-

bich

nuld

im-

the

hilft

it; yus,

ter-

was

lair,

lobe,

used

up

ace-

royal

n a

par le

Cap

gin

t his

trove

as it

Bealt

hom,

, be-

res, rowd there hyus,

and

rii tradita elt. CAP. IV. Hic quum maximo Itudio compararet exercitum, Ægyptumq; proficifci pararet, subito a rege literæ funt ei mislæ, ut Aspim aggrederetur, qui Cataoniam tenebat; quæ gens acet supra Ciliciam, confi-Namque nis Cappadociæ. Alpis faltuolam regionem, caltellisque munitam incolens, non folum imperio regis non parebat, sed etiam hnitimas regiones vexabat, & quæ regi portarentur, abripiebat. Datames, etfi lon-

ge aberat ab his regionibus,

& a majore re abitrahebatur,

Primo non accredidit: Ita- and told the King. At first he que Pharnabazum misit ex- did not believe it : wherefore he ploratum; a quo ut rem gef- Jent Pharnabazus to enquire; tam comperit, statim admitti from whom, as soon as he underjustit, magnopere delectatus stood the Thing done, he order'd cum facto, tum ornatu: in him immediately to be admitted, and was mightily pleased both with the Fact, and the Dress; especially, that a noble King was come into his Possession, whilst he was unaware of it. Wherefore he fent Datames nobly presented to the Army, which was then a raising under the Generals Pharnabazus and Tithraustes, for the Egyptian War, and order'd him to be in the Jame Command as they; but after the King recall'd Pharnabazus, the chief Direction of the War was deliver'd to him.

> CHAP. IV. Whilft he was raising an Army with the utmost Application, and was preparing to march for Egypt, a Letter was Juddenly Jent him by the King, to attack Aspis, who held * Cataonia; which Nation lies above Cilicia, bordering upon Cappadocia. For Aspis inhabiting a woody Country, and fortify'd with Castles, did not only disobey the King's Authority, but likewife harass'd the neighbouring Countries, and intercepted what was carried that Way for the King. Datames, tho' he was a great Way from those Parts, and was taken from a greater Matter. yet

tamen

^{*} Cataonia, Cilicia, Cappadocia, are all Provinces in the East Parts of Asia Minor.

que cum paucis, sed viris fortibus, navem conscendit; existimans, id quod accidit, facilius se imprudentem & imparatum parva manu oppreflurum, quam paratum, quamvis magno exercitu. Hac delatus, in Ciliciam egreffus, inde dies noctesque iter faciens, Taurum tranfiit, eoque quo studuerat, venit. Quærit quibus locis fit Aspis: cognoscit haud longe abesse, profectumque eum venatum: Quem dum adventus ejus speculatur, caufa cognoscitur. Pisidas, cum iis quos fecum habebat. ad refiltendum Aspis comparat. Id Datames ubi audivit, arma capit, suos sequi jubet. Iple, equo concitato ad holtem vehitur; quem procul Alpis conspiciens ad fe ferentem, pertimescit, atque a conatu resistendi deterritus, sele dedit. Hunc Datames vinctum ad regem ducendum tradit Mithridati.

CAP. V. Hæc dum geruntur, Artaxerxes reminifcens a quanto bello ad quam parvam rem principem ducum missilet, se ipse reprehendit, & nuncium ad exercitum Acen milit, quod nondum

tamen regis voluntati mo- yet thought it necessary to pay rem gerendum putavit. Ita- Obedience to the King's Pleasure, Wherefore he goes aboard a Ship with a few, but stout Men, thinking, that which fell out, that he might more easily master him, unaware of him, and unprepared with a small Force, than prepar'd for him, with any Army how great Joever. Arriving in this Ship in Cilicia, and landing, making his March Night and Day. he pass'd Taurus, and came to the Place which he had intended for. He enquires in what Parts Aspis was: He understands he was not far off, and was gone a Hunting: Whom whilft he lies in wait for. the Reason of his coming is known. Alpis prepares the * Pisidians, and thuse he had with him, for a Refistance. When Damates heard that, he takes Arms, and orders his Men to follow him. He, putting on his Horse, rides towards the Enemy; whom Aspis seeing at a Distance coming towards him, affrighted and deterred from his Attempt of refisting, surrenders himself. Datames delivers him bound to Mithridates, to be led to the King.

dum

puta

ab e

priu

erat

conv

bant

mag

Dat

non

coru

unu

fieri

cun

duir

date

amio

ei m

Eun

si q

Ægy.

Nan

dine

verf

fecu

facile

ad 4

rum

nun

jore

quib

eos

Tali quui

een ·

taba

cere

que

cit,

dign

Mag

CHAP. V. Whilft thefe Things are a doing, Artaxerxes confidering from how great a War, to what an inconfiderable Bufmels, he had sent the greatest of his Generals, blam'd himself for it, and dispatches away a Messenger

^{*} Pissidia is a Country of Asia Minor beyond Caria, bordering upon Lycia and Pamphylia.

unum pluris, quam se omnes cuncti ad eum opprimendum confenferunt. Hæc Panamicus Datami, per scripta ei mittit: In quibus docet, Eum magno fore periculo, fi quid illo imperante in Egypto adversi accidistet-Namque eam effe confuetudinem regum, ut calus adversos hominibus tribuant, secundos fortunæ suæ: Quo facile fieri, ut impellantur ad eorum perniciem, quorum ductu res male geltæ nuncientur. Illum hoc majore fore discrimine, quod quibus rex maxime obediat, eos habeat inimicissimos. Talibus ille literis cognitis, quum jam ad exercitum Acen venisset, quod non ignotabat ea vere scripta, descifcere a rege constituit. Neque tamen quicquam secit, quod fide sua esset indignum: Nam Androclem Magnetem exercitui præfe-Cit.

pay

asure.

Ship

hink-

at be

a, un-

ared.

par'd

how

this

, ma-

Day,

to the

d for.

Aspis

25 not

ting:

t for,

nwon.

s, and

a Re-

beard

r ders

put-

wards

ng at him,

m his

nders

him

led to

hings

fider-

r, to

fine|s,

f his

or it,

lenger

ering

dum Datamen profectium to the Army to * Ace, because be putabat, qui ei diceret, ne thought Datames was not yet ab exercitu discederet. Hic gone, to tell him, that he should priusquam perveniret, quo not depart from the Army. He, erat profectus, in itinere before he came whither he was convenit, qui Aspim duce- going, met those on the Road that bant. Qua celeritate quum were carrying Aspis. With which magnam benevolentiam regis Expedition whilft Datames gain'd Datames confequetus effet, the great Good-will of the King, non minorem invidiam auli- he met with no less Envy from the corum excepit, quod illum Courtiers, because they saw, that he alone was more valued than they fieri videbant: Quo facto, all: Upon which they all agreed together to ruin him. Pandates, the Keeper of the King's Treadates, gazæ custos regiæ, sure, a Friend to Datames, sends him these Things in Writing: In which he informs him, That he would be in great Danger, if any ill Success happen'd whilft he commanded in Egypt. For that was the Custom of Kings, to impute all unfortunate Events to Men, but lucky ones to their own Fortune: From whence it easily came about. that they were soon persuaded to the Ruin of those, under whose Conduct Matters were laid to be ill manag'd. He would be in fo much the greater Danger, because he had those his bitter Enemies, whom the King chiefly hearken'd to. He having read this Letter, after he was come to the Army to Ace, because he was not ignorant, that those Things were truly writ, resolves to revolt from the King. Neither yet did he do any thing that was unworthy of his Honour: For he placed Androcles the Magnefian

urbes munitas suis tuendas tradit.

CAP. VI. Sed hac propter hyemale tempus minus prospere succedebant. Audit Pilidas qualdam copias adversus se parare: filium eo Aridæum cum exercitu mittit; cadit in prælio adolescens: Proficiscitur eo pater non ita cum magna manu, celans quantum vulnus accepisset, quod prius ad hostem pervenire cupiebat, quam de male re gelta fama ad fuos perveniret; ne, cognita filii morte, animi debilitarentur militum. Quo contenderat, pervenit, iifque locis cattra ponit, neque circumveniri multitudine adversariorum posset, neque impediri, quo minus iple ad dimicandum manum haberet expeditam. Erat cum eo Mithrobarzanes, focer ejus, præfectus equitum: ls, desperatis generi rebus, ad hostes transfugit. Id Datames ut audivit, sensit, ii in turbam exisset, ab homine tam necessario se relictum, futurum ut cæteri confilium

cit. Ipse cum suis in Cap- fian over the Army. He departs padociam discedit, conjun- with his Men into Cappadocia. Ctamque huic Paphlagoniam and seizes upon Paphlagonia, occupat: celans qua volun- joining upon it: concealing how tate effet in regem, clam he was affected towards the King. cum Ariobarzane facit ami- he privately makes an Alliance citiam, manum comparat, with Ariobarzanes, raises an Army, and delivers the fortify'd Towns to his Friends to maintain for him.

pro

fac

ret

eui

cor

ani

tur

pol

int

ren erc

zan

dur

Da

Pifi

opi

fug

que

maj

eos

qui

fier

curr

tran

quo

curr

rite

Pilio

inva

lit,

mul

ftiui

uno

perc

VIC ;

nicie

ad f

nequ

rato

leriu

mus

CHAP. VI. But thefe Things, by reason of the Winter-Season. went on less successfully. He hears the Pisidians were raising some Troops against him; he sends his Son Aridaus thither with an Army; the young Man falls in Battle: The Father marches thither with no great Force, concealing how great a Loss he had received, because he was desirous to come up to the Enemy, before the News of this ill-manag'd Affair should reach his Men; left, upon knowing the Death of his Son, the Minds of his Soldiers should be discourag'd. He came whither he intended, and pitches his Camp in those Places, that he could neither be surrounded by the Number of his Enemies, nor hinder'd from having his Army always at Liberty to fight. Mithrobarzanes was with him, his Father-in-law, Commander of the Horse: He, despairing of the Condition of his Son-in-law, deferts to the Enemy. When Datames heard that, he was Jenfible, if it (bould get abroad in the Army, that he was for laken by a Man sequerentur: in vulgus edit, so near to him, it would come to suo justu Mithrobarzanem pass, that the rest would follow his

pro-

confestim sequi: quod si animo strenuo fecissent, futurum ut adversarii non pollent reliltere, quum & intra vallum, & foris cæderentur. Hac re probata, exercitum educit, Mithrobarzanem persequitur, qui nondum ad holtes pervenerat: Datames figna inferri jubet. Pilidæ, nova re commoti, in opinionem adducuntur, perfugas mala fide, compositoque fecisse, ut, recepti, essent majori calamitati: primum eos adoriuntur. Illi, quum quid ageretur, aut quare fieret, ignorarent, coacti funt cum eis pugnare, ad quos transferant, ab hisque stare, quos reliquerant. Quibus, cum neutri parcerent, celeriter funt concisi. Reliquos Pilidas relillentes Datames invadit; primo impetu pellit, fugientes persequitur, multos interficit, caltra hoflium capit. Tali confilio uno tempore & proditores perculit, & holtes profligavit; & quod ad fuam perniciem fuerat cogitatum, id ad falutem convertit. Quo neque acutius ullius imperatoris cogitatum, neque ceerius factum usquam legi-

arts

ocia,

nia.

how

ing,

ance

an ify'd

tain

ings,

alon,

He iling

ends

b an

ls in

thi-

con-

had

Grous

efore

Af-

left,

F his

diers

came

itches

at he

by the

bin-

ev al-

thro-

s Fa-

f the

Con-

elerts

tames

if it

Army,

Man

me to

follow

his

profectum pro perfuga, quo his Course. He spreads a Report facilius receptus, interfice- amongst the common Soldiers, that ret hostes. Quare, relinqui Mithrobarzanes was gone over a eum non par esse, sed omnes Deserter by his Order, that he might the more eafily, by being receiv'd as such, kill their Enemies. Wherefore, it was not fit that he bould be left, but that they all ought immediately to follow; which if they did with a resolute Mind, the Consequence would be, that their Enemies would not be able to refift, fince they would be cut off within their Ramparts, and without. This Thing being approv'd of, he draws out his Army, pursues Mithrobarzanes, who had not yet got up to the Enemy. Datames orders the Standards to advance. The Pisidians, surprized at this odd Thing, are brought to a Persuasion, that the Deserters acted with an ill Intention, and by Compact with their other Friends, that, being receiv'd into the Camp, they might do them the more Mischief: They fall upon them in the first place. They, as they knew not what was a doing, nor why it was done, were forc'd to fight with those to whom they were going over, and to stand by them whom they had deferted: Which. whilst neither Side Spared, they were quickly cut to pieces. Datames invades the rest of the Pistdians refisting: he repels them at the first Attack, pursues them flying, kills many, and takes the Enemy's Camp. By this Management he at once both ruin'd the Traytors, and defeated his Enemies; and turn'd what had R been

CAP.

been contriv'd for his Destruction, to his Preservation. Than which we do not read of any Invention, of a General, more acute, nor any Action more expeditious.

aut

Ha

tur

tun

ces ger

Pra

Arr

gor

dec

Afr

circ

Caj

Gra

mil

xim

ver

con

ciqu

jus

gefi

fret

ruir

dit

citu

mill

caul

um

pug

itra

fupe

cede

man

verf

calle

aring With

ever

CAP. VII. Ab hoc tamen filius, delciit, adque regem fet.

CHAP. VII. Yet his eldest Son, viro Sylinas, maximus natu Sylinas, revolted from this Man, and went over to the King, and transfit. & de desectione pa- inform'd him of his Father's Retris detulit. Quo nuncio volt. At which News Artaxer-Artaxerxes commotus, quod xes being spock'd, because he unintelligebar fibi cum viro derstood he had to do with a brave forti ac Itrenuo negotium active Man, who, when he had este, qui, quum cogitasset, consider'd of a Thing, durst exefacere auderet, & prius co- cute it, and was us'd to confider, gitare, quam conari consu- before he attempted any Thing; effet; Autophradatem in he fends Autophradates into Cap-Cappadociam mittit. Hic padocia. That he might not enter ne intrare poslet saltum, in the Wood in which the * Cilician quo Ciliciæ portæ sunt sitæ, Gates are situated, Datames en-Datames præoccupare stu- deavour'd to seize it before him. duit. Sed tam subito copias But he could not so suddenly draw contrahere non potuit: A his Forces together: from which qua re depullus, cum ea ma- Thing being oblig'd to recede, nu quam contraxerat, locum with that Army which he had delegit talem, ut neque cir- got together, he chofe luch a Place, cumiretur ab hostibus, neque that he could neither be surpræteriret adversarius, quin rounded by the Enemy, nor his ancipitibus locis premeretur: Adversary pass, but he would be &, si dimicare eo vellet, non distress'd in difficult Places; and, multum obesse multitudo if he had a mind to fight in it, hostium sux paucitati pos- the Number of the Enemy could not much burt his Handful of Men.

CAP. VIII. Hac etfi Au- CHAP. VIII. Although Autotophradates videbat, satius phradates was sensible of these tamen flatuit congredi, quam Things, yet he thought it better cum tantis copiis refugere, to fight, than to fly with so great

+ A narrow Pass in Mount Taurus.

aut

Gracia conductorum tria thousand Cilicians, clau-

ion,

rich

ion,

any

Son,

lan.

and

Re-

xer-

un-

ave had

exeder,

ng;

cup-

nter

cian

en-

him. raw

bich

cede,

bad

lace, Jur-

bis

ld be

and,

m it,

ould

el of

Tutothele etter

great

an

aut tam diu uno loco sedere. an Army, or to continue so lorg Habebat barbarorum equi- in one Place. He had of Baitum viginti, peditum cen- barian Horse Twenty thousand. tum millia, quos illi Carda- of Food an Hundred thousand. ces appellant, ejusdemque which they call Cardaces, and generis tria funditorum. Three thousand Slingers of the Præterea Cappadocum octo, same Kind, besides Eight thou-Armeniorum decem, Paphla- sand Cappadocians, Ten thougonum quinque Phrygum fand * Armenians, Five thousand decem, Lydorum quinque, Paphlagonians, Ten thousand Aspendiorum & Pisidarum Phrygians, Five thousand Lycirciter tria, Cilicum duo, dians, about Three thousand Captianorum totidem, ex † Aspendians and Pisidians, Two as many millia; levis armaturæ ma- Captians, Three thonfand Men ximum numerum. Has ad- hired out of Greece; a vast Numversus copias, spes omnis ber of § light-arm'd Men. All confiftebat Datami in fe, lo- Datames's Hopes against these cique natura; namque hu- Troops confisted in himself, and jus partem non habebat vi- the Nature of the Place; for he gesimam militum: Quibus had not the twentieth Part of his fretus conflixit, adversario- Soldiers: Depending upon which runque multa millia conci- he engaged, and cut off many dit; quum de ipsius exer- Thousands of his Enemies; wherecity non amplius hominum as not above a thoufand Men of mille cecidifient. Quam ob his Army fell. For which Reacausam, postero die trope- son, the Day after he erected a um posuit, que loco pridie + Trophy in the Place where they pugnatum. Hinc quum ca- had fought the Day before. After tra movisset, inferior copiis, he remov'd his Camp from thence; superior omnibus prasiis dif- though he was inferior in Forces, cedebat; quod nunquam he came off superior in all his manum confereret, nist ad- Battles; because he never engaversarios locorum angustiis ged, but when he hadenclos'd his R 2

* Armenia is a Country beyond Afia Minor.

Men armed with Bows or Slings only, were called leviter armati, or levis armatura.

* A Trophy was the Trunk of a Tree, or a Post, hung about with Arms. These were common with the Greeks; they scarce ever got a Victory, but they erected a Trophy.

The Aspendians were a People in that Part of Asia Minor. called Pamphylia.

recepit.

clausisset: quod perito regi- Enemies within some narrow onum, callideque cogitanti, Place; which often happen'd to fæpe accidebat. Autophra- the Man, being very well acdates, quum bellum duci quainted with the Country, and majore regis calamitate, quam contriving subtly. When Autoadversariorum, videret, ad phradates found that the War pacem atque amicitiam hor- was continued with greater Loss tatus est, ut cum rege in to the King, than his Enemies, he gratiam rediret. Quam, ille advised him to Peace and Friendetsi non fidam fore putabat, Ship, and that he would return to tamen conditionem accepit, a good Understanding with the feque ad Artaxerxem legatos King. Which, tho' he perceiv'd missurum dixit. Sic bellum, it would not be faithfully kept, quod rex adversus Datamen yet he accepted the Offer, and faid, susceperat, sedatum: Auto- That he would send Embassadors phradates in Phrygiam se to Artaxerxes. Thus the War, which the King had undertaken against Datames, was ended; Autophradates withdrew himself into Phrygia.

CAP. IX. At rex, quod CHAP. IX. But the King, beimplacabile odium in Data- cause he had taken up an implamen susceperat, postquam cable Hatred against Datames, bello eum opprimi non posse after he found that he could not animadvertit, insidiis inter- be master'd in War, endeavour'd ficere studuit, quas ille ple- to take him off by under-hand rasque vitavit. Sicut, quum Contrivances, most of which he nunciatum esset, quosdam avoided. As, when it was told fibi insidiari, qui in amico- him, that some were plotting rum erant numero; de qui- against him, who were in the bus, quod inimici detule- Number of his Friends; of whom, rant, neque credendum, ne- because their Enemies had given que negligendum putavit; the Information, he thought the experiri voluit, verum fal- Thing was neither entirely to be fumne sibi esset relatum. believ'd, nor flighted; he had a Itaque eo profectus est, in mind to try whether it was true quo itinere futuras insidias or false, that had been told him. illi dixerant. Sed elegit cor- Wherefore he went that Way in pore & statura simillimum which they told him the Ambush sui, eique vestitum suum was to be laid for him; but he dedit, atque eo loci ire, quo chose out one that was very like iple consueverat, justit: iple himself in Person and Stature, autem, ornatus vestitu mili- and gave him his own Attire, and order'd

tari,

diat locu cept in qui dixe cum para iplu con mac

tari

iter

jecit verf perv aggi cide

C

calli

pore

Ario que eum pron velle cere. dext accep pille copia citiai regis Itella

luis Data do,

das c

dit. fuafit ciderunt.

2070

d to

ai-

and

uto-

Var

Los

s, he

end-

n to

the

iv'd

kept,

laid.

idors

Var.

aken

ded;

nself

be-

apla-

mes,

not

nur'd

hand

b be told

tting

the .

bom. iven

t the

to te

ad a

true

him.

ay in

nbulb

ut he

like

ture, , and

der'd

CAP. X. Hic tamen tam adver-

tari, inter corporis custodes order'd him to go in that Part of iter facere coepit. At insi- the Company, in which be us'd to diatores, postquam in eum do: but he himself, being dress'd locum agmen pervenit, de- up in a military Habit, begun to cepti ordine atque veltitu, march amongst the Guards of his in eum faciunt impetum, Person. But the Plotters, after qui suppositus erat. Præ- the Company were got into that dixerat autem his Datames Place, being deceiv'd by the Order cum quibus iter faciebat, ut and the Dress, make an Attack parati essent facere quod upon him who had been put in iplum vidiflent. Iple, ut Datames's Place. But Datames concurrentes infidiatores ani- had before-hand order'd them with madvertit, tela in eos con- whom he march'd, to be ready to jecit; hoc idem quum uni- do what they should see him d. verli fecissent, priusquam He, as soon as he saw the Plotters pervenirent ad eum, quem coming on in a Body, discharg'd aggredi volebant, confixi ce- his Weapons at them; and as all the rest did the same, they fell down flain, before they could come up with him whom they intended to affault.

CHAP. X. Yet this Man, as callidus vir, extremo tem- cunning as he was, at last was pore captus elt, Mithridatis trapann'd by the Contrivance of Ariobarzanis filii dolo: nam- Mithridates, the Son of Ariobarque is pollicitus est regi, se zanes; for he promis'd the King, eum interfecturum, si rex that he would kill him, if the promitteret, ut quodcunque King would promife him, that he vellet, liceret impune fa- might do with Impunity what focere, fidemque de ea re ever he would, by giving him his dextra dedisset. Hanc ut right Hand. As soon as he had accepit, simulat se susce- receiv'd this, he pretends, that he pille cum rege inimicitias, had engag'd in a Quarrel with copias parat, & ablens, ami- the King. He raises Troops, and, citiam cum Datame facit: tho' absent, makes an Alliance regis provinciam vexat, ca- with Datames, harasses the King's tella expugnat, magnas præ- Province, takes his Caftles, gets das capit; quarum partem abundance of Plunder; Part of luis dispertit, partem ad which he divided amongst his Datamen mittit: Pari mo- Men, Part he sends to Datames: do, complura castella ei tra- In like manner, he delivers him dit. Hæc din faciendo, per- many Castles. By doing this a hasit homini, se infinitum long time, he persuaded the Man

tineri viderentur.

telum

adversus regem suscepisse that he had undertaken an endbellum; quum nihilo magis, less War against the King; while ne quam suspicionem illi præ- notwithstanding, that he might beret infidiarum, neque col- not give him any Suspicion of loquium ejus petivit, neque Treachery in the Case, he neither in confpectum venire studuit. defired a Conference with him, nor Sic, absens, amicitiam gere- endeavoured to come in his Sight, bat; ut non beneficiis mu- Thus, tho' absent, he maintain'd tuis, sed odio communi, quod a Friendship with him; that the erga regem susceperant, con- Jeemed not to be engaged to one another by mutual Kindnesses: but by the common Harred, which they had both conceived against the King.

telu

dit,

rat

que

quic

obli

quo

datu

xit, digr

title

erat

pone

quui ille c ro tr

quisc inter

mult

perfi

captu

CAP. XI. Id quum fatis CHAP. XI. After he thought fe confirmaffe arbitratus est, be had sufficiently confirm'd that, certiorem facit Datamen, be makes Datames acquainted tempus esfe majores exerci- that it was Time that greater tus parari, & bellum cum Armies should be raised, and the rege suscipi: de qua re, si War undertaken with the King ei videretur, quo vellet in himself; concerning which Matcolloquium veniret. Pro- ter, if it feem'd to him proper, bata re, colloquendi tempus he might come to a Conference fumitur, loculque quo con- with bim where he pleas'd. The veniretur. Huc Mithrida- Thing being approv'd of, a Time tes cum uno, cui maximam for conferring together is pitch'd habebat fidem, ante aliquot upon, and a Place too, where dies venit, compluribusque they fould meet. Hither Milocis separatim gladios ob- thridates came with one, in whom ruit, eaque loca diligenter he had the greatest Confidence, notat. Ipfo autem colloquen- some Days before, and buries di die, utrique locum qui Swords apart in several Places, explorarent, atque ipfos fcru- and marks those Places carefully. tarentur, mittunt; deinde Upon the Day of the Conference, ipsi funt congressi. Hic each of them send Men to exaquum aliquandiu in collo- mine the Place, and fearch themquio fuissent, & diversi dif- selves, and then they met. After cessissent, jamque procul Da- they had been here some Time in tames abesset, Mithridates, Conference, and had parted difpriusquam ad suos perveni- ferent Ways, and now Datames ret, ne quam suspicionem was a great way off, Mithridates, pararet, in eundem locum before he came to his Men, that revertitur, atque ibi, ubi he might not create any Suffierat in confpectu, ad castra ponenda este idoneum. Quem quum digito monitraret, & ille conspiceret, averlum ferro transfixit: & priusquam quisquam posset succurrere, interfecit. Ita ille vir, qui multos confilio, neminem perfidia, ceperat, fimulata captus est amicitia.

end-

uhilf

night

on of

ither

2, 207

Sight.

aind

t they

to one

elles;

which

gainst

ought

that,

inted.

reater

ed the

King

Mat-

roper,

erence

The

Time itch'd where Miruhom dence, buries Places, efully. rence, exathem-After me in d difat ames idates, , that

Sulpi-CILB telum erat impositum, rese- cion in him, returns into the same dit, ut si a lassitudine cupe- Place, and sat down there where rat acquiescere, Datamen- a Sword had been laid, as if he que revocavit, simulans se had a mind to rest himself after quiddam in colloquio esse his Weariness, and recall'd Daoblitum. Interim telum, tames, pretending that he had guod latebat, protulit, nu- forgot Jomething in the Conference. datumque vagina, veste te- In the mean time he took out the xit, ac Datami venienti ait, Sword that lay hid, and being digredientem fe animadver- drawn out of the Sheath, cover'd tifle locum quendam, qui it under his Coat, and fays to Datames, as he was coming, that he had, at parting, observ'd a certain Place, which was in view, to be proper for the pitching of a Camp; which whilft he was pointing to with his Finger, and the other was looking at, he run him through, having his Back turn d towards him, with the Sword. and before any one could fuccour him, kill a him. Thus that Man, who had taken many by his good Conduct, none by Treachery, was catch'd himself by a pretended Friendsbip.





XV.

EPAMINONDAS, EPAMINONDAS. the Son of Polymnus, the Polymni filius, The-Theban. banus.

CAP. I.

Paminondas, Polymni filius, Thebanus. De hoc priusquam scribamus, hæc præcipienda videntur lectoribus; Ne alienos mores ad fuos referant; neve ea, quæ ipsis leviora sunt, pari modo apud cateros fuise, arbitrentur. Scimus enim, musicen, nostris moribus, abelle a principis perfona; saltare etiam in vitiis poni: Quæ omnia apud Gracos & grata, & laude digna ducuntur. Quum autem exprimere imaginem confuetudinis atque vitæ velimus Epaminondæ, nihil videmur debere prætermittere, quod pertineat ad eam declarandam. Quare dicemus primum de genere ejus: deinde quibus disciplinis, & a quibus sit eruditus: tum de moribus ingeniique facultatibus, & si qua alia digna memoria erunt: po-

ftr 2 1 nu

pat

ger ribi

ten

ma & nur

qui

ficis

aut

vul

min

lym

liph

præ

Tar

cui

ut :

veru

libus

ante

eum

doct

conc

telli

pera

artib

ftran

levia

da:

ral, I

one t

now

CHAP. I.

Paminondas was the Son of Polymnus the Theban. Before we write of him, these Cautions

seem proper to be given to our Readers; That they would not examine other People's Fashionsby those of their own Country; nor think these things, which are trivial with them, to have been in like manner so with others. For we knew, that, according to our Usages, Musick is far from being fuitable to the Character of a Prince; and that Dancing is reckoned amongst Vices: All which, amongst the Greeks, are reckoned both agreeable, and worthy of Commendation. But as we design to draw the Picture of Evaminondas's Way and Manner of Life, we seem oblig'd to pass by nothing that may be proper to the setting it forth. Wherefore we will speak first of his Extra-Etion; then in what Parts of Literature, and by whom he was instructed; then of his Manners, and

ltremo

nuntur virtutibus.

AS.

, the

he Son

The-

write

utions

to our

ld not

ions by

; nor

re tri-

een in

For

to our

being

of a

ng is

es, are

d wor-

t as we

ure if

Manner

to pals

oper to

erefore Exiraof Libe was

anners,

and

All

fremo de rebus gestis, que and Abilities of Mind, and if a plurimis omnium antepo- there be any other Things worthy to be remembred: And finally concerning his great Actions, which by many are preferr'd before all Virtues whatever.

CAP. II. Natus igitur, patre quo diximus, honelto genere; pauper jam a majoribus relictus: Eruditus autem fic, ut nemo Thebanus magis; nam & citharizare, & cantare ad chordarum fonum doctus est a Dionysio. oui non minore fuit in muficis gloria, quam Damon aut Lamprus, quorum pervulgata funt nomina: carmina cantare tibiis, ab Olympiodoro; saltare, a Calphilosophiæ liphrone. At praceptorem habuit Lysim Tarentinum, Pythagoræum; cui quidem sic suit deditus, ut adolescens tristem & severum senem omnibus æqualibus suis in familiaritate ante posuerit; neque prius eum a se dimiserit, quam doctrinis tanto antecessit condiscipulos, ut facile intelligi poslet, pari modo superaturum omnes in cæteris artibus. Atque hæc ad notram consuetudinem sunt levia, & potius contemnenda: at in Græcia utique olim

CHAP. II. He was come, of the Father we spoke of, of an honourable Family; left now poor by his Forefathers: But so well educated, that no Theban was better; for he was taught to play upon the Harp, and to fing to the Sound of the Strings, by Dionyfius, who was in no less Fame amongst the Musicians, than Damon or Lamprus; whose Names are vulgarly celebrated: he was taught to play upon * Flutes by Olympiodorus, and to dance by Calliphron. But he had for his Master in Philosophy, Lysis the Tarentine, the Pythagorean; to whom he was so devoted, that, young as he was, he preferr'd that grave and rigid old Gentleman, before those of the lame Age with himself, in his Fami-liarity. Nor did he part with him from him, before he so much excelled his Fellow-Scholars in Learning, that it might be eafily perceiv'd, that he would in like manner excel them all in other Arts. And these Things, with respect to our Usage, are trifling, and rather to be despised; but in Greece

^{*} As the Latin Word is Plural, I have translated it by the Plual, because it was no unusual Thing amongst the Ancients, for one to play upon two at once; which Piece of Art is, I suppose, now entirely loft.

& palaitræ dare operam cœtarum usum; hanc, ad belli exiltimabat utilitatem pertinere. Itaque exercebatur plurimum currendo & luctando, ad eum finem, quoad stans complecti posset, atque contendere. In armis plurimum studii confume-

CAP. III. Ad hanc corporis himitatem, plura etiam animi bona accellerant. Erat enim modestus, prudens, gravis, temporibus fapienter utens, peritus belli, fortis manu, animo maximo; adeo veritatis diligens, ut ne joco quidem mentiretur. Idem continens, clemens, patienique admirandum in modum; non folum populi, fed etiam amicorum ferens injurias. In primisque commissa celans; quod interdum non minus prodest, batur.

olim magnæ laudi erant. Greece however, they were for-Postquam ephebus factus est, merly a mighty Commendation. After he became a Man, and pit, non tam magnitudini begun to apply to his * Exercise, virium survivit, quam velo- he did not mind so much the Imcitati: illam enim ad athle- provement of his Strength as Swiftness; for that he thought conduc'd much to the U/e of Wreftlers; but this, to the Convenience of War. Wherefore he was exercised very much in Running and Wrestling, † as long as he could standing grapple and contend with his Adversary. He employ'd much of his Application in the Exercise of Arms.

ba

CI

de

au

ha

pr

fit

Pa

pe

ni

rit

cal

ali

บโเ

on

COI

CIV ho

Vir

pai

po

hal

que

im

qui

ceb

eos

ut i

ut i

ven

qua

and amo

for

lick

uled

hear

a Ku

CHAP. III. To this Strength of Body, a great many good Qualities of the Mind were likewife added. For he was modest, prudent, steady, wifely using the Times, skill'd in War, brave in Action, and of a great Mind: Such a Lover of Truth, that he would not indeed tell a Lye in Fest. The fame Man was moderate, merciful, and patient to a wonderful Degree, not only bearing with the Injuries of the People, but his Friends. Especially a Concealer of Secrets; which sometimes does no less Serquam diserte dicere. Stu- vice, than to speak eloquently. diofus audiendi; ex hoc Very fond of hearing others difenim facillime disci arbitra- course; for by this he thought a

The Latin Text is here very much blunder'd.

^{*} The Youth of Greece and Rome us'd to fpend much of their Time in Manly Exercises, to fit them for the Wars, unacquainted with the Softness of Balls, Masquerades, &c. For this Purpose their Cities were provided with fine stately Buildings, call'd, Gymnasia and Palastra.

culum venillet, in quo aut haberetur, nunquam inde prius discessit, quam ad finem fermo esset deductus. Paupertatem adeo facile perpessus est, ut de republica nihil præter gloriam ceperit. Amicorum in se tuendo caruit facultatibus; fide ad alios sublevandos sæpe sic usus est, ut possit judicari omnia ei cum amicis fuisse communia. Nam quum aut civium fuorum aliquis ab holtibus fuiflet captus, aut virgo amici nubilis, propter paupertatem collocari non pollet; amicorum concilium habebat, & quantum quifque daret, pro facultatibus imperabat : eamque fummam quum faceret, priulquam acciperet pecuniam, adducebat eum, qui querebat, ad eos qui conferebant, eique ut ipli numerarent, faciebat; ut ille, ad quem ea res perveniebat, sciret quibus & quantum cuique deberer.

batur. Itaque quum in cir- Man might learn in the most easy Manner. Wherefore, when he republica disputaretur, came into * Company, in which aut de philosophia sermo there was either a Dispute about the Government, or any Discourse held upon a Point of Philosophy. he never departed thence, till the Discourse was brought to a Conclusion. He bore his Powerty fo eafily, that he got nothing by the Government, but Glory. He did not make use of the Estates of his Friends in maintaining himself; he often so us'd his Credit to relieve his Friends, that it may be judg'd by that, that he had all Things in common with his Friends: For when either any of his Countrymen were taken by the Enemies, or a marriageable Daughter of a Friend could not be difpos'd of, by reason of his Poverty; he held a Council of his Friends, and ordered how much every Man (bould give, according to bis Estate: and when he made up the Sum, before he received the Money, he brought the Man who wanted it, to those who contributed, and made them pay it to himself; that he, to whim that Benefit came, might know to whom he was indeb:ed, and how much to every one.

CAP.

CHAP.

oron. and ife,

Imas ght of one he

unz as and He tion

rgth uawife bruthe

e in

ind:

t he e in 7720at to only

f the Efperets; Ser-

ently. difbt a Man

Their inted rpose call'd,

It was not the Custom formerly, as now, for Men to club and tipple away their Time in Taverns; that was scandalous amongst the Heathens themselves. Their usual Place of Resort for Conversation in the Day-time, was the Forum, and the publick Buildings about it, as Courts and Piazza's; where, as they uled to stand in Rings or Circles, for the better Convenience of hearing one another, Circulus came to be peculiarly used for fuch Knot of Company.

CAP, IV. Tentata autem ostendit: At ille, Diomedonte coram, Nihil, inquit, opus pecunia est: Nam si ea rex vult, quæ Thebanis funt utilia, gratis facere sum paratus: fin autem contraria, non habet auri atque argenti satis; namque orbis terrarum divitias accipere nolo, pro patriæ charitate. Te, qui me incognitum tentasti, tuique similem existimasti, non miror: tibi ignosco; sed egredere propere, ne alios corrumpas, quum me non potueris. Tu, Micythe, argentum huic redde, aut, nisi id confestim facis, ego te tradam magistratui. Hunc Diomedon quum rogaret, ut tuto exire, luaque quæ attulisset, liceret efferre: Iltud, inquit, faciam; neque tua causa, sed mea: ne, si tibi sit pecunia adempta, aliquis dicat ad me ereptum pervenisse, quod delatum accipere noluitiem.

CHAP. IV. His Justice was ejus est abstinentia a Dio- tried by Diemedon of Cyzicus; medonte Cyziceno; nam- for he, at the Request of Arque is, rogatu Artaxerxis, taxerxes, had undertaken to Epaminondam pecunia cor- bribe Epaminondas. He came to rumpendum susceperat. Hic Thebes with a vast Quantity of magno cum pondere auri Gold, and brought over Micythus, Thebas venit, & Micythum, a young Man, by five Talents, adolescentulum, quinque ta- to his Lure, whem at that Time lentis, ad suam perduxit vo- Epaminondas lov'd very much. luntatem, quem tum Epa- Micythus went to Epaminondas, minondas plurimum dili- and tells him the Occasion of Diogebat. Micythus Epami- medon's Coming: But he, in the nondam convenit, & cau- Presence of Diomedon, said, There fam adventus Diomedontis is no need of Money in the Case: For if the King defires those Things which are expedient for the Thebans, I am ready to do them for nothing: But if the contrary, he has not Silver and Gold enough; for I would not take the Riches of the whole World for the Love of my Country. I do not wonder at you, who have attempted me unknown to you, and thought me like yourself: I forgive you; but get you gone quickly, lest you corrupt others, tho' you have not been able to corrupt me. Do you, Micythus, give him his Silver again, or, unless you do it immediately, I will deliver you to the Magistrate. When Dismedon ask'd him, that he might be futfered to go off safe, and carry away what he had brought with him: That, Jays he, I shall do; not for your Cause, but my own, lest, if your Money should be taken from you, any one should say, that that was taken from you, and came to me, which I would not accept of when offer'd. Of whom when

d

fe

V

b fi

e

fa

9

fe

q

VI

CC

ft.

m

pl

ex

ut

eff

nu

re

pe

bu

cli

T

mi

exe TI

qu

riu

qu

Ep

tar

pac illi

der

inq

que

A quo

A quo quum quæfisset, quo fe duci vellet, & ille Athenas dixisset, præsidium dedit, ut eo tuto perveniret : fed etiam ut inviolatus in navem ascenderet, per Chabriam Atheniensem, (de quo fupra mentionem fecimus) effecit. Abstinentiæ erit hoc fatis testimonium. Plurima quidem proferre possemus, fed modus adhibendus est: quoniam uno hoc volumine vitam excellentium virorum complurium concludere constituimus, quorum separatim multis millibus versuum complures scriptores ante nos explicarunt.

was

us;

Ar-

to.

e to

y of

hus,

nts,

ime

uch.

das,

Dio-

the

afe:

hole

for

o do

con-

Gold

e the

r the

not

mpt-

and I for-

uick-

you

t me.

n his

do it

you to

nedon

fuf-

carry

with

Il do;

own,

taken

, that

, and

d not

whom

when

CAP. V. Fuit & disertus, ut nemo Thebanus ei par esset eloquentia; neque minus concinnus in brevitate respondendi, quam in perpetua oratione ornatus. Habuit obtrectatorem Meneclidem quendam, indidem Thebis, adversarium in administranda republica, satis exercitatum in dicendo; ut Thebanum, scilicet: Namque illi genti plus inelt virium, quam ingenii. quod in re militari florere Epaminondam videbat, hortari solebat Thebanos, ut pacem bello anteferrent, ne illius imperatoris opera defideraretur. Huic ille, Fallis, inquit, verbo cives tuos, quod hos a bello avocas:

when he had enquired, whither he had a mind to be conducted. and he said to Athens, he gave him a Guard, that he might come Neque vero id satis habuit, Safe thither: Nor indeed did he reckon that sufficient, but he likewise took Care, that he should go on board a Ship uninjured by Chabrias the Athenian, of whom we have made mention above. This will be a sufficient Testimony of his Justice. We could indeed produce a great many, but Moderation is to be used, because we have designed to comprise, in this fingle Volume, the Lives of Several excellent Men, whose Lives several Writers before us have given an Account of separately in many Thousands of Lines.

> CHAP. V. He was likewise eloquent, that no Theban was equal to him for Eloquence, and no less dextrous in the Shortness of his Replies, than flerid in a continued Harangue. He had one Meneclides there at Thebes as a Detractor, and Enemy to him in managing the Government, Sufficiently exercised in Speaking; for a Theban, that is: For that Nation has more of bodily Strength. than Wit. He, because he saw Epaminondas make a Figure in military Affairs, used to advise the Thebans to prefer Peace be-fore War, that the Service of that General might not be wanted. Upon which he fays to him, You deceive your Countrymen with that Word, in distuding them from War; for you recommend

otii enim nomine servitutem concilias; nam paritur pax bello. Itaque qui ea diutina volunt frui, bello exercitati esle debent. Quare, si principes Græciæ esse vultis, caltris est vobis utendum, non palæltra. Idem ille Meneclides quum huic objiceret quod liberos non haberet, neque uxorem duxisset; maximeg; infolentiam, quod fib Agamemnonis belli gloriam videretur confequutus: At ille, Define, inquit, Meneclide, de uxore mihi exprobare: nam nullius in ilta re minus uti confilio vole. (Habebat enim Meneclides fulpicionem adulterii) Quod autem me Agamemnonem æmulari putas, falleris; namque ille, cum universa Græcia, vix decem annis unam cepit urbem: Ego, contra, ex una urbe nostra, dieque uno, totam Græciam, Lacedemoniis fugatis, liberavi.

mend Slavery to them under the Name of Peace; for Peace is procured by War. Wherefore, they that will enjoy it long, ought to be exercised in War. Wherefore. if you have a mind to be the Leaders of Greece, you must use the Camp, and not the Place of Exercife. When the same Meneclides objected to him, * that he had no Children, nor had married a Wife; and especially objected against him bis Infolence, because he seem'd to himself to have acquir'd the Glory of Agamemnon in War: But, Jays he, Give over, Meneclides, to upbraid me about a Wife: for I would take no Body's Advice in that Matter less than yours. (For Meneclides went under the Suspicion of making too free with other Mens Wives) And whereas you think I rival Agamemnon, you are mistaken; for he, with all Greece, with Difficulty, took one City in ten Tears: I, on the other hand, from this one City of ours, and in one Day, deliver'd all Greece, by routing the Lacedamonians.

ce

tu

qu

pra

lar

feq

ora

effe

vos

Ani

das.

cive

de d

Arg

& A

The

qui,

terfe

proc

denc

de c

quan

perv

ftult:

qui n

noce

icele

effen

Athe

me e Spart

Leuch

emnii

fent l

tiffim

tu, fic rannic minus rum c

trica

CAP. VI. Idem quum in conventum venisset Arcadum, petens, ut societatem cum Thebanis & Argivis sacerent;

CHAP.VI. When the same Perfon was come into the Assembly of the Arcadians, desiring that they would make an Alliance with the The-

^{*} As the Strength of any Government confifts much in the Numbers of People, Marrimony was encourag'd amongst the Greeks and Romans, that to live a single Life was almost criminal amongst them; nay, was indeed to at last amongst the Romans, and punish'd pretty severely; and, in my Opinion, is not to be excused, unless where a Man, in a single State, may be more serviceable to his Country, than if he was to marry.

cerent; contraque, Callistratu Athenienfium legatus, qui eloquentia omnes eo præltabat tempore, poltularet, ut potius amicitiam sequerentur Atticorum, & in oratione fua multa invectus effet in Thebanos & Argivos, in elique hoc poluiflet, Animadvertere debere Arcadas, quales utraque civitas cives procreaflet, ex quibus de cæteris possent judicare: Argivos enim fuifle Oreltem & Alcmæonem, matricidas: Thebis OEdipum natum; qui, cum patrem fuum interfecifiet, ex matre liberos procreaflet. Hic in relpondendo Epaminondas, quum de cæteris perorasset, postquam ad illa duo opprobria pervenit. Admirari le dixit ftultitiam rhetoris Attici. qui non animadverteret, innocentes illos natos, domi scelere admisso, quum patria estent pulsi, receptos esse ab Atheniensibus. Sed maxime ejus eloquentia eluxit Spartæ, legati ante pugnam Leuctricam; quo, quum emnium fociorum conveniflent legati, coram frequentiffimo legationum conventu, fic Lacedæmoniorum tyrannidem coarguit, ut non minus illa oratione opes eorum concusterit, quam Leu-Tum enim ctrica pugna. perfecit,

14

t

0

S

1t

00

ıd

1-

or

fi-

5:

nis

24,

ng

er-

of

hey

the

he-

the

the

mi-

Ronot be

Thebans and the Argives; and, on the other hand, Calliftratus, Embassador of the Athenians, who excelled all in Eloquence at that Time, defired, that they would rather follow the Alliance of the Athenians, and inveighed much in his Speech against the Thebans and the Argives, and put this in amongst other Things, That the Arcadians ought to observe what Jort of Citizens each City had produced, by which they might judge of the rest; for Orestes and Alcmain, Murderers of their Mothers, were Argives, and OEdipus was born at Thebes; who, after he had kill'd his Father, had Children by his Mother. Here Epaminondas, in his Answer, after he had spoke to other Points, when he was come to those two Reproaches, he said, That he admired the Folly of the Athenian Rhetorician, who did not confider. that they were born innocent, and having committed their Wickednels at Home, after they were banished their Country, were entertain'd by the Athenians. But his Eloquence shined the most at Sparta, when he was Embassador before the Battle of * Leustra; where, when the Embaffadors of all the Allies had met, before a full Assembly of the Embassies, he did so make appear the Tyranny of the Lacedamonians, that he Shook their Power no less by that Speech, than by the Battle of Leumonii privarentur.

CAP. VII. Fuisse autem invidiam cives præficere exercitui noluissent, duxque esset delectus belli imperitus, cujus errore eo effet cerent, quod, locorum angustiis clausi, ab hostibus obsidebantur: desiderari cœpta est Epaminondæ diligentia; erat enim ibi privatus quum peterent opem, nullam adhibuit memoriam contumeliæ, & exercitum, obfidione libertatum, domum reduxit que vero hoc semel secit, fed fæpius. Maxime autem fuit illustre, quum in Feloponnesum exercitum duxislet adversus Lacedæmonios, haberetque collegas quorum alter erat Pelopidas, vir fortis ac îtrenuus. Hic, quum criminibus adversariorum omnes in invidiam venisient, ob eamque rem imperium his ellet obrogatum, atque in eorum locum alii prætores successifient; Epaminondas plebiscito non paruit; idem- and other Commanders succeeded que

perfecit, quod post apparuit, Etra. For then he effected, what aut auxilio fociorum Laceda- afterwards appear'd, that the Lacedamonians were deprived of the Assistance of their Allies.

CHAP. VII. But that he was patientem suorumque inju- patient, and bore with the Injurias ferentem civium, quod ries of his Countrymen, because se patriæ irasci nesas esse he thought it a Crime to be angry duceret, hac funt testimo- with his Country, there are these nia. Quum eum propter Proofs. When his Countrymen, out of ill Nature to him, would not place him at the Head of their Army, and a General was chosen, that was unskill'd in War, deducta illa res militum, ut by whose Mistake the Army was omnes de salute pertimes- brought to that Pass, that all were much concern'd about their Safety, because, that being inclus'd within a narrow Place, they were besieg'd by the Enemy; the Diligence of Epaminondas numero militum: A quo, begun to be miss'd; for he was there as a private Man amongst the Soldiers: From whom when they desired Help, he had no Regard to the Affront put upon incolumem. Ne- him, and carry'd the Army, deliver'd out of this Streight, Safe Home. Nor indeed did he do this once only, but often. But that was the most remarkable, when he led an Army into Peloponnesus against the Lacedamonians, and had two joined in Commilli n with him, one of which was Pelopidas, a gallant and an active Man. Here, when they were all come under the Odium of their Countrymen, by the Acculations of their Enemies, and for that Reason their Commission was taken from them,

* It undeni

qui

col

cep

ani ciff

pro

den

per.

bis,

qui

nuit

tum

non

con

dere

conf

men

pulu

riun

C

mun

ejus

tur:

ut .

trans

factu

non (

lione

nemo

lurun

dicer

ille in

hil ec

versal

niaqu

rant,

recufa

ciflet, quum reipublicæ nondas conservandæ caula latam videret, ad perniciem civitatis conferre noluit; & quatuor mensibus diutius, quam populus justerat, gestit imperium.

it

1-

be

as

u-

se

ry

efe

n,

ld

of

as

ar,

sas

all

err

in-

ice, zy; das

vas

ig/t

ben

20

noc

de-

afe

do

But

ble,

elo-

oni-

0m-

hich

dan

they

ium

the

nies,

Comhem, eded

111

que ut facerent, persuasit in their Place; Epaminondas did collegis, & bellum quod fuf- not obey the Order of the People. gessit. Namque and persuaded his Collegues to do animadvertebat, ubi id fe- the Jame, and carried on the totum exercitum War which he had undertaken. propter prætorum impru- For he was sensible, * unless he dentiam inscitiamque belli did so, that the whole Army would periturum. Lex erat The- be lost, by reason of the Unskilfulbis, quæ morte mulctabat, si ness of the Generals, and their quis imperium diutius reti- Ignorance in War. There was a nuisset, quam lege præfini- Law at Thebes, which punish'd tum foret. Hanc Epami- with Death, if any one kept his Commission longer than was prescribed by Law. As Epaminondas Jaw, that this was made upon account of preferving the State, he would not turn it to the Ruin of his Country; and kept his Command four Months longer than the People had or-

CAP. VIII. Postquam domum reditum elt, collegæ ejus hoc crimine accusabantur: quibus ille permifit, ut omnem caulam in fe transferrent, luaque opera factum contenderent, ut legi non obedirent. Qua defentione illis periculo liberatis, nemo Epaminondam responfurum putabat; quod quid diceret non haberet. At ille in judicium venit, nihil eorum negavit quæ adversarii crimini dabant, omniaque quæ collegæ dixerant, confessus est, neque reculavit quo minus legis pænam

CHAP. VIII. After they were return'd Home, his Fellow-Commillioners were impeach'd fir this Grime; to whom he gave Leave to lay all the Blame upon him, and stand to it, that it was occasion a by his Means, that they did not obey the Law. By which Defence, they being deliver'd from Danger, no Body thought Epaminondas would make any Answer for himself; because he could not have any thing to Jay. But he came to his Tryal, deny'd none of thele Things which his Enemies laid to his Charge, and confess d all things that his Collegues had Said; nor did he refuje to undergo the

^{*} It is in the Latin ubi, without any Sense. It seems to me undeniable, it shoud be nist.

nondas a Thebanis morte mulctatus eit, quod eos coegit apud Leuctra superare Lacedæmonios; quos, ante fe imperatorem, nemo Bœotiorum aulus fuit alpicere in acie: quodque uno prælio non folum 'Thebas ab interitu retraxit, fed etiam univerlam Græciam in libertatem vindicavit; eoque res utrorumq; perduxit, ut Thebani Spartam oppugnarent, Lacedæmonii latis haberent, si salvi esse possent : neque prius bellare destitit, quam, Messena constituta, urbem eorum obsidione clausit. Hæc quum dixisset, risus omnium cum hilaritate coortos eft; neque quilquam judex aufus est ferre suffragium.

pænam subiret : sed unum the Punishment of the Law : but ab iis petivit, ut in periculo one Thing he requested of them, fuo conscriberent; Epami- that they would write upon his * Temb; Epaminondas was put to Death by the Thebans, because he forc'd them to beat the Lacedamonians at Leuctra; whem, before he was General, none of the Bæotians durst look at in the Field; and because he not only deliver'd Thebes from Destruction by one Battle, but likewise re-(tur'd all Greece to their Liberty; and brought the Affairs of both People to that Pass, that the Thebans attack'd Sparta, and the Lacedamonians were content, if they could be secure; nor did he cease to make War upon them, before, the State of † Messena being settled, he pinn'd up their City by a close Siege. After he had said this, there burst out a Laughter of all present, with a deal of Merriment; nor durst any Judge pass Sentence upon bim.

CAP. IX. Sic a judicio capitis maxima discessit gloria. Hic, extremo tempore, imperator apud Mantineam, quum acie instructa audacius instaret hostibus, cognitus a Lacedæmoniis, quod in ejus unius pernicie patriæ fitam puta-

CHAP. IX. Thus he came off from this Tryal for Life with the greatest Glory. He, at the latter End of his Time, being General at § Mantinea, when he presid very boldly upon the Enemies with his Army in Battalia, being known by the Lacedamonians, because

* Tho' some pretend to defend the vulgar Reading here, perisule; yet I cannot forbear thinking it to be a Mistake for fepulshro, or some other Word of like Import.

+ A Country of Peloponnesus, bordering upon Laconia to the

Westward.

C hung quun lopid infam eo pa quod Vide, confu hatun

verof namq 940

quæ t

ltes, fe

neceffe

duce I

pu

in

ne

qu

mu

ipfi

nar

cuf

Hu

tare

tarr

run

flig:

quu

tife

limi

haft

extr

amil

nuit

eft,

quar

vixi.

Tun

ltim

A City of Arcadia in Peloponnesus.

putabant falutem, universi they thought the saving of their in unum impetum fecerunt; Country depended upon the Deneque prius abscesserunt, struction of him alone, they all quam, magna cæde facta, mede an Attack upon him only; multisque occisis, fortissime nor did they depart, till, having iplum Epaminondam pug- made a great Slaughter, and kill'd nantem, sparo eminus per- many, they faw Epaminondas him-Hujus casu aliquantum retamen prius pugna excellerunt, quam repugnantes profligarunt. At Epaminondas, guum animadverteret mortiferum se vulnus accepisse, fimulque si ferrum, quod ex haltili in corpore remanferat, extraxiflet, animam statim amislurum; usque eo retinuit, quoad renunciatum elt, vicifie Boeotios. Id postquam audivit, Satis, inquit, vixi; invictus enim morior. Tum fero extracto, confeftim exanimatus eft.

ut

m,

his

but

ule

ce-

m,

the

the

nly ion

re-

ty;

both

he-

the

t, if

d he

em,

Jena

heir

er he

ut a

ith a

dur st

upon

ne off

h the

atter

neral

res'd

with

nown

ecaule

they

, peri-

Jepul-

to the

cussum, concidere viderunt. Jelf, fighting very valiantly, fall, wounded with a Lance at a Ditardati sunt Bootii; neque stance. The Baotians were a little retarded by his Fall; neither yet did they quit the Fight, before they routed those that opposed them. But Epaminondas, after he perceiv'd he had receiv'd a mortal Wound, and likewife, that if he drew out the Head of the Spear, which remain'd in his Body, he (bould immediately lose his-Life; he kept it in so long, till it was told him, that the Boestians had conquer'd. After he heard that, I have lived, Says he, long enough; for I die unconquered. Then the Iron Head being drawn out, he immediately died.

CAP. X. Hic uxorem nunquam duxit; in quo quum reprehenderetur a Pelopida, qui filium habebat infamem; maleque eum in eo patriæ confulere diceret. quod liberos non relinqueret: Vide, inquit, ne tu pejus confulas, qui talem ex te natum relicturus sis. Neque vero stirps mihi potest deesse; namque ex me natam relinquo pugnam Leuctricam, quæ non modo mihi fuperltes, sed etiam immortalis sit, necesse est. Quo tempore, duce Pelopida, exules The-

bas

CHAP. X. He never married a Wife; for which, when he was blam'd by Pelopidas, who had an infamous Son; and said, that he did but ill confult the Interest of his Country, in that he left no Children; Confider, Jays he, whether you do not worse consult the Interest of your Country, who are like to leave such a Son. But neither can I want Isue, for I leave a Daughter, the Battle of Leuctra, which must needs not only survive me, but be immortal. At the Time when the banish'd Thebans feiz'd Thebes, with Pelopidas their Commander, and

Thebas, & ante Epaminondam natum, & post ejusdem interitum, perpetuo alieno paruisse imperio: contra ea, quamdiu ille præfuerit reipublicæ, caput fuisse totius Græciæ. Ex quo intelligi potest, unum hominem pluris quam civitatem fuille.

bas occupaverunt, & præsi- drove the Garison of the Lacedos dium Lacedemoniorum ex monians out of the Citadel: Epaarce expulerunt; Epaminon- minondas, so long as the Slaughter das, quamdiu facta est cædes was made among st the Citizens. civium, domi se retinuit, kept himself at Home, because he quod neque malos defendere neither had a mind to defend the volebat, neque impugnare, bad Party, nor attack them, that ne manus suorum sanguine he might not imbrue his Hands in cruentaret: Namq; omnem the Blood of his Countrymen: for civilem victoriam funestam he thought all Victory gain'd over putabat. Idemque postquam Fellow-Citizens very dismal. And apud Cadmeam pugnari cum the same Man, after they begun Lacedemoniis copit, in pri- to ingage at Cadmea with the Lamis sterit. Hujus de virtu- cedamonians, stood amongst the tibus vitaque fatis erit dic- foremost. Enough will be faid of tum, si hoc unum adjunxe- his Virtues and Life, if I add this ro, quod nemo eat inficias; one Thing, which no Body can deny: that Thebes, both before Epaminondas was born, and after his Death, was always subject to a foreign Power; on the other hand, so long as he govern'd the Commonwealth, it was the Head of all Greece. From whence it may be understood, that one Man alone was more worth, than all the whole City besides.

m

re

pia

rai

fcr

fur

lite

luc

rit

rei ter tati run nius thu The pidi tur, pauc adve lius bus

Schot I hav



XVI. PELO-

XVI.

lei rater ns. he the

hat

in for

7107 4nd

gun

Lathe d of this

can fore

after

T to

other

d the

Head

ce it

Man

in all

ELOH

XVI.

PELOPIDAS, PELOPIDAS, the Theban. Thebanus.

CAP. I.



CHAP. I.

Elopidas Thebannus, magis historials, quam vulgo notus. Cujus de

virtutibus dubito quemad- ing whose Excellencies I am in modum exponam : guod ve- a Doubt how I should write ; bereor, si res explicare inci- cause I am afraid, if I sould piam, non vitam ejus enar- begin to unravel his Actions, I rare, sed historiam videar should seem not to recount his si tantummodo Life, but to write a History; if fummas attigero, ne rudibus I only touch upon the most consiliterarum Græcarum minus derable, I fear, lest it should less lucide appareat, quantus fue- plainly appear to those that are rit ille vir. Itaque utrique ignorant of the Greek Tongue, how rei occurram, quantum po- great a Man he was. Wheretero, & medebor cum satie- fore I will provide against both tati, tum ignorantiæ lecto- Things, as much as I can, and rum. Phæbidas Lacedæmo- prevent both the Glut and Igno-nius quum exercitum Olyn- rance of my Readers. When thum duceret, iterque per Phæbidas the Lacedamonian was Thebas facerat, arcem op- leading an Army to Olynthus, and pidi, quæ Cadmea nomina- made his March by Thebes, he tur, occupavit, impulsu per- seiz'd the Citadel of the Town, paucorum Thebanorum; qui, which is call'd Cadmea, at the adversariæ sactioni quo saci- Instigation of a few Thebans; lius resisterent, Laconum re- who, that they might the more bus studebant: Idque suo easily resist the opposite Faction, favour'd

^{*} The common Reading is Historiis; but I am of the learned Schottus's Opinion, that it should be Historieis, and accordingly I have translated it.

banisi fibi rem esle existimabant; & eos esse solos, qui adversus resiltere auderent. Hac mente, amicis fuis fummas potestates dederant; alterius factionis principes, partim interfecerant, alios in exilium ejecerant: in quibus Pelopidas hic, de quo scribere exorfi fumus, pullus, patria carebat.

privato, non publico fecit favour'd the Interest of the Lace. confilio. Quo facto, eum damonians: And that he did up-Lacedamonii ab exercitu re- on his own private, and not on moverunt, pecuniaque mul- any publick Resolution of the Ctarunt : neque eo magis ar- Spartans. Upon which Fact, the cem Thebanis rediderunt, Lacedamonians remov'd him from quod, susceptis inimicitiis, his Post in the Army, and fin'd fatius ducebant eos obsideri, him a Sum of Money; nor did quam liberari. Nam post they for all that restore the Citadel Peloponnesium bellum, A- to the Thebans, because, a Quarrel thenasq; devictas, cum The- being now begun, they thought it better, that they should be under a Check, than at Liberty. For after the Peloponnesian War, and the Conquest of Athens, they suppos'd they must have to do with the Thebans; and that they were the only People who durst make Opposition against them. With these Sentiments, they had deli-ver'd the highest Posts to their Friends; the leading Men of the other Faction, they had partly kill'd, and partly turn'd out into Banishment: amongst whom this Pelopidas, of whom we have undertaken to write, was banish'd his Country.

fe

d

n

n

tı

to

p

m

al

di

qu

T

ru

ag

te

ra

Cl

8

tu

int

fid

fol

Occ

CAP. II. Hi omnes fere Athenas fe contulerant, non quo sequerentur otium, sed ut quemcunque ex proximo locum fors obtulifiet, eo patriam recuperare niterentur. Itaque, quum tempus est vifum rei gerendæ, communiter cum his, qui Thebis gerunt, ad inimicos opprimendos, civitatemque liberes

CHAP. II. Almost all these had betaken themselves to Athens, not that they might lead an idle Life, but that what soever Place in the Neighbourhood Fortune offer'd them, they might endeavour from thence to recover their Country. Wherefore, when it now feem'd Time to enter upon idem sentiebant, diem dele- the Bufiness, they pitch'd upon a Day jointly with those who at Thebes had the same Sentiments, tandam, eum, quo maximi to fall upon their Enemies, and magistratus simul consueve- free the City, the very Day upon rant epulari. Magnæ sæpe which the chief Magistrates were

res non ita magnis copiis used to feast together. Great periola majeltas, neque ita multo post, Leuctrica pugna, ab hoc initio perculfa, cecidit. Illi igitur duodecim, quorum erat dux Pelopidas, quum Athenis interdiu exissent, ut vesperascente cœlo Thebas possent pervenire; cum canibus venaticis exierunt, retia ferentes veltitu agretti, quo minore suspicione facerent iter. Qui quum tempore iplo, quo studuerant, pervenissent, domum Charonis devenerunt, a quo & tempus & dies erat datus.

1

122

le

be

m

d

d

el

el

it

er

or

rd

p-

th

re

ke

th

li-

218

he

ely

to

bis

17-

ele

ns.

dle

ace

ine ea-

eir

at

pon

na

at

nts, and pon sere

efed

CAP. III. Hoc loco libet interponere, etsi sejunctum a re propolita elt, Nimia fiducia quantæ calamitati tuum

funt gesta: sed profecto Things have been oftentimes pernunquam ab tam tenui in- form'd by no great Forces; but itio tantæ opes sunt profii- indeed never To great a Power gatæ. Nam duodecim ado- was defeated from so small a Belescentuli coierunt, ex his ginning. For twelve young Men, qui exilio erant mulctati, of those who had been punish'd quum omnino non essent with Banishment, agreed, when amplius centum, qui tanto they were not above an Hundred se offerrent periculo; qua that offer'd themselves to so great paucitate perculfa est Lace- a Danger; with which small damoniorum potentia. Hi Number the Power of the Laenim non magis adversario- cedamonians was overthrown. rum factioni, quam Sparta- For thele made War, not more nis, eo tempore bellum in- upon the Faction of their Advertulerunt, qui principes erant Jaries, than upon the Spartans at totius Gracia: quorum im- that Time, who were the Lords of all Greece: whose imperious Grandeur, Shock'd from this Beginning, fell not long after in the Battle of Leuctra. Wherefore those Twelve, whose Leader was Pelopidas, having gone out of Athens in the Day-time, that they might reach Thebes when the Heavens grew dark, they went out with Hounds, carrying Nets, in a Country Dress, that they might make their Journey with the less Suspicion. Who having come thither at the Time which they had intended, they went to Charon's House, by whom the * Day had been fix'd.

CHAP. III. In this Place I have a Fancy to insert a Remark. altho' it be foreign to our Subject; How great a Mischief an excessoleat esse: Nam magistra- sive Assurance uses to be : For it imme-

^{*} The Text feems to be faulty here; there can, I think, be no Occasion for Tempus and Dies both.

Hierophante, Archiæ, qui tum maximum magiltratum Thebis obtinebat; in qua omnia de profectione exulum perscripta erant: Quæ quum jam accubanti'in convivio effet data, ficut erat, fignata, in pulvinum subjiciens; In crastinum, inquit, differo res severas. At illi omnes, quum jam nox processisset, vinolenti, ab exulibus, duce Pelopida, funt interfecti. Quibus rebus confectis, vulgo ad arma libertatemque vocato, non folum qui in urbe erant, sed etiam undique ex agris concurrerunt; præfidium Lacedæmoniorum ex arce pepulerunt; patriam obsidione liberaverunt. Autores Cadmer occupandæ partim occiderunt, partim in exilium ejecerunt.

tuum Thebanorum statim immediately came to the Ears of ad aures pervenit, exules in the Theban Magistrates, that urbem devenisse: Id, illi, some of the Exiles were come to vino epulisque, dediti, usque Town: That, they, intent upon eo despexerunt, ut ne quæ- their Wine and good Cheer, so rere quidem de tanta re la- far despised, that they did not Accessit etiam, truly trouble themselves to enquod magis aperiret eorum quire about so important a Matdementiam: Allata est enim ter. There was another Thing epistola Athenis, ab Archia too, which discovered their Madness still the more: For a Letter was brought from Athens, from Archias an * Hierophantes, to Archias, who then had the chief Post of Authority at Thebes; in which all things had been writ concerning the Departure of the Exiles from thence: Which being given to him as he + fat at the Feast, putting it, as it was, seal'd, under his Pillew; I put off, Jays he, all Serious Affairs till Tomorrow: But they all, when now the Night was pretty far advanc'd, being drunk, were stain by the Exiles, under their Leader Pelopidas. Which Things being done, and the common People invited to Arms and Liberty, not only thele who were in the Town, but likewise others from all Parts cut of the Country, flock'd in to them; drove the Garison of the Lacedamonians out of the Citadel; and deliver'd their Country from that bridle. They partly puz

tel

mı

cui do

hæ

pro

cæt

nes

que

per

fuit

prin

Lace

tere

Spar

alter

que

ereti

profe

alter

tame

ma e

CA

tem e

nam .

mus)

quum

tem

redige

latis t quod fanctu Tyran

fimul (

CAP.

* Hierophantes is explain'd by some to be a Keeper of the holy

Trinkers belonging to the Gods. t The Latin Word properly fignifies lying at, or by, which was the Posture used by the Antients at Tables, about which they commonly had three Beds placed, on the Sides of which they lay, with their Backs supported by Pillows.

-put to Death the Advisers of Seizing the Cadmea, and partly drove them out into Banishment.

CAP. IV. Hoc tam turbido tempore (ficut fupra docuimus) Epaminondas, quoad cum civibus dimicatum elt. domi quietus fuit: Itaque hæc liberandarum Thebarum propria laus est l'elopidæ: catera fere omnes communes cum Epaminonda. Namque in Leuctrica pugna imperatore Epaminonda, hic fuit dux delectæ manus, quæ prima phalangem proftravit Laconum. Omnibus præterea periculis affuit: ficut, Spartam quum oppugnavit, alterum tenuit cornu: quoque Messena celerius restitueretur, legatus in Persas est profectus. Denique, hæc fuit altera persona Thebis, sed tamen lecunda, ita ut proxima effet Epaminondæ.

12

1=

27

m

to

ef

n

it

he

0-

he d,

eys

0-

ישי

id-

iin

der .

ing

in-

not

un,

rts

to

the

tan

itry

rtly

Put

holy

was they lay, CAP. V. Conflictatus autem est cum adversa fortuna; nam & initio (sicut ostendimus) exul patria caruit; &, quum Thessaliam in potestatem Thebanorum cuperet redigere, legationisque jure satis tectum se arbitraretur, quod apud omnes gentes lanctum esse consuestet, a Tyranno Alexandro Pheræo, simul cum Ismenia, comprehensus.

CHAP. IV. During this turbulent Time (as we have told you before) Epaminondas, so long as ther were ingag'd with their Fellow-Citizens, was quiet at Home; wherefore the Glory of delivering Thebes is proper to Pelopidas: Almost all his other glorious Actions were common to him with Epaminondas. For in the Battle of Leuctra, where Epaminondas was General, he was the Commander of a select Body of Troops, which first of all broke the Phalanx of the Lacedamenians. Besides, ke was present with him in all his Dangers; as, when he attack'd Sparta. he commanded one Wing; and that Mellena might be more expeditioufly restor'd, he went Embassador among It the Persians. Finally, this was another considerable Actor at Thebes, but yet a second, so that he was next to Epaminondas.

CHAP. V. Yet he met with adverse Fortune; for he was early banish'd (as we have shewn) and being desirous to reduce Thessaly under the Power of the Thebans, and, thinking himself sufficiently secur'd by the Right of an Embassy, which us'd to be sacred amongst all Nations, he was seiz'd, together with Ismenias, by Alexander, the Tyrant of * Phera, and thrown in Chains. Epaminondas

^{*} A City in that Part of Thessaly called Pelasgiotis.

est. Hunc Epaminondas recuperavit, bello persequens Alexandrum. Post id factum. nunquam is animo placari potuit in eum, a quo erat violatus: Itaque persuasit Thebanis, ut subsidio Thessaliæ proficiscerentur, tyrannosque eius expellerent. Cujus belli quum ei summa effet data, eoque cum exercitu profectus effet, non dubitavit, fimul ac conspexit hostem, confligere. In quo prælio. Alexandrum ut animadvertit, incensus ira, equum in eum concitavit, proculque digreflus a fuis. conjectu telorum confossus cecidit. Atque hoc fecunda victoria accidit : nam jam inclinatæ erant tyrannorum copia. Quo facto, omnes Theffaliæ civitates interfectum Pelopidam coronis aureis, & statuis æneis, liberofque ejus multo agro donaverunt.

henfus, in vincula conjectus nondas recover'd him, falling upon Alexander in War. After that Fast, he could never be reconcil'd in his Mind to him. by whom he bad been injur'd: Wherefore be perfunded the Thebans to go to the Relief of Theslaly, and drive out the Tyrants thereof. When the chief Command in that War had been given to him, and he was come thither with his Army, he did not delay to ingage, as foon as he faw the Enemy. In which Battle, when he spy'd Alexander, being fired with Rage, he fourr'd on his Horfe against bim, and being gone a good way from his Men, he fell down kill'd with the Discharge of Wenpons at him: And this happen'd when Victory was favourable to him: for the Tyrant's Troops were now ready to fly. After which, all the Cities of Thessaly honour'd the flain Pelopidas with golden Crowns, and brazen Statues, and presented his Children with a great deal of Land.

a 2

lau

eft

mu

chi

cor

a |

tra

fem

qua

mil

qui Hei run alte non ใบเท mui max ejus Sin liqui pros te. frate quer

ille,



XVII. AGE

XVII.

AGESILAUS. Lacedæmonius.

XVII.

AGESILAUS, the Laced emonian.

CAP. I.



er eby 1: beef-

ats nd

to

ber lay the

ben red

orle

rood

nwi

lea-

en'd

e to

oops

fter

Taly

idas

bra-

bis

l of

GE

Gesilaus Lacedæmonius, cum a cæteris scriptoribus, tum eximie

a Xenophonte Socratico collaudatus est; eo enim usus elt familiarissime. Hic primum de regno cum Leotychide, fratris filio, habuit contentionem. Mos est enim a majoribus Lacedamoniis traditus, ut duos haberent femper reges, nomine magis quam imperio, ex duabus familiis Proclis & Eurylthenis, qui, principes ex progenie Herculis, Spartæ reges fuerunt. Harum ex altera in alterius familie locum fieri non licebat: itaque uterque fuum retinebat ordinem. Primum, ratio habebatur, qui maximus natu effet ex liberis ejus, qui regnans deceffisset: Sin is virilem fexum non reliquiflet, tunc eligebatur, qui proximus effet propinquitate. Mortuus erat Agis rex, frater Agelilai: filium reliquerat Leotychidem, quem ille vivens non agnorat; eun-

dem

CHAP. T.

Gefilaus the Lacedamonian, has been commended, as well by other Writers, as by

Xenophon the Socratick Philosopher extraordinarily; for he was very intimate with him. He first of all had a Dispute with Leutychides, his Bruther's Son, for the Kingdom. For it is a Custom deliver'd to the Lacedamonians by their Forefathers, to have always two Kings, in Name rather than Authority, of the two Families of Procles and Euryfthenes, who, first of all the Progeny of Hercules, were Kings of Sparta. It was not lawful for a King to be made out of one of thefe, in the room of the other Family: wherefore each kept its Rank. First, Regard was had to him that was the eldest of the Sons of him who died King : but if he left no Male Issue, then he was chose that was the next akin. King Agis, the Brother of Agefilaus, was dead: He had left a Son. Leotychides by Name, whom he. when alive, had not own'd for his: but when a dying, he had said that he was his. He contended Ua

Agelilaus antelatus elt.

CAP. II. Hic, simulatque

dem, moriens, suum esse dix- for the Henour of the Kingdom erat. Is de honore regni cum with his Uncle Agesilaus; nor Agesilao suo patruo conten- did he get what he sought for : dit; neque id quod petivit for Agenlaus was preferr'd beconsequetus est; nam Ly- fore him, Lysander making Insandro suffragante, homine, terest for him; a Man (as we ut ostendimus supra, sactio- have shewn above) of consideraso, & his temporibus potente, ble Sway, and powerful at that Time.

CHAP. II. He, as Joon as he imperii potitus est, persuasit got the Kingdom, persuaded the Lacedamoniis, ut exercitum Lacedamonians, that they should emitterent in Asiam, bellum. send an Army into Asia, and que regi facerent, docens, make War upon the King, telling satius esse in Asia, quam in them, it was better to fight in Europa dimicare; namque Afia, than Europe; for a Rufama exierat Artaxerxem mour was got abroad, that Arcomparare classem, pedestres- taxerxes was fitting out a Fleet, que exercitus, quos in Græ- and raising Land Forces to send ciam mitteret. Data pote- into Greece. Leave being grantflate, tanta celeritate usus ed him, he made use of so much est, ut prius in Asiam cum Expedition, that he came into copiis pervenerit, quam regii Afia with his Troops, before the fatrapæ eum scirent profec- King's Viceroys knew that he was tum; quo factum est, ut set forward; from whence it was, omnes imparatos impruden- that he found them all unprovitelque offenderet. Id ut ded, and unaware of him. As cognovit Tissaphernes, qui soon as Tissaphernes understood it, fummum imperium tum in- who had then the greatest Power ter præsectos habebat regios, amongst the King's Governours, inducias a Lacone petivit, he defired a Truce of the Lacesimulans, se dare operam, ut damonian, pretending, that he Lacedamoniis cum rege con- would do his Endeavour, that the venirer; re autem vera, ad Lacedamonians should agree with copias comparandas; easque the King; but indeed to raise impetravit trimestres. Jura- Troops: and he obtained it for vit autem uterque, se fine three Months. But each of them dolo inducias conservatu- swire, that he would observe the rum: In qua pactione, fum- Truce without Fraud: In which ma fide mansit Agesilaus. Agreement, Agesilaus continu'd Contra ea, Tislaphernes ni- with the greatest Punctualness. hil aliud quam bellum com- On the other hand, Tissaphernes paravit. Id etsi sentiebat did nothing else but levy War. Altho

Laco.

Ti & nai der ligi tur dec

La fer

cor

cui cili flu COL

bar

ipf

lia ter tur tiff fac eo in ear elt

> pra Ep tur cin ma par arn nat

qua

qui egr Itri cit; qui

ma Hi conservare fidem viderent.

n

e

1-

it

he

be

ld

ed ig

in

1r-

et,

2d

it-

ch

to

he

as

25,

vi-

As

it,

rer

rs,

ce-

he

he

ith

ile

for

em

the

ich

u'd

els.

nes

ar.

bo

CAP. III. Poltquam induciarum præteriit dies, barbarus non dubitans, quod iplius erant plurima domicilia in Caria, & ea regio his temporibus multo putabatur locupletissima, eo potiffimum hoftes impetum facturos, omnes fuas copias eo contraxerat. At Agelilaus in Phrygiam fe convertit, eamque prius depopulatus elt, quam Tillaphernes ufquam le moveret. Magna præda militibus locupletatis, Ephelum hyematum exercitum reduxit; atque ibi, officinis armorum inflitutis, magna indultria bellum ap-Et que itudiofius armarentur, inligniulque ornarentur, præmia propofuit,

quibus donarentur, quorum

egregia in ea re fuillet indu-

itria. Fecit idem in exer-

citationum generibus, ut

qui cæteris præstitissent, eos

magnis afficeret muneribus.

Laco, tamen jusjurandum Altho'the Lacedamonian pereciv'd servabat, multumque in eo that, yet he kept his Oath, and consequi se, dicebat, quod said, That he got much by it, be-Tislaphernes, perjurio suo cause Tislaphernes both alienated & homines suis rebus abalie- Men from his Interest, and made naret, & deos fibi iratos red- the Gods angry with him by his deret: Se autem, servata re- Perjury: But that he, by keeping ligione, confirmare exerci- his Oath, encourag'd his Army, tum, quum animadverteret, fince they observ'd, that the Power deorum numen facere se- of the Gods was for them, and cum, hominesque sibi con- Men made more Friends to them, ciliari amiciores, quod his because they were accustom'd to studere consuessent, quos favour those, whom they observ'd to keep their Faith.

CHAP. III. After the Time of the Truce was expired, the Barbarian not doubting, because he had a great many Seats in Caria, and that Country was thought to be far the richest at that Time. that the Enemies would make their Inroad there chiefly, he had drawn all his Troops thither. But Agefilaus turns into Phrygia, and wasted that, before Tissaphernes could stir any whither. Having enrich'd his Soldiers with abandance of Plunder, he drew back his Army to Ephelus to winter; and there, having Jet up Forges for Arms, he prepar'd for War with great Industry. And that his Troops might be the more carefully arm'd, and more finely adorn'd, he propos'd Rewards, with which they should be pre-Sented, whose Industry was extraordinary in that Matter. He did the same in all Sorts of Exercises. that they who excell'd the rest. he honoured with great Presents. By these Means therefore he His igitur rebus effecit, ut effected, that he had his Army both Huic quum tempus effet visum copias extrahere ex hybernaculis, vidit, fi, quo effet iter facturus, palam pronunciaflet. hoftes non credituros, aliasque regiones occupaturos, nec dubiac pronunciasset: Itaque. quum ille Sardeis fe iturum dixiflet. Tiflaphernes eanopinio fefelliffet, victumque præfidio profectus elt. Nam quum illo venisser, jam Agefilaus multis locis expugnatis, magna erat præda potitus. Laco autem, quum videret hostes equitatu superare, nunquam in campo fui fecit poteltatem, & his locis manum conferuit, quibus plus pedeltres copia valerent. Pepulit ergo, quorielcunque congressus est, multo majores advertarionione victor duceretur.

CAP. IV. Hic quum animo meditaretur proficifci in Perlas, & iplum regem adoriri; nuncius ei domo venit ephorum juflu, bellum Athenienfes & Bootios indixifle Lacedemoniis: quare venire minus

& ornatissimum & exercita- both very well furnish'd with all tissimum haberet exercitum. Things, and very well exercised. As foon as it appear'd to him time to draw his Troops out of their Winter-Quarters, he faw, that if he declar'd openly whither he was a going to march, the Enemies roould not believe it, and would take Care of other Parts, taturos aliud effe facturum and would not doubt that he would do quite another Thing than what he gave out: Wherefore, when he had declar'd, That he would march dem Cariam defendendam for Sardeis, Tiffaphernes thought putavit. In quo, quum eum that the same Country of Caria ought to be defended by him. In fe vidisset confilio, sero suis which Matter, when his Opinion had deceiv'd him, and he law himself out-witted, he came too late for the Protection of his Subjects. For when he was come thither, Agefilaus having already taken many Places, had got abundance of Plunder. But the Lacedamonian seeing the Enemy exceeded him in Horse, never gave them an Opportunity of fighting him in the Plain, and ingag'd in thole Places, in which Foot would be of most Service. Wherefore he rum copias : & fic in Afia routed a much bigger Army of the versatus est, ut omnium opi- Enemies, as oft as he fought them; and behav'd so in Asia, that he was reckon'd the Conqueror in all People's Opinion.

CHAP. IV. Whilft he was proposing in his own Mind to march into the Country of the Persians, and attack the King himself; a Messenger came to him from Home, by the Order of the Ephori, to tell him, that the non dubitarer. In hoc, non Arhenians and the Beevians had

chief the S in the 1 4

mi

da

qu

exe

ber

rui

Itia

abf

fi p

Spa

uti

leg

red

leni

bon

tog

inst

qua

lian

Hel

cit,

rita

ann

hic

bus.

abel

flere

ense

eoru

near

præl

riæ

quo

ga 1

conj

ab e etfi :

bonam exiltimationem, multoque gloriofius duxit, fi institutis patriæ paruisset, quam si bello superasset Aliam. Hellespontum copias trajecit, tantaque usus est celeritate, ut, quod iter Xerxes anno vertente confecerat, hic transferit triginta diebus. Quum jam haud longe abeslet a Peloponneso, oblillere ei conati sunt Athenienses & Bœotii, cæterique eorum focii, apud Coroneam; quos omnes gravi prælio vicit. Hujus victoriæ vel maxima fuit laus, quod quum plerique ex fuga se in templum Minervæ conjecissent, quærereturque ab eo, quid his fieri vellet? etsi aliquot vulnera accepe-

minus ejus pietas suspicien- preclaim'd War against the Laceda est, quam virtus bellica ; damonians ; for which Reason he qui, quum victori præesset should not delay to come Home. exercitui, maximamque ha- In this, his Regard to his Country beret fiduciam regni Persa- is no less to be admired, than his rum potiundi; tanta mode- warlike Bravery; who, though he stia dicto audiens suit justis commanded a victorious Army. absentium magistratuum, ut and had a very great Assurance fi privatus in comitio effet of mastering the Kingdom of the Spartæ. Cujus exemplum Persians, he was, with so much utinam imperatores nostri Modesty, obedient to the Orders fequi voluissent! Sed illuc of the absent Magistrates, as if redeamus. Agesilaus opu- he had been a private Persin in lentissimo regno præposuit the Forum of Sparta. Whose Example * I wish our Generals would have follow'd! But let us return to the Business. Agestlaus preferr'd a good Name be-Hac igitur mente fore the most wealthy Kingdom, and thought it much more glorious, if he obey'd the Laws of his Country, than if he conquer'd Afia in War. With this Mind therefore he drew his Forces over the Hellespont, and us'd so much Expedition, that he made in thirty Days a March, that Xerxes was a whole Year about. When he was now not far from Peloponnesus, the Athenians and Bootians, and the rest of their Allies. endeavour'd to oppose him at † Corenea; all which he conquer'd in a great Battle. It was the most commendable thing in this Victory, that when a great many after the Rout had thrown themselves into

* In these Words our Author had a Respect to Julius Casar chiefly, who refus'd to disband his Army, at the Command of the Senate, which was the Occasion of the Civil War, that ended in the Ruin of the Liberty and the Glory of Rome together.

rat

† A City of Bœotia.

was

all

ed.

me

eir

at

he

ne-

ind

ets.

uld

hat

t he

trch ght

ria

In

rion

law

t00

Sub-

thi-

eady

bun-

ace-

ex-

gave

iting

'd in

vould

re he

if the

nem;

at he

in alt

nd to of the King

me to der of at the

ns had prohoc folum in Græcia fecit, ut templa deorum fancta barbaros, summa religione, omnia simulacra arasque confervavit. Itaque prædicabat, Mirari fe, non facrilegorum numero haberi, qui supplicibus eorum nocuissent, aut non gravioribus pœnis affici, qui religionem minuerent, quam qui fana spoliarint.

rat eo prælio, & iratus vide- into the Temple of Minerva, and batur omnibus, qui adver- it was ask'd him, What he would fus arma tulerant, tamen have done with them? Altho' he antetulit iræ religionem, & had receiv'd some Wounds in that eos vetuit violari. Neque Battle, and seem'd angry with them all who bad bore Arms against him, yet he preferr'd his haberet; fed etiam, apud Religion before the gratifying his Resentment, and forbid them to be hurt. Nor did he do this only in Greece, that is, treat the Temples of the Gods as sacred; but likewife preserv'd, even amongst the Barbarians, all the Images of the Gods, and Altars with the highest Veneration. Wherefore he faid, He wonder'd that those were n t accounted in the Number of facrilegious Villains, who hurt their Suppliants, or that they were not punish'd with more heavy Punishment, who * prejudiced Religion, than these who robb'd Lemples.

me

ciu

Ide

tra

Co

ti

fux

eni

offi

ger

liffi

Nai

vol

ver

nof

rim

quo

quu

mer

C

dit i

dra prof

rilgu

retu

nare

quui

oppu

mur

impe

temp nisi

turai

quide

ejus

versi adole

vent

nos locun

cepiff perni tet, 1

CAP. V. Post hoc prælilum circa Corinthum, ideo-

CHAP. V. After this Battle, um, collatum est omne bel- the Whole of the War was drawn together about Corinth, and thereque Corinthium est appella- fore was called the Corinthian tum. Hic, quum una pugna War. Here, when Ten thousand decem millia hostium, Agesi- of the Enemy had been sain in lao duce, cecidissent, eoque one Battle, wherein Agesilaus was facto opes adversariorum de General, and the Strength of the bilitatæ viderentur; tantum Enemy seem'd broken by that Actiabfuit ab infolentia gloria, on; he was so far from the Inut commiseratus sit fortu- selence of Boasting, that he lanam Græciæ, quod tam mul mented the Fortune of Greece, ti a se victi, vitio adversa- that so many, by the Fault of the riorum, concidifient. Nam- Enemies, had been conquer'd by que illa multitudine, si sana him, and fallen. For with that Num-

^{*} If these Words of our Author are capable of any good confistent Sense, I confeis, for my Part, I understand them not.

cium Persas dare potuisse. Idem, quum adversarios intra mœnia compulisset, ut Corinthum oppugnaret multi hortarentur, negavit id fuz virtuti convenire: Se enim eum esle dixit, qui ad officium peccantes redire cogeret; non qui urbes pobilissimas expugnaret Græciæ. Nam fi (inquit) exitinguere voluerimus qui nobifcum adbarbaros iteterunt, nolinetipli nos expugnaverimus, illis quiescentibus; quo facto, fine negotio, quum voluerint, nos oppriment.

ind

eld

be

bat

ith

a-

his

his

y to

nly

em-

but

ngst

s of

the

e he

vere

er of

burt

they

bea-

liced

bb'd

ttle,

awn

pere-

bian

land

12 172

Was

fthe

48ti-

e In-

e la-

reece.

fthe

'd by

that

Vum-

con-

CAP. VI. Interim accidit illa calamitas apud Leudra Lacedæmoniis; quo ne proficifceretur, quum a plerilque ad exeundum premeretur, ut si de exitu divinaret, exire noluit. Idem, quum Epaminondas Spartam oppugnaret, effetque fine muris oppidum, talem fe imperatorem præbuit, ut eo tempore omnibus apparuerit, nisi ille fuisset, Spartam futuram non fuisse. In quo quidem discrimine, celeritas ejus confilii saluti suit univerlis. Nam quum quidam adolescentuli, holtium adventu perterriti, ad Thebanos transfugere vellent, & ocum extra urbem editum cepissent; Agesilaus, perniciofissimum fore videtet, si animadversum ellet, quen-

men esset Grecie, suppli- Number of Men, the Persians might have been punish'd by Greece, if they had but a right Mind. The same Man, after he had forc'd the Enemies within their Walls, and many advis'd him to attack Corinth, he deny'd that was agreeable to his Conduct: for he said, He was one who would force Offenders to return to their Duty; not take the noblest Cities of Greece: For if. Jays he, we have a mind to ruin those who have fided with us against the Barbarians, we shall conquer curselves whilft they are quiet; after which, they will, without Difficulty, Subdue us when they please.

> CHAP. VI. In the mean time that Calamity at Leuctra befel the Lacedamonians; whither, tho he was presid by a great many to go, as if he had had a divine Forefight of the Event, he would not ge. The Same Man, when Epaminondas attack'd Sparta. and the Town was without Walls. shew'd himself such a General, that at that time it was visible to all People, that unless he had been there, Sparta would not have been any more. In which Danger, the Quickness of his Contrivance was the Preservation of them all. Fir when certain young Men, affrighted with the Approach of the Enemy, intended to run over to the Thebans, and had feiz'd a high Place without the City; Agefilaus, who faw that that would be of the most pernicious Consequence, if it spould

erant consilii, commovere se Place safe; for they, * tur, quæ cogitarant.

quenquam ad hostes trans- should be observ'd, that any one fugere conari, cum fuis eo endeavour'd to fly over to the venit, atque, ut si bono ani- Enemy, came with some of his mo fecissent, laudavit consi- Men thither, and, as if they lium eorum, quod eum lo- had done it with a good Intencum occupassent, & se id tion, commended their Thought, quoque fieri debere animad- in that they had feiz'd that Place. vertiffe. Sic adolescentulos and that he had observ'd, that simulata laudatione recupe- that ought to be done. Thus he ravit; & adjunctis de suis recover'd the young Fellows by a comitibus, locum tutum re- pretended Commendation of them: liquit: namque illi, aucto and having join'd some of his Atnumero eorum, qui expertes tendants with them, he left the non funt ausi; eoque liben- Number being increas'd with tius, quod latere arbitraban- thole who were unacquainted with the Defign, durst not stir; and they staid the more willingly, because they thought that what they had intended was not known.

na

fe

do

de

ea

E

joi

qu

XU

tra

ab

in

fer

pri

tar

cer an

car

exi

per

nu

ter

eju

ten

tut

ran

ufu

oct

Æg

Cur

ulla

ret

fira

plic cta accı

atq

tus nen

CAP. VII. Sine dubio, post Leuctricam pugnam, Lacedæmonii le nunquam retecerunt, neque pristinum imperium recuperarunt; quum, interim, Agelilaus non deltitit, quibuscunque rebus posset, patriam juvare. Nam quum præcipue Lacedæmonii indigerent pecunia, ille omnibus, qui a rege desecemunera

CHAP. VII. Without doubt, after the Battle of Leuctra, the Lacedamonians never recover'd themselves, nor regain'd their former Power; whilft, in the mean time, Agefilaus did not cease to help his Country by what seever Means he could. For when the Lacedamonians very much wanted Money, he was the Security of all those that had revolted from rant, præsidio suit, a quibus the King, by whom being presentmagna donatus pecunia, pa- ed with a great Sum of Money, triam sublevavit. Atque in he reliev'd his Country. And in hoc illud imprimis fuit ad- this Man this was above all other mirabile; Quum maxima things to be admir'd; When very great

^{*} Our Author has express'd himself here improperly: for it is visible he intended what I have express'd in my Translation: But it is as visible to any attentive Reader, that his Words will not bear that Sense, nor indeed any good Sense at all.

jorum suorum, fuerat usus; fignum libidinis, nullum luxuriæ videre poterat : contra, plurima patientiæ atque abstinentiæ. Sic enim erat initructa, ut nulla in re differret, a cujulvis inopis atq; privati.

one

the

his

hey

en-

ht,

ace,

hat

be

y a

m;

At-

the

peir

rith

rted

ir;

nghat

not

ult,

the

er'd

for-

wan

e to

ever

the

ant-

y of

rom

ent-

mey,

din

ther

very

reat

it is

But

not

munera ei ab regibus, & dy- great Presents were made him by nastis, civitatibusque con- Kings, and Princes, and States, ferrentur, nihil unquam in he brought nothing ever to his own domum suam contulit, nihil Home, chang'd nothing of the Diet de victu, nihil de veltitu and Dress of the Lacedamonians: Laconum mutavit: Domo He was content with the Jame eadem fuit contentus, qua House which Eurysthenes, the Eurylthenes, progenitor ma- Progenitor of his Forefathers, had us'd; which he that enter'd, could quam qui intrarat, nullum Jee no Sign of Lust, no Sign of Luxury; but, on the other hand, many of Hardiness and Justice. For it was so furnish'd, that it differed in nothing from the Houle of any poor and private Per Jon.

CAP. VIII. Atque hic tantus vir, ut naturam fautricem habuerat in tribuendis animi virtutibus, fic maleficam nactus est in corpore, exiguus, & claudus altero pede. Quæ res etiam nonnullam afferebat deformitatem: atque ignoti, faciem ejus quum intuerentur, contemnebant: qui autem virtutem noverant, non poterant admirari latis. Quod ei ulu venit, quum annorum octoginta subsidio Thaco in Egyptum ivislet, & in acta cum fuis accubuisser, sine ullo tecto, stratumque haberet tale, ut terra tecta esset stramentis; neque huc amplius, quam pellis ellet injecta; eodemq; comites omnes accubuifient, vestitu humili, atq; obloleto, ut eorum ornatus non modo in his regem neminem fignificaret; led

hominis

CHAP. VIII. And this fo great a Man, as he had had Nature a Favourer of him, in bestowing the Endowments of Mind on him, Jo he found her mischievous in his Body, being little, and lame of one Foot. Which Thing occasion d likewife some Deformity; and Strangers, when they beheld his Person, despis a him; but they who knew his Ability, could not admire him Sufficiently. Which happen'd to him when he went, at Fourscore Years of Age, into Egypt, to the Relief of Thacus, andwas laid upon the Shore with his Men, without any Covering, and had fuch a Convenience for lying on, that the Earth was but cover'd with Straw, and nothing more than a Skin thrown upon it; and all his Attendants likewife laid upon the same, in mean and thread-bare Cloaths, that their Dress did not only set forth, that none amongst them was a King, X 2

hominis non beatissimi suspi- King, but gave a Suspicion of a cionem præberet. Hujus de Person there not very rich. When adventu fama quum ad re- the News of his Coming was gios esset perlata, celeriter brought to the Courtiers, Premunera eo cujusque generis sents were quickly brought him funt allata. His quærenti- of every Kind. * Scarce was a bus Agesilaum, vix sides Persuasion wrought in them, upon facta est, unum esse ex his, enquiring for Agefilaus, that he qui tum accubabant. Qui, was one of those that then lay quum regis verbis, quæ at- there. Who, when they had given tulerant, dediffent, ille præ- him in the King's Name what they ter vitulina, & hujusmodi had brought, he took nothing but genera obsonii, que presens Veal, and such Sorts of Victuals, tempus desiderabat, nihil which the present Occasion requiaccepit; unguenta, coronas, red; he divided the fweet Ointsecundamque mensam servis ments, Crowns, and Sweet-meats dispertiit; cætera reserri amongst the Slaves, and comjustit. Quo facto eum bar- manded the rest to be carry'd bari magis etiam contemple- back. Upon which the Barbarunt, quod eum ignorantia rians despis'd him still the more, bonarum rerum illa potissi- because they thought he had mum sumpsisse arbitraban- made Choice of those Things tur. Hic quim ex Ægypto out of Ignorance of what was reverteretur, donatus a rege good. When he return'd from Nectanebe ducentis viginti Egypt, being presented by King talentis, quæ ille muneri po- Nectanebes with Two hundred pulo suo daret, venissetque and twenty Talents, to give as a in portum, qui Menelai vo- Present to his People, and was catur, jacens inter Cyrenas come into the Harbour which is call'd

in

pe

n

fu

^{*} This is, to my thinking, as pretty a Picture, as is any where to be met with in all Antiquity, and enough to give a Man a Diftaste for the Vanities and Fopperies that human Life is so much cumber'd, and crowded with. Methinks I fee a Parcel of empty, gay, fluttering Fops, that had no Relish for any thing truly great and good, expressing, by their Sneers, and scornful Air, a Con-tempt for the greatest Endowments of a human Mind, because not fet off with what alone they were capable of admiring. Whilst the glorious Man, with a Sedateness suitable to his Grandeur, and a perfect Sense of the Folly of the forry Animals about him, and as hearty a Contempt for their Opinion of him, satisfies the Necessities of Nature in the most proper Manner, and sayes them to fneer on.

& Egyptum; in morbum call'd Menelaus, lying betwixt retulerunt.

of a

hen

was

ore-

him

is a

pon t he

lay ven

they tut

eals, quiintreats comry'd rbanore. had bings was from King idred as a was ch is all'd

where Difmuch npty, great Conecause iring. Gran-

about tisfies Saves

implicitus decessit. Ibi eum * Cyrene and Egypt ; falling into amici, quo Spartam facilius a Distemper, he died. There his perferre possent, quod mel Friends, that they might the more non habebant, cera circum- conveniently carry him to Sparta, fuderunt, atque ita domum because they had no † Honey, wrapped him in Wax, and fo brought him Home.

* A City of Africa, upon the Mediterranean, West from

† The Spartans made use of Honey in embalming dead Bodies.



XVIII. EUME-

XVIII. XVIII. EUMÉNES, the EUMENES, Cardianus. Cardian.

CAP. I.

Umenes Cardianus. Hujus si virtuti par data esfet

fortuna, non ille quidem major, fed multo illustrior, atque etiam honoratior: quod magnos homines virtute metimur, non fortuna. Nam quum ætas ejus incidiflet in ea tempora qui-Macedones florerent, multum ei detraxit, inter eos viventi, quod alienæ erat civitatis. Neque aliud huic defuit, quam generofa stirps: etsi enim ille domestico summo genere erat, tamen Macedones eum sibi aliquando anteponi, indigne ferebant. Neque tamen non patiebantur; vincebat enim omnes cura, vigilantia, patientia, calliditate & celeritate ingenii. Hic, peradolelcentulus, ad amicitiam accessit Philippi, Amyntæ filii, brevique tempore in intimam pervenit familiaritatem: Fulgebat enim jam in adolescenfcribæ

CHAP. I.

Unienes the If Firtune had been allotted him equal to his great Abilities, he

I

ti

C

n

ir

n

d

B

m

would not indeed have been a greater Man, but much more illustrious, and likewife more honourable; because we measure great Men by their great Qualities, and not by their Fortune. For his Life having fallen in those Times, in which the Macedonians flourish'd, it took from him very much, as he liv'd amongst them, that he was of a foreign Nation. Nor was any thing else wanting to him, but a noble Descent: For tho' he was of the highest Quality at Home, yet the Macedonians took it heinoully, that he was Jometimes preferr'd before them. Neither yet did they not tear with it; for he excell'd them all in Care, Vigilance, Hardiness, Subtilty, and Quickness of Parts. He, when a very young Manswas admitted to the Friend-Ship of Philip, the Son of Amyntas, and in a short Time came to tulo indoles virtutis. Ita- an intimate Familiarity with que eum habuit ad manum, him: For even then there appear'd loco, & fide, & industria cognita; quod necesse est omnium confiliorum eum esle participem. Hunc locum tenuit amicîtiæ apud Philippum annos feptem. Isto interfecto, eodem gradu fuit apud Alexandrum annos tredecim. Novissimo tempore præfuit etiam alteri equitum alæ, quæ Hetærice appellabatur. Utrique autem & in concilio semper affuit, & omnium rerum

e

m.

en

to

he

a

il-

60-

ire

li-

ne.

ofe ans

ery

em,

ion.

ing

For

lity

ans

was

bem.

tear

hem

rdi-

s of

ung

endnyn-

se to

with

ap-

ear'd

habitus est particeps. CAP. II. Alexandro Babylone mortuo, quum regna fingulis familiaribus dispertirentur, & summa rerum tradita eflet tuenda eidem. cui Alexander moriens annulum fuum dederat, Perdiccæ: ex quo omnes conjecerant, eum regnum ei commendasse, quoad liberi ejus in fuam tutelam perveniflent : (aberant enim Craterus & Antipater, qui antece-

dere hunc videbantur: mor-

scribæ loco; quod multo pear'd in him, tho' very young. apud Graios honorificentius an able Genius. Wherefore he est, quam apud Romanos: kept him with him in the Place nam apud nos revera, ficut of a Secretary; which is much funt, mercenarii scribæ ex- more honourable amongst the istimantur; at apud illos, Greeks, than among ft the Romans: contrario, nemo ad id offi- for with us Secretaries are accountcium admittitur nisi honesto ed in Reality, as they are, Hirelings; but with them, on the contrary, no Body is admitted to that Office, unless of a good Family, and of known Integrity and Industry; because it is necessary for him to be a Sharer in all Counfels. He held this Post of Friendship under Philip Seven Years. After he was flain, he was in the fame Place under Alexander thirteen Years. At last likewise he commanded one Wing of Horse, which was call'd * Hetarice. He was with both of them always one in the Council, and was treated as an Associate in all Affairs.

> CHAP.II. Alexander dying at Babylon, when Kingdoms were distributed to each of his Friends. and the chief Management of Affairs was deliver'd to him to take Care of, to whom Alexander, when a dying, had given his Ring, to Perdiccas: From whence all had conjectur'd, that he had recommended his Kingdom to him, till his Children should come to be in their own Tuition (for Craterus and Antipater were ablent, who seem'd to be before him: Hepha-

tuus

^{*} Ala is used for the Wing of an Army consisting of Horse, whether more or less; but here it is put for a certain standing Body of Horse call'd Hetarice, because it was made up of Gentlemen that were Affociates, or Companions, of the King.

cile intelligi posset, plurimi fecerat) hoc tempore data est Eumeni Cappadocia, five potius dicta; nam tum in hostium erat potestate. Hunc fibi Perdiccas adjunxerat magno Itudio, quod in homine fidem & indultriam magnam videbat; non dubitans, fi eum pellexisset, magno usui fore fibi in his rebus, quas apparabat. Cogitabat enim (quod fere omnes in magnis imperiis concupiscunt) omnium partes corripere atque amplecti. Neque vero hoc folus fecit, led cæteri quoque omnes, qui Alexandri fuerant amici. Primus, Leonnatus Macedoniam præoccupare destinaverat: Is multis magnis pollicitationibus perfuadere Eumeni Ituduit, ut Perdiccam defereret, ac fecum faceret societatem. Quum perducere eum non posset, interficere conatus est: & fecisset, nisi ille clam noctu ex prælidiis ejus effugiflet.

CAP. III. Interim conflata funt illa bella, que ad internecionem, post Alexandri mortem, gelta funt; omnesque concurrerunt ad opprimendum: Perdiccam Quem, etsi infirmum videbat, quod unus omnibus refiftere cogebatur, tamen amicum non deseruit; neque lalutis quam fidei fuit cupidior. Fræsecerat eum Perdiccas

tuus erat Hephæstio, quem stio was dead, whom Alexander unum Alexander, quod fa- as might eafily be understood; had valu'd very highly); At this time Cappadocia was given to Eumenes, or rather nam'd for him; for then it was in the Power of the Enemies. Him Perdiccas had ingag'd to him with great Earnestness, because he saw in the Man great Integrity and Industry; not doubting, if he could but wheedle him over, that he would be of great Service to him in those Things which he had in Agitation. For he intended (what commonly all in great Empires covet) to feize and take in the Shares of all the rest. Nor did he alone do this, but likewise all the rest, who had been Alexander's Friends. First, Levnnatus had intended to feize upon Macedonia; - he endeavour'd to persuade Eumenes, by many and great Promises, to forsake Perdiccas, and to make an Alliance with him. When he could not bring him to, he attempted to kill him; and had done it, unless he had privately escap'd in the Nighttime out of his Garisons.

ti

N

ta

re

te

ni

ni

ti

po

ce

rei

ras

dil

fui

um lite

auc

per

dan

que

& p

edu

fit,

cum

Effe

Præ

poti

vale

terat

CHAP. III. In the mean time thole Wars broke out, which, after the Death of Alexander, were carry'd on to the utter Rain of the Parties; and all agreed together to ruin Perdiccas: whom, tho' he faw but weak, because he alone was forc'd to stand against them all, yet he did not forsake his Friend; nor was he more defirous of his own Security, than of preserving his Ho-

mour.

Ptolemæum erat profectus. Eumenes, quum neque magnas copias, neque firmas haberet, quod inexercitatæ, & non multo ante erant contractæ; adventare autem dicerentur, Hellespontumque transiisse Antipater & Craterus, magno cum exercitu Macedonum, viri cum claritate, tum ufu belli præltanres: (Macedones vero milites ea tunc erant fama, qua nunc Romani feruntur: etenim lemper habiti funt fortissimi, qui summam imperii potirentur) Eumenes intelligebat, fi copiæ fuæ cognofcerent, adversus quos ducerentur, non modo non ituras, fed fimul cum nuncio dilapfuras: Itaque hoc ejus fuit prudentissimum consilium, ut deviis itineribus milites duceret, in quibus vera audire non possent; & his perluaderet, se contra quosdam barbaros proficifci. Itaque tenuit hoc propositum, & prius in aciem exercitum eduxit, præliumque commifit, quam milites fui scirent, cum quibus arma conferrent. Effecit etiam illud locorum præoccupatione, ut equitatu potius dimicaret, quo plus valebat, quam peditatu, quo

Y .

rd

ne

es,

ett 10-

'd

fs,

eat

bt-

im

eat

ngs

For

all

ize

the

but

been

eun-

pon

l to

and

·dic-

with

ring

im;

had

ight-

time

at-

were

ein of

l toge-

whom,

ecaule

Stand

id not

sas he

Securi-

is Ho-

nour.

erat deterior.

diccas ei parti Asiæ, quæ nour. Perdiccas had set him over inter Taurum montem jacet that Part of Afia, which lies beatque Hellespontum; & il- twixt Mount Taurus and the lum unum opposuerat Euro- Hellespont; and had posted him pæis adversariis: Ipse Ægyp- alone against all his European tum oppugnatum adversus Adversaries: he himself had march'd against Ptolemy, to invade Egypt. Eumenes, tho' he had neither a great Army, nor a strong one, because it was unexercifed, and raised not long before. and Antipater and Crateruswere laid to be coming, and to have passed the Hellespont with a great Army of Macedonians, Men excelling both in Fame and Experience in War: (For the Macedonian Soldiers were then in that Repute, in which the Romans now are reckon'd; for they have been always accounted the most valiant, who held the chief Sway in the World) Eumenes was senfible, if his Troops understood against whom they were led, that they would not only not march, but would flip away with the News of it. Wherefore this Contrivance of his was very prudent, to lead his Soldiers by out-of-the-way Marches, in which they could not hear the Truth; and to persuade them, that he was marching against some Barbarians. And accordingly he carried his Point, and drew his Army out into the Field, and join'd Battle, before his Soldiers knew with whom they were engag'd. He likewise gain'd that Point, by his timely seizing of Places, that he fought more with his Horse, in which he was stronger, than with his Foot, in which he was but weak. CHAP.

CAP.

CAP. IV. Quorum acernatum, cadit Craterus dux, Cum hoc concurrit iple Eumenes; qui, quum inter se eo petiit, quam quum impetrasset, in side non man-Antipatrum recepit. Eumenes Craterum ex acie semivivum elatum recreare studuit : quum id non potuisset. pro hominis dignitate, proq; priltina amicitia (namq; illo usus erat Alexandro vivo familiariter) amplo funere extulit, oflaque in Macedoniam uxori ejus ac liberis remilit.

CHAP. IV. After they bad rimo concursu quum mag- fought in a very desperate Ennam partem diei esset pug- gagement, a great Part of the Day, Craterus the General falls, & Neoptolemus, qui secun- and Neoptolemus too, who had dum locum imperii tenebat. the second Post of Command. With him Eumenes himself engages; who, when grappling one another, complexi, in terram ex equis they had fallen upon the Ground decidissent, ut facile intelligi from their Horses, that it might posset inimica mente con- easily be understood, that they had tendisse, animoque magis engag'd with a pernicious Intenetiam pugnasse, quam cor- tion, and fought more with Mind pore, non prius distracti sunt, than Body, they were not separaquam alterum anima relique- ted, before Life left one of them. rit. Ab hoc aliquot plagis Eumenes is wounded by him with Eumenes vulneratur: neque Some Strokes; nor did he for that eo magis ex prælio excessit, go out of the Battle, but presid sed acrius hostibus institit. more briskly upon the Enemy. Hic, equitibus profligatis, Here, the Horse being routed, their interfecto duce Cratero, mul- General Craterus flain, many betis præterea, & maxime no- fides, and especially Noblemen, bebilibus, captis; pedestris ex- ing taken; the Infantry, because ercitus, quod in ea loca erat they were got into those Places, deductus, ut invito Eumene from whence they could not escape elabi non posset, pacem ab without Eumenes's Leave, begg'd Peace of him, which when they had obtain'd, they did not contifit, & se simul ac potuit, ad nue in their Engagement, and withdrew themselves, as foon as they could, to Antipater. Eumenes endeavour'd to recover Craterus, being carry'd half alive out of the Field: When he could not do that, he buried him with a noble Funtral, according to the Dignity of the Man, and their former Friend Ship (for he had been very familiar with bim whilft Alexander was living) and fent his Bones into Macedonia to his Wife and Children.

CELEBOOK STANDARD TO SELECT

Ann.

d

ir

ti

20

91

ab

E

fu

ne

mi

an

no

mi

que

ni

ret.

bat

mai

his

fent

tren

filio

titue

Hine

miss

cafte

Nora

In q

retur

loco

perde

effet

ejus i

dum

fieri e

libent

dac

move:

put 1

Priori

fieri exercerique posset, quo libentius & cibo uteretur,

ram

CAP. V. Hac dum apud CHAP. V. Whilft these Things Hellespontum geruntur, Per- are done at the Hellespont, Perdiccas apud flumen Nilum diccas is flain at the River Nile. interficitur a Seleuco & An- by Seleucus and Antigonus; and tigono; rerumque summa the chief Direction of Affairs is ad Antipatrum defertur. Hic, conferr'd upon Antipater. Here. qui deserverant, exercitu they who had for saken them, the suffragium ferente, capitis Army giving their Votes, are absentes damnantur: in his condemn'd in their Absence to Eumenes. Hac ille percul- the Loss of Life: Amongst these sus plaga, non succubuit, was Eumenes. He being shock'd neque eo secius bellum ad- with this Stroke, yet did not fink ministravit. Sed exiles res under it, nor e'er a whit the less animi magnitudinem etfi go on with the War. But little non frangebant, tamen im- Things, tho' they did not break minuebant. Hunc perse- the Greatness of his Mind, yet quens Antigonus, quum om- they lessen'd it. Antigonus purni genere copiarum abunda- suing him, tho' he abounded in ret, sæpe in itineribus vexa- all sort of Troops, was often batur, neque unquam ad sadly plagued by him in his manum accedere licebat, nisi Marches, nor could he ever come his locis, quibus multis pos- to Strokes, but in those Places, in sent pauci resistere. Sed ex- which a few might resist many. tremo tempore, quum con- But at last, when he could not be filio capi non posset, mul- taken by Conduct, he was surtitudine circumventus est: rounded by their vast Number: Hinc tamen, multis suis a- yet he got clear from hence too, miss, se expedivit; & in many of his Men being lost, and castellum Phrygia, quod fled into a Castle of Phrygia, Nora appellatur, confugit: which is called Nora: In which, In quo, quum circumsede- when he was besieg'd, and afraid, retur, & vereretur, ne, uno lest, by staying in one Place, he loco manens, equos militares should spoil his War-Horses, beperderet, quod spatium non cause there was no Room to exereffet agitandi; callidum fuit cise them; his Invention was cunejus inventum; quemadmo- ning, how a Horse might be warm'd dum stans jumentum cale- and exercis'd standing, that he might both eat his Provender more freely, and not be kept & a corporis motu non re- from bodily Motion. He ty'l moveretur. Substringebat ca- up his Head with a leathern put loro altius, quam ut Strap, higher than that he could Prioribus pedibus plane ter- quite touch the Ground with his X 2

CHAP.

bad

En-

the

alls.

had

Vith

ges;

her,

und

tight

had

nten-

Mind

ara-

hem.

with

that

res'd nemy.

their

zy be-

n, be-

ecause laces.

escape

begg'd

they

conti-

and

oon as

menes

terus,

of the

o that,

Fune-

rity of

riend-

fami-

xander

Bones

ife and

qui motus non minus sudorem excutiebat, quam si in spatio decurrerent. Quo factum elt, quod omnibus mirabile est visum, ut jumenta æque nitida ex castello educeret, quum complures menses in obsidione suisset, ac si in campestribus ea locis habuiffet. Ea conclusione, quotiescunque voluit, & apparatum & munitiones Antigoni alias incendit, alias difjecit. Tenuit autem se uno loco, quamdiu fuit hyems, quod castra sub dio habere non poterat. Ver appropinquabat, fimulata deditione, dum de conditionibus tractat, præfectis Antigoni imposuit, seque ac suos omnes extraxit incolumes.

CAP. VI. Ad hunc Olympias, mater quæ fuerat Alexandri, quum literas & nuncios miliflet in Afiam. confultum utrum repetitum veniret Macedoniam, (nam tum in Epiro habitabat) & eas res occuparet: huic ille primum fualit, ne se moveret, & expectaret, quoad Alexandri filius regnum adipisceretur: Sin aliqua cupiditate raperetur in Macedoniam, omnium injuriarum oblivisceretur, & in neacerbiore uteretur imperio. Horum nihil ea fecit:

ram posset attingere; dein- Fore-feet; then he forc'd him, de post verberibus cogebat with lashing behind, to bounce, exultare, & calces remittere: and throw back his Heels: which Motion fetch'd the Sweat no less, than if they had run in the open Field. By which was effected, that which feem'd wonderful to all, that he drew his Horses as neat out of the Castle, tho' he had been several Months under a Siege, as if he had had them in the open Fields. In that Siege, as often as he had a Mind, he one while let on fire, and another while tore a-pieces, all the Works and Fortifications of Antigonus. But he kept himself in one Place, as long as it was Winter, because he could not have a Camp in the open Air. Now Spring approach'd, pretending to furrender, whilft he treats upon the Terms, he impos'd upon the Commanders of Antigonus, and drew off himself and all his Men lafe.

> CHAP. VI. When Olympias, who had been the Mother of A. lexander, had sent Letters and Messengers into Asia to him, to consult him, whether she should come to recover Macedonia (for (be then liv'd in Epire) and seize the Government there; he first of all advis'd her not to ftir, and to stay till the Son of Atexander should get the Kingdom; but if the was carry'd by any firing Defire for Macedonia, to forget all Injuries, and to use a rigid Government towards no Bedy. She did nothing of this: For she both went into Macedonia, and there

tiam, quam ingratum vivere. live ungrateful.

m,

ce,

ls:

eat

in

vas

0n-

his

Hle.

ths had

bat

la

fire,

eces,

ions

im-

es it not

Air.

endreats

upon

onus,

I his

epias,

of A.

and

m, to

bould

(for

Seize first

, and

ander

but if Frong

forget

rigid Bedy. For the

, and

there

tuit

fecit; nam & in Macedoni- there behav'd herself most cruelly am profecta est, & ibi cru- She begg'd too of Eumenes, tho' delissime se gessit. Petivit absent, that he would not suffer autem ab Eumene, absente, the bitter Enemies of Philip's ne pateretur Philippi domus House and Family to reign, and & familie inimicissimos reg- his best Friends to perish, and bring nare, amicissimos interire, Assistance to the Children of Alexferretque opem liberis Alex- ander: which Favour if he would andri : Quam veniam si sibi do her, he might raise Armies as daret, quamprimum exerci- soon as possible, to bring to their tus pararet, quos sibi subsi- Relief: That he might do that the dio adduceret: Id quo faci- more eafily, she had writ to all the lius faceret, se omnibus præ- Governors of Provinces, that confectis, qui in officio mane- tinu'd in their Duty, to obey him. bant, mississe literas, ut ei and take his Advice. Eumenes parerent, ejusque consiliis being mov'd with these Words of uterentur. His verbis Eu- hers, thought it better, if Fortune menes permotus, satius duxit, would have it so, to perish in ma-si ita tulisset sortuna, perire king a Return to those that had bene meritis referentem gra- deferv'd well from him, than to

CAP. VII. Itaq; copias con- CHAP. VII. Wherefore he got traxit, bellum adversus An- together Troops, and prepar'd for tigonum comparavit. Quod a War against Antigonus. Because una erant Macedones com- there were with him a great many plures nobiles, in his Leu- noble Macedonians, and among ft cestes, qui corporis custos them Leucestes, who had been a fuerat Alexandri, tum autem Life-guard Man of Alexander's, obtinebat Persidem; & An- and at that Time held Persia; tigenes, cujus sub imperio and Antigenes, under whose Comphalanx erat Macedonum; mand the Phalanx of the Macedoinvidiam verens (quam ta- nians was; fearing Envy (which men effugere non potuit) si yet he could not escape) if he a potius iple alienigena lum- Stranger should rather have the mi imperii potiretur, quam chief Command, than others of the alii Macedonum, quorum ibi Macedonians, of which there was erat multitudo; in princi- a great Number there; he erects piis nomine Alexandri sta- a Tent in the * Principia, in the Name

^{*} The Principia was that Place in the Camp, where the General's Tent was, where the Standards were stuck in the Earth, during

fellam auream, cum sceptro ac diademate, justit poni, eoque omnes quotidie convenire, ut ibi de summis rebus confilia caperentur; credens minore se invidia fore, fi specie imperii nominisque fimulatione Alexandri bellum videretur administrare: quod & fecit; nam quum non ad Eumenis principia, fed ad regia conveniretur, atque ibi de rebus deliberaretur, quodammodo latebat, quum tamen per eum unum gererentur omnia.

CAP. VIII. Hic in Paratacis cum Antigono conflixit. non acie instructa, sed in itinere: eumque male acceptum in Mediam hyematum coegit redire. Iple in finitima regione Perfidis hyematum copias divifit; non ut voluit, fed ut militum cogebat voluntas. Namque illa Phalanx Alexandri Magni, quæ Asiam peragrarat, deviceratque Perfas, inveterata cum gloria, tum etiam licentia, non parere se ducibus, fed imperare postulabat, ut nunc veterani faciunt nostri. Itaque periculum est, ne faciant, quod illi fecerunt fua intemperantia nimiaque licentia, ut omnia perdant, neque minus eos, cum quibus

tuit tabernaculum, in eoque Name of Alexander, and order'd a Gold Chair, with a Scepter and a Diadem to be plac'd in it, and all to repair thither every Day, that there Counsel might be taken about important Matters; thinking that he should be under less Envy. if he appear'd to manage the War. under Shew of the Command, and under Pretence of the Name of Alexander: Which he likewife did; for as they did not meet at the Principia of Eumenes, but at theKing's, and there debated about their Affairs, he in a manner was conceal'd, the notwithstanding all Things were done by him alone.

> CHAP. VIII. He engag'd in the Country of the * Parataci, with Antigonus, not with his Army regularly drawn up, but upon his March; and forc'd him, being ill handled, to return into Media, to winter. He distributed his Troops into Winter Quarters, in the neighbouring Country of Perfia, not as be bad a Mind, but as the Pleasure of the Soldiers oblig'd him. For that Phalanx of Alexander the Great, which had overrun all Asia, and overcome the. Persians, being grown old both in Glory and Licentiousness too, expetted not to obey their Generals, but to command them, as our Veterans now do. Wherefore there is some Danger, lest they should do what these did, by their disorderly Behaviour and extravagant Licen-

li

ill

fe

fo

in

pr

fic

ph

cu

pal

COC qua

caf

om

the Encampment; there likewise Courts, for the Cognizance of Misdemeanours, and Councils of War, were held. A People of Perua.

niumque rerum abundans. Hac fi proficifceretur, intelligebat prius adversarios reicituros de fuo adventu quam ille tertiam partem confecilfet itineris sui : sin per loca sola contenderet, sperabat se imprudentem hostem oppreflurum. Ad hanc rem conficiendam, imperavit quam plurimos, utres atque etiam culleos comparari; polt hæc pabulum, præterea cibaria cocta, dierum decem, utque quam minime fieret ignis in castris. Iter quod habebat, omnes celat.

is

g

1,

15

in

y-

as

x-

er-

the.

in

2X-

als,

Ve-

ere

uld

for-

ant,

cen-

e of

bus steterint, quam adversus Licentiousness, ruin all, no less quos fecerint. Quod fi quis those with whom they have fided. illorum veteranorum legat than those against whom they facta, paria horum cognos- fought. And if any one reads the cat; neque rem ullam, nisi Actions of those Veterans, he will tempus, interesse judicet. Sed find the Actions of these of ours ad illos revertar. Hyberna like them; nor will he judge there fumplerant, non ad usum is any thing of Difference betwint belli, sed ad ipsorum luxu- them, but that of Time. But I riam; longeque inter se dif- shall return to them. They had cesserant. Hoc Antigonus taken up their Winter Quarters, quum comperisset, intellige- not for the Convenience of War, retque le parem non esse pa- but for their own Luxury; and ratis adversariis, flatuit ali- bad separated at a great Distance quid fibi confilii novi esse from one another. When Antigocapiendum. Dux erant vix, mus had found this, and was fenqua ex Medis, ubi ille hye- fible that he was not a Match for mabat, ad adversariorum hy- his Enemy prepar'd for him, he bernacula posset perveniri: resolves to take some new Course. Quarum brevior per loca There were two Ways by which deferta, que nemo incolebat, they might come from the Counpropter aquæ inopiam: cæ- try of the Medes, to the Winter terum dierum erat fere de- Quarters of their Enemies: The cem. Illa autem, qua omnes shorter of which was through decommeabant, altero tanto Jert Places, which no Body inhalongiorem habebat anfrac- bited, by reason of the Scarcity of tum; sed erat copiosa, om- Water; but it was only about ten Days March. But the other, by which all People travell'd, had a Wind about as long again; but it was plentiful, and abounding in all Things. If he went this Way. he was fensible his Enemies would know of his coming, before he had made a third Part of his March; but if he should go through the desert Places, he hop'd he should come upon the Enemy unawares. For the doing of this Matter, he order'd a great many leathern Bottles, and Sacks to be got together; after that Forage, besides Meat ready dress'd, for ten Days, and that as livele Fire as possible stould

be made in the Camp: He conceals from all People the March which he was about.

CAP. IX. Sic paratus, qua propinguare. fit facto. Intelligebant omdesperantibus; Eumenes ait, Si celeritatem velint adhibere, & imperata facere, quod ante non fecerint, fe rem expediturum: nam quod diebus quinque hostis transire poslet, effecturum, ut non minus totidem dierum spatio retardaretur. Quare circumirent, suas quisque copias contraheret. Ad Antigoni autem refrænandum impetum tale capit confilium: Certos mittit homines ad infimos montes, qui obvii erant itineri adversariorum, hisque præcipit, ut prima nocte quam latissime possint, ignes faciant quam maximos; atque hos fecunda vigilia minuant, tertia perexiguos reddant: &, affimulata castrorum consuetudine, sufpicionem injiciant hostibus, his locis este caltra, ac de corum adventu este prænuntiatum,

CHAP. IX. Being thus proviconstituerat proficiscitur. Di- ded, he goes the Way he had inmidium fere spatium conse- tended. He had get almost half cerat, quum, ex fumo ca- way, when, from the Smoak of the strorum ejus, suspicio allata Camp, a Suspicion was brought est ad Eumenem, hostem ap- to Eumenes, that the Enemy was Conveniunt coming. The Generals meet: It duces; quæritur quid opus is debated among ft them, what was necessary to be done. They all nes, tam celeriter copias ip- knew, that their Troops could not forum contrahi non posse, so soon be got together, as Antigoquam Antigonus affuturus nus seem'd likely to be there. Here videbatur. His omnibus titu- all of them hefitating upon the bantibus, & de rebus summis Matter, and despairing of themain Stake; Eumenes says, If they would but use Expedition, and perform Orders, which they had not done before, he would clear the Matter: for whereas the Enemies might pass in five Days, he would take Care that they should be retarded not less than as many Days Time. Wherefore he order'd them to go about, and every Man to get together his Troops. He takes this Method to retard the Progress of Antigonus: He sends trusty Men to the Bottom of the Mountains, which were opposite to the Ene-.my's March, and order'd them to makes as large Fires, and as far and wide, as they could, in the Beginning of the Night; and lef-Sen them the second Watch, make them very little the third; and, by imitating the Ulage of a Camp, give the Enemy a Suspicion, that there was a Camp in those Parts, and that Notice had been given of their Coming; and to do the same

Ci

D

m

vi

er

M

qu

ce

tu

ani

Jur

nec

Sec

Vir

ami

nor

Ant

infe

per

ab

pof

bus,

appa

faciant. Quibus imperatum erat, diligenter præceptum curant. Antigonus, tenebris obortis, ignes conspicatur, credit de suo adventu esse auditum, & adversarios illuc fuas contraxisse copias. Mutat confilium, &, quoniam imprudentes adoriri non posset, flectit iter suum, & illum anfractum longiorem copiosæ viæ capit; ibique diem unum opperitur, ad lassitudinem se dandam militum, ac reficienda jumenta, quo integriore exercitu decerneret.

-

8-

be

bt

as

İt

as

 $_{1ll}$

20t

20-

ere

he

ain hey

and

bad

the

nies

nuld

re-

ays

nem

get

this

Is of

Men

ains.

Ene-

m to

s far

n the

d les-

make

and

Camp,

that

Parts,

ven of

e same

the

CAP. X. Hic Eumenes callidum imperatorem vicit confilio, celeritatemque impedivit ejus: neque tamen multum profecit; nam invidia ducum, cum quibus erat, perfidiaque militum Macedonum veteranorum, quum superior prælio disceffisset, Antigono est deditus, quum exercitus ei ter ante, separatis temporibus, juraflet, se eum defensurum, nec unquam deserturum. Sed tanta fuit nonnullorum virtutis obtrectatio, ut fidem amittere mallent, quam eum non prodere. Atque hunc Antigonus, quum ei fuisset infeltissimus, conservatiet, ii per suos esset licitum, quod ab nullo se plus adjuvari posle intelligebat in his rebus, quas impendere jam apparebat omnibus. Imminebant

tiatum, idema; postera nocte the following Night. They to whom this Order was given, take Care to execute their Order diligently. Antigonus, when the Darkness of Night begun, sees the Fires, believes that they had heard of his coming, and that the Enemies had drawn their Troops thither. He alters his Defign. and, because he could not set upon them unawares, he turns his March, and takes that longer Wind of a plentiful Rout; and there he stays one Day, to relieve the Weariness of his Soldiers, and refresh the Horses, that he might engage with his Army in good Condition.

> CHAP. X. Here Eumenes prevail'd against this crafty General by his Contrivance, and flacken'd his Speed: but yet he did not much Good; for through the Envy of the Generals with whom he was, and the Treachery of the Macedonian Veteran Soldiers, tho' he came off Juperior in the Battle, he was deliver'd up to Antigonus, tho' the Army had swore thrice before, at several Times, that they would defend him, and never for sake him. But such was some People's Endeavour to detract from his Worth, that they chose rather to part with their Honour, than not betray him. Antigonus too would have fav'd him, tho' he had been very bitter against him, if he could but have done it for his Friends, because he was sensible he could be more allifted by no Body, in those Things, which now it was apparent to all People were ready to happen.

nebant enim Seleucus, Lysi- happen. non poslet.

CAP. XI. Itaque, quum eum in custodiam dedisset, & præfectus custodum quæliflet, quemadmodum fervari vellet; Ut acerrimum, inquit, leonem, aut ferocissimum elephantum: Nondum enim liatuerat, eum confervaret necne. Veniebat autem ad Eumenem utrumque genus hominum, & qui propter odium, fructum oculis ex ejus calu capere vellent; & qui, propter veterem amicitiam, colloqui consolarique cuperent. Multi etiam, qui ejus formam cognoscere studebant, qualis estet, quem tamdiu tamque valde timuissent, cujus in pernicie politam lpem habuissent victoriæ. At Eumenes, quum diutius in vinculis effet, ait Onomarcho, penes quem fumma imperii erat cultodia, Se mirari, quare jam tertium diem sic teneretur; non enim hoc convenire Antigoni pruden-

For Seleucus, Lylimamachus, Ptolemæus, opibus chus, and Ptolemy, mighty in jam valentes, cum quibus ei Strength, were coming upon him. de fummis rebus erat dimi- with whom he would be oblig'd to candum. Sed non passi funt engage for his all. But those that ii, qui circa erant ; quod were about him did not suffer him ; videbant, Eumene recepto, because they saw, that if Eumenes omnes præ illo parvifuturos. was entertain'd by him, they Ipse autem Antigonus adeo should all be of small Account in erat incensus, ut nisi magna comparison with him- But Antispe maximarum rerum leniri gonus himself was so incens'd, that he could not be mollify'd, but by a great Expectation of the greatest Advantages from him.

ri n it

que fu

91

is en

ar

N

ni

bu

m

po

go

ere

liu

ple

tur

jan

plic

ade

læp

ren

mo

niq

for

Suc

Well

coul

CHAP. XI. Wherefore, when he had put him under Confinement, and the Commander of the Guard bad enquired how he would have him kept, he faid, As a most furious Lion, or a very fierce Elephant: For he had not yet determin'd whether he (bould lave him or no. Now both Sorts of People came to Eumenes, those who, because of their Hatred of him, had a mind to receive a Satisfaction by their own Eyes from his Fall; and thosewho, because of their old Friendship for him, defired to speak with him, and to comfort him: Many likewife who were defirous to know his Person, and what sort of Man he was, who they had fear'd so long, and so very much, in whole Destruction they had plac'd their Hopes of Victory. But Eumenes, after he had been 'long in Chains, Jays to Onomarchus, in whom the chief Command of the Guard was, That he wondered why he was thus kept now the third Day; for this was not agreeable to the Prudence of Antigonus, thus to abule tia, ut sic se uteretur victo, abuse him he had conquer'd, Neque id falfum, nam & dig- Friends. nitate fuit honelta, & virimis, neque tam magno corpore, quam figura venuita.

0

in

m.

to

at

n;

nes

bey

in

ti-

bat

ya

eft

i he

nt,

ard

ave

iri-

nt:

she-

Vow Eu-

heir

d to

own

who,

for

bim.

like-

now

Man

d 10

phole

heir

enes,

ains, n the was, was

Day;

the

us to

abule

quin aut interfici, aut mis- that he should order him either Jum fieri juberet. Hic quum to be slain, or to be discharg'd. ferocius Onomarcho loqui As he seem'd to Onomarchus to videretur: Quid tu, inquit, talk very boldly: What, fays he, animo fi ifto eras, cur non if you were of that Mind, why pralio cecidifti potius, quam did not you rather fall in Battle, in potestatem inimici veni- than come into the Power of your res? Huic Eumenes, Uti- Enemy? To him Eumenes renam quidem istud evenisset, ply'd, I wish that had befallen me inquit: fed eo non accidit, indeed; but it therefore did not quod nunquam cum fortiore happen, because I never engag'd fum congressus; non enim cum with a stouter than myself; for quoquam arma contuli, quin I did not fight with any one, but is mihi succubuerit: Non he fell under me: For I fell not enim virtute hostium, sed by the Bravery of my Enemies, amicorum perfidia decidi. but by the Treachery of my Nor was that falle. * for he was a Man of genteel bus ad laborem ferendum fir- Gracefulness of Person, and of Strength Jufficient for the bearing of Fatigue, yet not of so large a Body, as a handsome Shape.

CAP. XII. De hoc Antitum.

CHAP. XII. As Antigonus gonus, quum solus constitu- durst not determine about him ere non auderet, ad conci- alone, he propos'd the Matter to lium retulit. Hic, quum a Council. Here, when almost plerique omnes, animo per- all of them, much disturb'd in turbati, admirarentur, non Mind, wonder'd he was not aljam de eo sumptum esse sup- ready punish'd, by whom they had plicium, a quo tot annos been so ill handled for so many adeo essent male habiti, ut Years, that they were often Tape ad desperationem so- brought to Despair, and who had rent adducti, quique maxi- taken off the greatest Generals; mos duces interfecisset; de- finally, in whom alone there was nique, in quo uno effet tan- fo much Weight, that so long as Z 2

^{*} This feems but an odd kind of a Reason for his being too hard for all he fought with. Had he encounter'd Ladies with the like Success, then indeed his Dignitas Honesta, his Venusta Figura, might well be suppos'd to have stood him in good Stead; but what they could fignify against hard Bangs and cold Iron, I cannot imagine.

ipsi securi esse non possent; interfecto, nihil habituri negotii essent: postremo, si illi redderet falutem, quærebant, Quibus amicis eflet usurus? sese enim cum Eumene apud eum non futuros. Hic cognita concilii voluntate, tamen usque ad septimum diem deliberandi fibi fpatium reliquit: Tum autem, quum vereretur, ne qua feditio exercitus oriretur, vetuit ad eum quenquam admitti, & quotidianum victum amoveri justit: nam negabat se ei vim allaturum, qui aliquando fuisset amicus. Hic tamen non amplius quam triduum fame fatigatus, cum caltra moverentur, insciente Antigono, jugulatus elt a cultodibus.

CAP. XIII. Sic Eumenes, annorum quinque & quadraginta, quum ab anno vigesimo (ut supra ostendimus) septem annos Philippo apparuisset; & tredecim apud Alexandrum eundem locum obtinuisset; in his uni equitum alæ præfuillet; post autem Alexandri Magni mortem, imperator exercitus duxislet, summosque duces partim repuliflet, partim interfecislet; captus, non Antigoni virtute, fed Macedonum perjurio, talem habuit exitum vitæ. De quo, quanta fuerit omnium opinio eorum, qui polt Alexandrum Magnum

tum, ut, quoad ille viveret, he liv'd, they could not be fecure ; If he was flain, they should have no Difficulty: Finally, if he gave him his Life, they ask'd him, What Friends he intended to make use of? for they would not be with him, together with Eumenes. Having known the Mind of the Council, yet he left himself Time to consider, till the seventh Day: But then, when he was now afraid, lest any Mutiny of the Army (bould arise upon it, he fortad any one to be admitted to him, and order'd his daily Food to be withdrawn: for he deny'd that he would offer Violence to him, who had once been his Friend. Tet he being tormented with Hunger no more than three Days, when the Camp was remov'd, was butcher'd by his Guards, Antigonus being ignorant of the Matter.

1

CHAP. XIII. Thus Eumenes, being five and forty Years old, after he had attended Philip as his Secretary for feven Years, from his twentieth Year, (as we have shewn above) and had held the same Place under Alexander thirteen; in which he commanded only one Wing of the Cavalry; but after Alexander's Death, had led Armies as a General, and had partly defeated, and partly flain the greatest Generals; being taken Prisoner, not by the good Conduct of Antigonus, but the Perjury of the Macedonians, had this End of his Life. Of whom, how great the Opinion of all those was, who

reges

voluerunt: & uno propugieris principes fuerunt Antigonus, Ptolemæus, Seleucus, Lysimachus, Cassander. Anmortuum, propinquis ejus lepeliendum tradidit. Hi militari honeltoque funere, comitante toto exercitu, humaverunt; offaque ejus in Cappadociam ad matrem atque uxorem liberosque ejus deportanda curarunt.

re:

rve

rve

im,

ake

ith

Ya-

the

ime

ay:

2020

the

be d to

Food

ny'd

e to his

ated

bree

12-

bis

gno-

enes, old, p as ears, s we held nder nded ilry; eath, erat, and Geoner, Antithe ed of reat

who were reges funt appellati, ex hoc were call'd Kings after Alexander facillime potest judicari; the Great, may be very easily judy-Quod nemo, Eumene vivo, ed from hence; that none, while rex appellatus est, sed præ- Eumenes was alive, was named fectus. Iidem post hujus King, but Governor: The same, occasum statim regium orna- after his Fall, presently took uptum nomenque sumpserunt: on them the Regal Habit and neque, quod initio prædica- Name too: Nor would they perrant, se Alexandri liberis form what, at first, they had given regnum servare, id præstare out, that they would keep the Kingdom for the Children of Anatore sublato, quid senti- lexander: And this their only rent aperuerunt. Hujus sce- Protector being taken off, they discover'd what they intended. The Leaders in this Villany were, Antigonus, Ptolemy, Seleucus, Lytigonus autem Eumenem, fimachus, and Cassander. But Antigonus gave Eumenes, when dead, to his Relations to be buried. Those buried him with a military and a handsome Funeral, the whole Army attending; and took Care that his Bones were carried into Cappadocia to his Mother, Wife, and Children.



XIX.

XIX.

fe

bi

tr

fe

m

be

ift

ex

qu

qu

rat

tia

Na

aI

ter

qui

eur

in

cau

que

hut

lis

pro

may

quu

elle

Nic

fecti

ther

nere

ut p

bus !

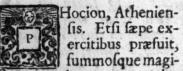
audi

gavi

ejus

PHOCION, Athe- PHOCION, the Athemienfis.

CAP. I.



stratus cepit; tamen multo quam rei militaris labor : Itaillius autem magna fama; appellatus. Fuit enim perpetuo pauper, quum divitiffimus ese posset, propter frequentes delatos honores, potestatesque summas, quæ ei a populo dabantur. Hicquum a rege Philippo munera magnæ pecuniæ repudiaret, legatique hortarentur accipere, fimulque admonerent, si ipse his facile careret, liberis tamen fuis prospiceret, quibus pertate, tantam paternam tueri gloriam: His ille, Si mei fimiles erunt, idem hic, inquit, agellus illos alet, qui me ad hanc dignitatem perduxit: fin distimiles sunt futuri, nolo meis impensis illorum ali augerique luxuriam.

CHAP. I.

Hocion the Athenian, Tho' he oftentimes commanded Armies, and bore the greatest Offices,

yet the Integrity of his Life is ejus notior integritas elt vitæ, much more noted than his Performance in military Affairs: whereque hujus memoria est nulla, fore there is no Account of this, tut the Fame of the other is great; ex quo cognomine Bonus elt from whence he was called by Surname, The Good. For he was always poor, though he might have been very rich, because of the frequent Offices conferred upon him, and the great Posts that were given him by the People. When he refus'd the Present of a great Sum of Money from King Philip, and the Embafadors advis'd him to receive it, and at the same time told him, that if he could easily want it, yet he ought to provide difficile eslet, in summa pau- for his Children, for whom it would be difficult, in the utmost Poverty, to maintain the mighty Glery of their Father: To thele he reply'd, If they be like me, this same little Estate will maintain them, which has brought me to this Dignity: But if they shall prove unlike me, I would

CAP.

not have their Luxury maintained and increased at my Charge.

the wall received CAP. II. Eidem quum prope ad annum octogefimum proipera permanifilet fortuna, extremis temporibus magnum in odium pervenit luorum civium. Primo, cum Demade de urbe tradenda Antipatro confenferat: ejusque consilio Demolthenes cum cæteris qui bene de republica mereri exiltimabantur, plebiscito in exilium erant expulsi. Neque in eo folum offenderat, quod patriæ male confuluerat, fed etiam quod amicitiæ fidem non præltiterat: Namque auctus adjutulque a Demolthene, eum, quem tenebat, alcenderat gradum, quum adverlus Charetem eum subornaret; ab eodem in judiciis, quum capitis caulam diceret, defenius, aliquoties liberatus dilcesserat; hunc non folum in periculis non defendit, sed etiam prodidit. Concidit autem maxime uno crimine; quia, quum apud eum fummum ellet imperium populi, & Nicanorem, Caffandri præfectum, infidiari Piræeo Athenienfium, a Dercyllo moneretur; idemq; poltularet, ut provideret, ne commeatibus civitas privaretur: hic, audiente populo, Phocion negavit esse periculum, seque ejus rei obsidem fore pollici-

CHAP. II. After Fortune had continu'd favourable to him, almost to his eightieth Year, at the latter End of his Time, he fell under the great Hatred of his Countrymen. First, he had agreed with Demades about delivering the City to Antipater: And by his Advice. Demosthenes with the rest, who were thought to deserve well of the Commonwealth, had been forc'd into Banishment by a Decree of the People. Nor had he only offended in this, that he had advis'd ill for his Country. but likewife had not perform d the faithful Part in Friendship: for being supported and affifted by Demosthenes, he had mounted to that Height, which he then held, when he suborn'd him against Chares; being defended by the same in some Tryals, where he was try'd for his Life, he had come off several Times Safe; he not only did not defend him in his Dangers, but likewise be-tray'd him. But he fell chiefly by one Crime; because, when the supreme Government of the People was in him, and he was told by Dercyllus, that Nicanor, Caffander's Governor, had a Defign upon Pyraeus; and the same Man defired, that he would take Care the City was not depriv'd of its Provisions: here, in the Hearing of the People, Phocion deny'd there was any Danger, and promis'd that he would be Security

would not

he-

nian,

com-

and

tices,

fe is

rtor-

here-

this,

reat;

Sur-

as al-

have

e fre-

him,

were

When

great

Philip,

d him

ie time

d eafily

rovide

bom it

utmost

mighty

o thele

ke me,

main-

rought

præesse voluit.

CAP. III. Erant eo tem- CHAP. III. There were at pore Athenis duæ factiones; that Time two Factions at Aquarum una populi causam agebat, altera optimatum: In hac erat Phocion & Demetrius Phalereus. Harum utraque Macedonum patrociniis nitebatur : nam populares Polyperchonti favefandro sentiebant. Interim, a Polyperchonte Cassander Macedonia pulsus est. Quo facto, populus superior factus, statim duces adversarize factionis, capitis damnatos, patria pepulit: in his Phocionem & Demetrium Phalereum: deque ea re legatos ad Polyperchontem milit, qui ab eo peterent, ut sua decreta confirmaret. Huc eodem profectus est Phocion; quo ut venit, caulam apud Philippum regem verbo, re ipla quidem apud Polyperchontem justus elt dicere; namque is tum regis rebus præerat. Hic quum ab Agnonide accusatus eslet, quod Piræeum Nicanori prodidiflet, ex concilii sententia in custodiam conjectus, Athenas deductus elt, ut ibi

de

tus est; neque ita multo post Security for that Matter; and Nicanor Pyræeo est potitus: not long after Nicanor got Py-Ad quem recuperandum, raeus: to recover which, when fine quo Athenæ omnino esse the People run together in Arms. non possunt, quum populus without which Athens cannot be armatus concurrisset, ille non at all, he not only called out no modo neminem ad arma vo- Body to Arms, but would not lo cavit, sed ne armatis quidem much as command those that were armed.

1

V

d

Ca

ti

da

cii

cit

pu

Hi

cei

ph

fue

ma

dig

hui

ing

pler

Atl

fuit

nem

pelir

tus e

thens; one of which stood up for the Cause of the People; the other that of the Quality: this was Phocion and Demetrius Phalereus. Each of those rely'd upon the Protection of the Macedonians: for the popular Party bant ; optimates cum Caf- favour'd Polyperchon ; the Gentry sided with Cassander. In the mean time, Cassander was driven out of Macedonia by Polyperchon. Upon which, the People becoming Superior immediately forced out of their Country the Heads of the opposite Party, condemn'd to the Loss of Life; among these Phocion and Demetrius Phalereus; and sent Embassadors about that Matter to Polyperchen, to defire of him that he would confirm their Decrees. To the Same went Phocion; whither, as foon as he was come, he was oblig'd to plead his Caufe before King Philip, in Pretence, but in Reality before Polyperchon; for be at that Time, directed the King's Affairs. Being acculed by Agnonides for having betray'd Pyraeus to Nicanor, being put under Confinement by Order of the Council, he was carry'd to Athens.

and

Pyhen

ms.

t be

t no

ot lo

were

e at t A-

p for

the In

trius

rely'd

Mace-

Party

Gen-

In the

triven

rchon.

oming

ed out

ads of

in'd to

thele

Phale-

lors a-

olyper-

that he

whi-

ome, he

ause be-

retence,

Polyper-

, directseing acrving beor, being Order of y'd to A-

thens,

To es.

CAP. IV. Huc ubi persenectute steterat. Qua de re, ne perorandi quidem ei data est facultas, & dicendi causam. Inde judicio, legitimis quibusdam confectis, damnatus, traditus elt undecimviris, quibus ad supplicium, more Athenientium, publice damnati tradi solent. Hic, quum ad mortem duceretur, obvius ei fuit Emphyletus, quo familiariter fuerat ulus: Is quum lacrymans dixisset, O quam indigna perpeteris, Phocion! huic ille, At non inopinata, inquit, hunc enim exitum plerique clari viri habuerunt Athenienses. In hoc tantum fuit odium multitudinis, ut nemo aufus sit eum liber sepelire: Itaque a servis sepultus elt.

de eo legibus fieret judici- thens, that he might have his Tryal there according to Law.

CHAP. IV. After he was come ventum est, quum propter hither, being now lame of his Feet atatem pedibus jam non va- by reason of his Age, and carry'd leret, vehiculoque portare- in a Chariot, great Crowds of Peotur, magni concursus sunt ple gather'd about him; whilst facti; quim alii, remini- Jome, remembring his former Fame. scentes veteris sama, atatis pity'd his Age; but very many misererentur; plurimi vero were so exasperated because of the ita exacuerentur propter Sulpicion of his betraying Pyraeus. proditionis suspicionem Pi- but chiefly, because he had stood rzei, maximeque quod ad- up against the Interests of the Peoversus populi commoda in ple in his old Age. Wherefore he had not, indeed, Leave given him to speak for himself, and plead his Cause. Then some Formalities of Law being perform'd, he was condemn'd, and deliver'd to the Undecimviri, to whom, according to the Custom of the Athenians, those condemn'd for Offences against the State use to be deliver'd. When he was led to Execution, Emphyletus met him, whom he had been very kind with: When he faid. weeping, O! what unworthy Things do you fuffer, Phocion! To him he replies, But not unexpected, for most of the famous Men of Athens have had this End. So great was the Hatred of the People against him. that no Freeman durft bury him: wherefore he was bury'd by his Slaves.

CHOUGNESONS STORY

XX.

TIMOLEON, TIMOLEON, the Corinthian.

CAP. I.

Imoleon Corinthius. Sine dubio magnus omnium magnus omnium judicio hic vir extitit: Namque huic uni contigit, quod nescio an ulli, ut & patriam, in qua erat natus, oppressam a tyranno liberaret; & a Syraculis, quibus auxilio erat missus, inveteratam servitutem depelleret, totamq; Siciliam multos annos bello vexatam, a barbarisque oppressam, suo adventu in pristinum statum restitueret. Sed in his rebus non fimplici fortuna con-

flictatus est; &, id, quod

difficilius putatur, multo fa-

pientius tulit secundam quam

adversam fortunam: nam

quum frater ejus Timo-

phanes, dux a Corinthiis

delectus, tyrannidem per mi-

lites mercenarios occupaf-

fet, particepsque regni pof-

set esle; tantum abfuit a

focietate sceleris, ut antetu-

lerit suorum civium liberta-

tem fratris saluti, & patrize

legibus obtemperare fanctius

duxerit,

CHAP. I.

Imoleon the Corinthian.

Without doubt he was
a great Man in the
Judgment of every bo-

C

CE

TE

PI

or

ba

tu

ro

do

re

no

ce

gr

cti

Sy

fiu

titi

ope

rui

ute

Ti

feli

cili

fice

Judgment of every body: For that happen'd to him alone, which I know not whether ever it happen'd to any other that he both deliver'd his Country in which he was born, oppres'd by a Tyrant; and remov'd an inveterate Slavery from Syracuse, to the Assistance of which he was fent, and restor'd by his coming to its former State, all Sicily, that had been haras'd with War many Years, and oppress'd by Barbarians. But in these Things he struggled not with one fort of Fortune only. And that which is thought much the more difficult, he bore his good Fortune much better than his ill Fortune: for when his Brother Timophanes, being chosen General by the Corinthians, had feiz'd the Government, by the Means of the foreign Soldiers in the Corinthian Pay, and he might have been a Partner with him in his Kingdom; he was fo far from a Share in his Villainy, that he preferr'd the Liberty of his Countrymen

nus non attulit, sed ne aspicere quidem fraternum fanguinem voluit. Nam dum res conficeretur, procul in præsidio suit, ne quis satelles posset succurrere. Hoc præclarissimum ejus facinus non pari modo probatum est ab omnibus: Nonnulli enim lasam ab eo pietatem putabant, & invidia laudem virtutis obterebant. Mater vero, post id factum, neque domum ad fe filium admifit. neque aspexit; quin eum fratricidam impiumque detestans, compellaret. Quibus rebus adeo est commotus, ut nonnunguam vitæ finem facere voluerit, atque ex ingratorum hominum confpectu morte decedere.

the

ian.

was

the

60-

one,

r it

both

h he

ant:

Sla-

(fift-

and

mer

been

ears,

But

not

only.

nuch

good is ill

ther

iene-

iz'd

ns of

orin-

have

n his

om a

pre-

ntry-

men

CAP. II. Interim Dione Syracusis intersecto, Dionyhus rurfus Syracularum potitus est. Cujus adversarii opem a Corinthiis petiverunt, ducemque, quo in bello uterentur, postularunt. Huc Timeleon missus, incredibili felicitate Dionysium tota Sicilia depulit. Quum interheere posset, noluit, tutoque,

duxerit, quam imperare pa- men before his Brother's Life, and trie. Hac mente per aruspi- thought it better to obey the Laws cem communemque affinem, of his Country, than to rule over cui foror ex iifdem parenti- his Country. With this Mind he bus nata, nupta erat, fratrem took Care to have his Brother the tyrannum interficiendum cu- Usurper stain by a Southsayer, and ravit. Iple non modo ma- their common Relation, to whom their Sifter, born of the same Parents, was married. He not only did not put a Hand to the Work. but he would not indeed see his Brother's Blood. For whilft the Thing was a doing, he was at a Distance, upon the Watch, lest any Life-guard Man should succour him. This most noble Action of his was not approved of in the like Manner by all: For some thought natural Affection had been violated by him, and out of Envy endeavour'd to lessen the Praise of his Virtue, But his Mother, after that Fact, did neither permit her Son to come home to her, nor would look at him; but curfing him, call'd him the Murderer of his Brother, and a wicked Villain. With which Things he was fo much mov'd, that lometimes he had a Mind to put an End to his Life, and to withdraw by Death out of Sight of ungrateful Men.

> CHAP. II. In the mean time Dion being flain at Syracuse, Dionyfius again got Syracuje, whose Enemies begg'd Assistance of the Corinthians, and desired a General whom they might make use of in the War: Timoleon being fent hither, drove Dionyfus out of all Sicily, with incredible good Fortune: And when he might have kill'd him, would not, and took

A 2 2

Care,

tunam detrusisset. Post Dirat Dionylio; quem non odio tyrannidis dissensisse, fed cupiditate, indicio fuit, quod iple, expulso Dionysio, imperium dimittere noluit. Hoc superato, Timoleon maximas copias Carthaginienfium, apud Crimeffum flumen, fugavit, ac fatis habere coegit, si liceret Africam obtinere, qui jam complures annos possessionem Sicilæ tenebant. Cepit etiam Mamercum Italicum ducem, hominem bellicolum & potentem, qui tyrannos adjutum in Siciliam venerat.

CAP. III. Quibus rebus confectis, quam propter diuturnitatem belli non folum regiones, sed etiam urbes defertas videret; conquilivit quos potuit, primum Siculos, deinde Corintho arcefinitio Syraculæ erant conditæ.

que, ut Corinthum perveni- Care, that he should come fafe to ret, effecit, quod utrorumg; Corinth, because the Corinthians Dionysiorum opibus Corin- had been often assisted by the thii fape adjuti fuerant; Power of both the Dionysus's; cujus benignitatis memoriam the Memory of which Kindness volebat exstare; eamq; præ- he had a mind should continue; claram victoriam ducebat, in and he reckon'd that a noble Viqua plus effet clementiæ Etory, in which there was more quam crudelitatis. Postre- of Clemency than of Cruelty. mo, ut non folum auribus Finally, that it might not only acciperetur, sed etiam oculis be heard by the Ears, but seen cerneretur, quem, & ex by the Eyes, whom, and from quanto regno ad quam for- how a great Kingdom, to what a Fortune he had reduced. onysii decessum, cum Iceta ter the Departure of Dionysius, bellavit, qui adversatus sue- he made War with Icetas, who had oppos'd Dionyfius; whom, that he did not differ with him, out of Hatred of his Tyranny, but out of a Desire of it, this was a Proof, that he, after Dionysius was forc'd away, would not quit his Power. He being conquer d, Timoleon overthrew a great Army of the Carthaginians, at the River Crimesus, and forc'd them to be content, if they could but keep Africa, who had now kept Possession of Sicily for several Years. He likewise took Mamercus an Italian General, a warlike and a powerful Man, who had come into Sicily to help the Tyrants.

it

A

n

0

d

PI

de

m

tu

ef

in

te

un

cu

ma

Ita

tui

pri liq

qu

nai

per

nev

ho pol

elt

dec

tis

lius

mo

con

que

fact

tia.

CHAP. III. Which Things being done, when he faw not only the Country, but the Cities likewife for Jaken, by reason of the long Continuance of the War; he fought up first all the Sicilians which he could, and then lent for Planters fivit colonos, quod ab his from Corinth, because Syracuse had been built at first by them. He

reftur'd

imperare posset, tantum autem haberet amorem omnium Siculorum, ut nullo reculante regnum obtineret: maluit se diligi, quam metui. Itaque, quum primum potuit, imperium deposuit, & privatus Syraculis, quod reliquum vitæ fuit, vixit. Neque vero id imperite fecit; nam quod cæteri reges imperio vix potuerunt, hic benevolentia tenuit. Nullus honos huic defuit; neque polica Syraculis res ulla gelta elt publica, de qua prius sit decretum, quam Timoleontis lententia cognita. Nullius unquam confilium non modo antelatum, ied ne comparatum quidem elt: neque id magis benevolentia

ditæ. Civibus veteribus sua restor dto the old Inhabitants their reltituit, novis bello vacue- own, and divided the Possessions factas possessiones divilit; that were made void of Owners urbium mænia disjecta, fa- by the War, to the new ones; he naque deleta refecit; civita- repair'd the Walls of Cities that tibus leges libertatemq; red- had been thrown down, and Temdidit; ex maximo bello tan- ples that had been destroy'd; he tum otium toti insulæ con- restor d to the Cities their Laws ciliavit, ut hic conditor ur- and Liberty, and procur'd so much bium earum, non illi qui Quiet to the whole Island, after a initio deduxerant, videretur. very great War, that he feem'd to Arcem Syracusis, quam mu- be the Founder of the Cities, and niverat Dionysius ad urbem not those who at first had brought obsidendam, a fundamentis the Colonies thither. He demodisjecit; cætera tyrannidis lish'd, to the Foundations, the Cipropugnacula demolitus est, tadel at Syracuse, which Dionysius deditque operam, ut quam had built to awe the City, he pull'd minime multa vestigia servi- down the other Bulwarks of the tutis manerent. Quum tantis Tyranny, and did his Endeavour, eslet opibus, ut etiam invitis that as few Marks as possible of the former Servitude should remain. Tho' he was in so great Power, that he might have ruled over them, tho' against their Wills, and had so much the Love of all the Sicilians, that he might have had the Sovereignty, no Body refusing him, he chose rather to be beloved than feared. Therefore, as foon as he could, he laid down his Commission, and lived a private Person at Syracuse, the remaining Part of his Life. Nor did he do that weakly; for what other Kings could scarce do by their Power, he carry'd by the good Will of the People: He wanted no Honour; nor was any publick Thing done after at Syracule, concerning which a Decree was made, before the Opinion of Timoleon was known. Not only no Man's Counfel was ever preferr'd before his, but not indeed compar'd with it: Nor

CAP.

factum elt, quam pruden-

kervile long fought ich he

to

ans

the.

r's;

re/s

ue ;

Vi-

wre

lt v.

only

een

rom hat

Af-

frus,

who

bom,

him,

but

as a

yfius

quit

er'd,

Ar-

t the

them

but

kept

veral

amer-

irlike

· had

e Ty-

igs be-

only

anters Je had . He

eftur'd

Nor was that occasion'd more by their good Will for him, than his Prudence.

0

f

n

le

qu

CC

fti

m

na

lib

tal

Syl

cer

dic

pre

Syr

que

latu

lepi

CAP. IV. Hic quum ætate jam provectus effet, fine ullo morbo, lumina oculorum amisit: quam calamitatem ita moderate tulit, ut neque eum querentem quisquam audierit, neque eo minus privatis publicifque rebus interfuit: Veniebat autem in theatrum, quum ibi concilium populi haberetur, propter valetudinem vectus jumentis junctis, atque ita de vehiculo, quæ videbantur, dicebat. Neque hoc illi quifquam tribuebat superbiæ; nihil enim unquam neque infolens, neque gloriofum ex ore ejus exiit : Qui, quidem, quum suas laudes audiret prædicari, nunquam aliud dixit, quam fe in ea re maximas diis gratias agere atque habere, quod quum Siciliam recreare constituisfent, tum se potissimum ducem esse voluissent. Nihil enim rerum humanarum fine deorum numine agi putabat. Itaque fuæ domi facellum europarias constituerat, idque sanctissime colebat. hanc hominis excellentem bonitatem mirabiles accesserunt casus: Nam prælia maxima natali die suo fecit omnia; quo factum est, ut ejuldem natalem feltum haberet universa Sicilia. Huic quidam Lameltius, homo petulans & ingra-

CHAP. IV. When he was advanc'd in Age, he lost the Sight of his Eyes, without any Distemper to occasion it; which Misfortime he bore so meekly, that neither any one heard him complain, neither was he the less engag'd in private and publick Bufiness: But he came into the Theatre, when any Afsembly of the People was held there. riding in a Chariot, because of his Blindness, and so spoke from the Chariot what seem'd proper. Nor did any one impute this to his Pride; for nothing ever, neither infolent nor boafting, came out of his Mouth: Who truly, when he heard his own Prailes celebrated, never said any thing else, than that in that Case he gave very great Thanks to the immortal Gods, that since they had resolv'd to put Sicily again into a good Condition, they had thought fit, that he, above all others, should be the Conductor of that Affair. For he thought, that nothing of human Affairs was transacted, without the Providence of the Gods. Wherefore he had built a Temple of Fortune in his own House, and frequented it most religiously. To this excellent Goodness of the Man, wonderful Accidentswere superadded: For he fought all his greatest Batles upon his Birth-day; that all Sicily kept his Birth-day as a Festival. When one Lamestius, a Jawcy ungrateful Fellow, would needs put Bail upon him, because ingratus vadimonium quum vellet imponere, quod cum illo se lege agere diceret, & complures concurrifient, qui procacitatem hominis manibus coercere conarentur: Timoleon oravit omnes, ne id facerent; namque id, ut Lameltio cæterisque liceret, se maximos labores fummaque adiifle pericula. Hanc enim speciem libertatis esse, si omnibus, quod quisque vellet, legibus experiri liceret. Idem, quum quidam Lameltii similis, nomine Demænetus, in concione populi de rebus geitis ejus detrahere cœpisset, ac nonnulla inveheretur in Timoleonta, dixit, Nunc demum se voti esle damnatum, namque hoc a diis immortalibus semper precatum, ut talem libertatem restituerent Syraculanis, in qua cuivis liceret, de quo vellet, impune dicere. Hic quum diem fupremum obiiflet, publice a Syraculanis in gymnalio, quod Timoleonteum appellatur, tota celebrante Sicilia, lepultus elt.

bis

id-

of

per

ene

any

her

ate

ame

Af-

ere.

his

the

Nor

his

ther

ut of

n he

ated.

than

very

ortal

olv'd

lCon-

that

he the

or he

uman

thout Theref Ford fre-To this Man, peradreatest that all s a Fetius, a would because he faid he would go to Law with him, and several People gather'd about him, who endeavour'd to correct the Sawciness of the Fellow by Blows: Timoleon begg'd of them all, that they would not do it; for that he had undergone the greatest Fatigues and Hazards. that that might be lawful for Lamestius and others. For this was a visible Appearance of Freedom, if it was allow'd all People to try at Law what every one pleased. The same Man, when one like Lemestius, by Name Demanetus, had begun to detract from his Actions. in an Assembly of the People, and inveighed somewhat against Timoleon, he said, That now he had his Wish, for he had always begg'd this of the immortal Gods. that they would restore such Freedom to the Syracusans, in which it might be allow'd any one to Speak his Mind with Impunity, of whom he would. When he died. he was buried at the publick Expence by the Syracufans, in the Gymnasium, which is called Timoleonteum, all Sicily celebrating his Funeral.





XXI.

De REGIBUS.

XXI.

Of KINGS.

CAP. I.



fuerunt Græciæ gentis duces, qui memoria digni videantur, præter reges:

namque eos attingere noluimus, quod omnium res ge-Ilæ separatim sunt relatæ: neque tamen hi admodum funt multi. Lacedæmonius autem Agefilaus, nomine, non potestate, fuit rex, ficut cæteri Spartani. Ex his vero, qui dominatum imperio tenuerunt, excellentissimi fuerunt, (ut nos judicamus) Perfarum, Cyrus, & Darius Hystaspis filius; quorum uterque privatus virtute regnum est adeptus. Prior horum apud Massagetas in prælio cecidit: Darius, senectute diem obiit supremum. Tres funt præterea ejuldem generis, Xerxes, & duo Artaxerxes, Macrochir, & Mnemon. Xerxi maxime est illustre, quod maximis post hominum

CHAP. I.



Hese were near all the Generals of Greece. that feem worthy of Remembrance, besides the Kings; for we

Ь C 11 V il n ju

q m

di vi de

de

tit

fei

au

cæ

gei

An

Ma

byl

eft

lan

dos

cifu

Pyr

Ro

Arg

in I

inte

lus,

8 1

tus

rant

min

urio

lius

ilia

would not meddle with them, because the Actions of them all are separately related; neither yet are thele very many. But the Lacedamonian Agefilaus was a King in Name, not in Power, as the rest of the Spartan Kings. But of these who held the Government with an absolute Sway, the most excellent were (as we judge) Cyrus King of the Persians, and Darius the Son of Hystaspes, both of which being private Persons, got the Kingdom by their good Behaviour. The former of these fell in Battle amongst the Massageta. Darius died in old Age. There are three besides of the same Nation, Xerxes, and the two Artaxerxes, Macrochir, and Mnemon. The most illu-Strious Thing of Xerxes is, that he made War upon Greece by Land and Sea, with the greatest memoriam exercitibus terra Armies that have been known mariq; bellum intulit Græciæ. fince we have had any History of Mankind.

kt Macrochir præcipuam ha- Mankind. But Macrochir has a ferro interfectus elt.

the

ece,

of

Edes

TUE

beare

vet

La-

ing

rest

hele

b an

lent

gof

Son

eing

dom

for-

ngst

d in

fides

and

hir,

illu-

that

e by

atelt

own

ry of

bind.

bet laudem amplissimæ pul- mighty Commendation in Story, cherrimaque corporis for for the large and most comely ma: quam incredibili orna- Make of his Perfin, which he vit virtute belli; namque adorn'd with an incredible Braillo Persarum nemo suit ma- very and Conduct in War; for nu fortior. Mnemon autem none of the Perfians were more justitiæ fama floruit. Nam Stout in Action than be. But quum matris sux scelere a- Mnemon flourifb'd in Reputation mississet uxorem, tantum in- for Justice. For, after he had dussit dolori, ut eum pietas lost his Wife, by the wicked Convinceret. Ex his, duo eo- trivance of his Mother, he fo far dem nomine, morbo natura indulg'd his Sorrow, that his debitum reddiderunt: Ter- Duty to his Mother overcame it. tius ab Artabano præsecto Of these, the Two of the same Name paid their Debt to Nature by a Disease: The Third was Rain with the Sword by Artabanus, a Governor of his.

CAP. II. Ex Macedonum autem genere, duo multo cateros antecesserunt rerum gestarum gloria; Philippus Amyntæ filius, & Alexander Magnus. Horum alter Babylone morbo confumptus est: Philippus Ægis a Paulania, quum spectatum ludos iret, juxta theatrum occifus est. Unus Epirotes, Pyrrhus, qui cum populo Romano bellavit. Is quum Argos oppidum oppugnaret in Peloponneso, lapide ictus interiit. Unus item Siculus, Dionyfrus prior; nam & manu fortis & belli peritus fuit; &, id quod in tyranno non facile reperitur, minime libidinosus, non luxuriolus, non avarus, nullius rei denique cupidus, nisi singularis perpetuique

imperii,

CHAP. II. But, of the Nation of the Macedonians, Two much excelled the rest in the Glory of their Exploits; Philip the Sn of Amyntas, and Alexander the Great. One of thele was taken off by a Distemper at Babylon; Philip was flain at Ægæ by Pau-Sanias, as he was going to see the publick Games, nigh the Theatre. There was one of Epire, Pyrrhus, who made War with the Roman People. He died of a Stroke with a Stone, when he was attacking the Town of Argos in Peloponnesus. There was one likewise of Sicily, Dionyfius the First; for he was both brave in Action, and skilful in War; and, that which is not eafily found in a Tyrant, he was not at all lustful, not luxurious, not covetous, finally, very defrous of nothing but of arbitrary ВЬ

uxoribus liberos procreasset, multique ei nati essent nepotes.

CAP. III. Fuerunt pra-Alexandri Magni, qui, post obitum ejus, imperia ceperunt: In his, Antigonus, & hujus filius Demetrius, Lyfimachus, Seleucus, Ptolemæus. Ex his Antigonus, quum adversus Seleucum. Lysimachumque dimicaret, letho affectus est Lysimachus a Seleuco: Nam, focietate dissoluta, bellum inter se gesterunt. At Demetrius. quum filiam fuam Seleuco in matrimonium dediffet, neque eo magis fida inter set, captus bello, in custodia focer generi periit morbo: neque ita multo post, Seleucus, a l'tolemao Cerauno dolo intersectus est; quem, ille a patre expulsum Alexandria, alienarum opum indigentem, receperat. Ipfe autem Ptolemæus, quum vi-

imperii, ob eamque rem cru- Power, and for Life, and for delis: Nam dum id studuit that Reason Cruel: For whilst munire, nullius pepercit vi- he endeavour'd to secure that, he tæ, quem ejus insidiatorem spar'd no Man's Life, whom he putaret. Hic, quum virtute thought to be in a Plot against it. tyrannidem fibi peperisset, He, after he had got the Governmagna retinuit selicitate, ment by his able Management, majorque annos sexaginta kept it with great good Fortune; natus, decessit florente reg- and dy'd above fixty Years of Age, no: neque, in tam multis in a flourishing Kingdom: nor, annis cujusquam ex sua stirpe in so many Years, did he see the funus vidit, quum ex tribus Funeral of any of his Issue, tho he had Children by three Wives. and had many Grandsons born to him.

CHAP. III. There were beterea, multi reges ex amicis fides, many Kings, of the Friends of Alexander the Great, who, after his Death, seiz'd the Government: Among ft thefe, Antigonus, and his Son Demetrius, Lysimachus, Seleucus, and Ptolemy. Of these, Antigonus was flain in a Battle, when he fought against Seleucus and Lysimachus. Lyin prælio occifus est. Pari simachus was taken off with the like Death, by Seleucus: For, upon a Breach of the Alliance, they carried on a War together. But Demetrius, after he had given his Daughter to Seleucus in Marriage, and the Alliance betwixt them was never the more eos amicitia manere potuif- faithfully observ'd for that; the Father-in-Law being taken in War, died in Custody of his Sonin-Law; and not long after, Seleucus was treacherously slain by Ptolemy Ceraunus; whom, when driven by his own Father out of Alexandria, and in need of others Relief, he had entertain'd. But Ptolemy having de liver'd

præstitisse constat.

for

hilft

, he

n he

It it.

ern-

nent,

une; Age,

nor,

e the

tho' ives, rn to

e beiends 0, afverngonus, ysimay. Of z in a gainst Lyth the For, liance, gether. e bad eleucus ince bee more t; the ken in is Sonafter, y flain whom,

Father in need entering de liver'd

vus, filio regnum tradidisset, liver'd, whilst living, his Kingab illo eodem vita privatus dom to his Son, is faid to have dicitur. De quibus, quoni- been depriv'd of his Life by that am fatis dictum putamus ; Same Son. Concerning whom, benon incommodum videtur, cause we think enough has been non præterire Hamilcarem & Said; it does not seem improper, Hannibalem; quos, & ani- not to pass by Hamilear and Hanmi magnitudine, & callidi- nibal; who, it's certain, did extate, omnes in Africa natos cel all that were born in Africa, both in Greatness of Mind, and Subtilty.



Bb 2

XXII. HA-

CHOUGHOND TO THE HE

XXII.

XXII.

HAMILCAR, HAMILCAR.

CAP. I.

Amilcar, Hannibalis filius, cognomine Barchas, Carthaginensis primo

thaginensis primo Punico bello, sed temporibus extremis, admodum adolescentulus, in Sicilia præeste cœpit exercitui. Quum ante ejus adventum, & mari & terra male res gererentur Carthaginersium; iple ubi affuit, nunquam hosti cessit, neque locum nocendi dedit, sæpeque, e contrario, holtem occasione data lacessivit, semperg; superior discessit. Quo facto, quum pene omnia in Sicilia Pœni amisissent, ille Erycem sic defendit, ut bellum eo loco geltum non videretur. Interim, Carthaginenses, classe apud insulas Ægates a C. Luctatio Confule Romanorum fuperati, statuerunt belli finem facere, eamque rem arbitrio permiferunt Hamilcaris. Ille etfi flagrabat belli cupiditate, camen paci ferviendum putavit, quod patriam, exhaustam sumptibus, diutius calamitatem belli ferre non

posle

CHAP. I.

Amilcar, the Son of Hannibāl, by Surname Barchas, the Carthaginian, begun, when very young,

to command an Army in Sicily, in the first Carthaginian War, but about the latter End of it. And whereas, before his coming there, the Affairs of the Carthaginaans were ill manag'd, both by Sea, and by Land; when he came there, he never finch'd before the Enemy, nor gave them any Op-portunity of hurting him; and oftentimes, on the contrary, when an Opportunity offer'd, he attack'd the Enemy, and always come off Superior. Upon which, tho' the Carthaginians had almost lost all in Sicily, he so defended Eryx, that the War did not seem to have been carried on at all in that Place. In the mean time, the Carthaginians being routed by Sea, at the Mands call'd Ægates, by Caius Luctatius the Conful of the Romans, resolv'd to make an end of the War, and lest that Matter to the Discretion of Hamiltar. He, altho' he burnt with Defire of carrying on the War, yet thought it neces-

te

N

ni

te

eff

lite

fu

ru

mi

na

posse intelligebat: sed ita, sary to endeavour after Peace, bebente patria, ipse periturum fe potius, dixerit, quam cum tanto flagitio domum rediret: non enim fux esle virtutis, arma a patria accepta adversus hostes, adversariis ceffit Catulus.

Ian-

Bar-

ian

ung,

icily,

Var,

of it.

ming

rtha-

th by

came.

e the

y Op-

and

when

e at-

lways which,

almost

ended

t feens

all in

time,

ted by

Æga-

e Con-

v'd to

r, and

Discre-

tho he

ing on

necef-

Jary

ut statim mente agitaret, si cause he was sensible, that his paululo modo res essent re- Country being exhausted by the fectæ bellum renovare, Ro- Charges of the War, was not able manosque armis persequi, to bear the Distress of it any donec aut virtute vicissent, longer; but so, that he immediaut victi manum dedissent. ately purposed in his Mind, if Hoc consilio pacem concilia- their Affairs should be but a little vit; in qua tanta fuit fero- recruited, to renew the War, and cia, ut quum Catulus nega- to fall upon the Romans with ret se bellum compositurum, Arms, till either they conquer'd nisi ille cum suis, qui Ery- by their Valour, or, being concem tenuerant, armis relictis, quer'd, gave up the Caufe. With Sicilia decederent: succum- this Defign he made a Peace, in which, so great was his Resolution, that when Catulus denied that he would agree upon ending the War, unless he with his Men, that held Eryx, quitting their Arms, left Sicily; tho his Countradere. Hujus pertinaciæ try was finking, he said, he would perish rather than return Home with so great a Scandal; for it was not suitable to his Conduct, to deliver up his Arms, received from his Country against its Enemies, to his Adversaries. Catulus yielded to his Resolution-

CAP. II. At ille, ut Carthaginem venit, multo aliter, ac sperabat, rempublicam le habentem cognovit. Namque diuturnitate externi mali tantum exarlit inteltinum bellum, ut nunquam peri in periculo fuerit Carthago, nisi quum deleta elt. Primo, mercenarii milites, qui adversus Romanos fuerunt, desciverunt, quorum numerus erat viginti millium: Hi totam abalienarunt Africam, iplam Carthaginem

CHAP. II. But he, as soon as he came to Carthage, found the Commonwealth to be quite otherwife than he expected. For fo great a Civil War had broke out, occasion'd by the long Continuance of the Foreign War, that Carthage was never in the like Danger, but when it was destroy'd. First of all, the Foreign Soldiers in their Pay, who had been employ'd against the Romans, revolted, whose Number was twenty Thousand: These drew along with them all Africa,

and

deretur multis annis fuifle.

CAP. III. Rebus his ex fententia peractis, fidenti animo, atque infesto Romanis, quo facilius caulam bellandi reperiret, effecit, ut imperator cum exercitu in Hispaniam mitteretur, eog; fecum duxit filium Hannibalem, annorum novem. Erat, præterea, cum eo, adolefcens illustris & formosus, Haldrubal, quem nonnulli diligi turpius, quam par erat, ab Hamilcare loquebantur: non enim maledici tanto viro deesle poterant. Quo factum elt, ut a præfecto

thaginem oppugnarunt. Qui- and attack'd Canthage it felf bus malis adeo funt Poeni With which Misfortunes the Carperterriti, ut auxilia etiam a thaginians were so terrified, that Romanis petiverint, eaque they begg'd Assistance even from impetrarint. Sed extremo, the Romans, and obtain'd it. But quum prope jam ad despera- at last, when they were come now tionem pervenissent, Hamil- almost to Despair, they made Haearem imperatorem fecerunt; milcar their General: He not Is non folum hostes a muris only drove the Enemies from the Carthaginis removit, quum Walls of Carthage, though they amplius centum millia facta were become above an Hundred effent armatorum; fed etiam thousand armed Men; but likeeo compulit, ut locorum an- wife reduc'd them to that, that gustiis clausi, plures fame being inclos'd within a narrow quam ferro, interirent. Om- Place, more of them died by Fania oppida abalienata, in his mine, than by the Sword. He re-Uticam atque Hipponem, ftor'd all the revolted Towns, and valentissima totius Africa, re- amongst these, Utica and Hippo, stituit patria. Neque eo suit the strongest of all Africa, to his contentus, sed etiam fines Country. Nor was be content imperii propagavit; tota A- with that, but likewise extended frica tantum otium reddidit, the Bounds of their Empire; and ut nullum in ea bellum vi- restor'd such a Peace throughout all Africa, that there feem'd not to have been any War in it for many Years.

Ь

lia

re

in

pi to

De

no

tu

cu

fil

te

tu

Ro

CHAP. III. These things being perform'd according to his Wish, with a Mind full of Expectations, and incens'd against the Romans, that he might the more eafily find out a Pretence for making War, he procur'd to be sent General with an Army into Spain; and thither he carry'd along with him his Son Hannibal, nine Years old. There was, besides, with him, an illustrious and beautiful Youth, Hasdrubal, who, some Said, was belov'd more scandalously than was fitting, by Hamiltan: for Backbiters could not be wanting to so great a Man; from whence

fecto morum Hafdrubal cum eo vetaretur esle. Huic ille filiam fuam in matrimonium dedit, quod, moribus eorum, non poterat interdici focero gener. De hoc ideo mentionem fecimus, quod, Hamilcare occifo, ille exercitui præfuit, resque magnas gelfit: Et princeps largitione vetultos pervertit mores Carthaginensium; ejusdemque post mortem, Hannibal ab exercitu accepit imperium. At Hamilcar, polteaguain mare transiit, in Hilpaniamque venit, magnas res lecunda gessit fortuna: Maximas bellicolissimalque gentes subegit: equis, armis, viris, pecunia, totam locupletavit Africam Hic quum in Italiam bellum inferre meditaretur, nono anno poltquam in Hilpaniam venerat, in prælio pugnans adversus Vettones occifus eft. Hujus perpetuum odium erga Romanos maxime concitafle videtur fecundum bellum Puni-Namque Hannibal, filius ejus, affiduis patris obteltationibus eo elt perductus, ut interire, quam non Romanos experiri mallet.

lf

ir-

at

0772

ut

OTO

la-

rot

the

hey

red

ke-

bat

שיטי

Fa-

re-

and

ppo,

his

tent

ded

and

oout

not for

eing

ilb,

ions,

lans,

find

Var.

with

thi-

old.

a, an outh,

was than for

nting hence it it was, that Hasdrubal was forbid to be with him, by the Overleer of the Publick Manners. He gave him his Daughter in Marriage. because, according to their Fashions, a Son-in-Law could not be difcharg'd the Company of his Father-in-Law. We have therefore made mention of him, because, when Hamilcar was flain, he commanded the Army, and perform'd great Things: And first of all, corrupted the ancient Manners of the Carthaginians, by his distributing Money to the Troops: and after his Death, Hannibal received the Command from the Army. But Hamilcar, after he passed the Sea, and was come into Spain, performed great Things with good Success: He subdued very great and most warlike Nations: He inriched all Africa with Horses. Arms, Men, and Money. Whilft he was intending to carry the War into Italy, he was flain fighting in a Battle against the Vettones, in the ninth Tear after he came into Spain. His constant Hatred of the Romans Jeems chiefly to have raised the second Carthaginian War: For, Hannibal his Son was brought to that, by the perpetual Instances of his Father, that he chose rather to perish, than not make Tryal of the Rumans.

XXIII.

XXIII.

HANNIBAL. HANNIBAL.

CAP. I.



Annibal, Hamilcaris filius Cartharum est, quod ne-

mo dubitat, ut populus Rotores prudentia, quanto pocongressus est in Italia, semCHAP. I.



Annibal, the Son of Hamilcar the Carthaginian. If it be true, which no Body doubts,

ni

V

re

cla

in

rei

fu

fer.

fec

cor

rio.

vid ad i

de i

nos jun 245

utpo

ann impe

thag wo h

divi

to the

* that the Roman People have exmanus omnes gentes vir- cell'd all Nations in Bravery and tute superarit, non est infi- Conduct, it is not to be deny'd, that ciendum, Hannibalem tanto Hannibal as much exceeded other præstitisse cæteros impera- Commanders in Prudence, as the Roman People exceeds all Nations pulus Romanus antecedat in Valour : For as oft as he enfortitudine cunctas nationes: gag'd with them in Italy, he al-Nam quotiescunque cum eo ways came off superior. And un-congressus est in Italia, sem- less he had been weaken'd by the per discessit superior. Quod Envy of his Countrymen at Home, miss domi civium suorum in he seems to have been capable of vidia debilitatus esset, Ro- conquering the Remans. But the manos videtur superare po- Deiraction of many prevail'd tuisse. Sed multorum ob- against the great Abilities of trectatio devicit unius vir- one. He so firmly fix'd in his tutem. Hic autem velut Mind his Father's Hatred of the hæreditate relictum, odi- Romans, left him, as it were, by um paternum erga Ro- Inheritance, that he laid down his

* Our Author has here express'd himself after a very unusual Manner, if the Reading be good. When a Sentence, that is a positive Assimation or Negation, is the Subject or Object of a Verb, i.e. answers the Question, What? before or after it, the Accusative Case and Infinitive Mood are commonly used; but iometimes, tho' very rarely, qued, with the Nominative, and Indicative, or Subjunctive. There are some of Opinion, that gued and ut have in this Period chang'd Places, and that we ought

to read thus: Si verum cft, ut nemo dubitat, quod.
† I wonder our Author should affirm a Thing so notoriously falle, as is plain from all other Accounts. See Livy and Plutarch.

quam destiterit animo bellare cum Romanis.

Ta-

igi-

rue.

bts.

ex-

and

hat

ther the

ions

en-

e al-

un-

the

Tome,

le of t the

ail'd

es of

his

f the

e, by

n his

Lite

nufual

at is a

t of a

t, the

; but

, and

, that

ought rioully

arch.

manos fic confirmavit, ut Life before that: Who even when prius animam, quam id de- he was tanish'd his Country, and posuerit : qui quidem quum stood in need of other Peoples Repatria pulsus esset, & aliena- lief, never ceased in his Mind to rum opum indigeret, nun- makeWar with the Romans.

CAP. II. Nam, ut omitcomperisset, seque ab inte vidiflet: tempore dato, adiit ad regem, atq; quum multa de fide fua, & odio in Romanos commemoraflet, hoc adjunxit: Pater (inquit) meus Hamilcar, puerulo me, utpote non amplius novem annos nato, in Hispaniam imperator proficiscens, Carthagine Jovi Optimo Maxi-

CHAP. II. For, to fay nothing of tam Philippum, quem, ab- Philip, whom, tho' at a Distance sens, hostes reddidit Ro- from him, he made an Enemy to manis; omnium his tempo- the Romans; Antiochus was the ribus potentissimus rex An- most powerful Prince of all in tiochus fuit. Hunc tanta those Times. He fired him with so cupiditate incendit bellandi, strong a Passion for making War, ut usque a rubro mari arma that he endeavour'd to bring his conatus sit inferre Italia: Arms upon Italy, even as far as Ad quem quum legati ve- from the Red-Sea: To whom when nissent Romani, qui de ejus the Roman Embassaders were come voluntate explorarent, da- to make a Discovery of his Intenrentque operam consiliis tion, and did their Endeavour, by clandestinis, ut Hannibalem clandestine Contrivances, to bring in suspicionem regi adduce- Hannibal in Suspicion with the rent, tanquam, ab ipsis cor- King, as if, being brib'd by them, ruptum, alia atque antea be had other Sentiments than forsentire; neque id frustra merly; and had not done that in fecissent; idque Hannibal vain; and Hannibal perceiv'd it, and law that he was secluded from rioribus confiliis segregari his Jecret Counsels: an Opportunity being given him, he went to the King, and after he had said much to him about his Faithfulnels to him, and his Hatred of the Romans, he added this, My Father Hamilcar, Jays he, when I was a little Boy, as being no more than nine Years old, going General into Spain, offer'd Sacrifices at Carthage to Jupiter the * Best and wo hostias immolavit: qua the Greatest; which divine Wordivina res dum conficieba- ship, whillt it was performing, he Cc

tur.

^{*} These are Epithets frequently apply'd by Heathen Authors to their God Jupiter.

principem polueris.

CAP. III. Hac igitur ætate cum patre in Hilpaniam profectus elt. Cujus polt obitum, Haldrubale imperatore suffecto, equitatui omni præfnit. Hoc quoque interfecto, exercitus fummam imperii ad eum detulit : Id Carthaginem delatum, publice com-

tur, qualivit a me, vellemne enquir'd of me, if I would go along fecum in castra proficisci? Id with him to the Camp? As I wilquum libenter accepissem, at- lingly accepted of that, and begun que ab eo petere capissem, ne to beg of him, that he would not dubitaret ducere: tum ille, scruple to carry me; upon that he Faciam (inquit) si fidem says, I will do it, if you will give mihi quam postulo dederis. me the Promise, which I demand Simulque ad aram adduxit, of you. And at the same time apud quam sacrificare insti- he brought me to the Altar, at tuerat, eamque, cateris re- which he had begun to facrifice; motis, tenentem, jurare jus- and commanded me, the rest befit, nunquam me in amicitia ing order'd away, holding that, cum Romanis fore. Id ego to swear, that I would never be jusjurandum patri datum, at Friendship with the Romans. usque ad hanc diem it a con- I have kept that Oath swore to fervavi, ut nemini dubium my Father, till this Day, that it esse debeat, quin reliquo tem- ought to be a Doubt with no pore eadem mente sim futu- Body, but that I shall be of the rus. Quare, si quid amice same Mind for the time to come. de Romanis cogitabis, non Wherefore, if you delign any imprudenter feceris, si me thing friendly as to the Romans, celaris: quum quidem bel- you will not do unwisely, if you lum parabis, teipsum fru- conceal it from me: but if, instraberis, si non me in eo deed, you will prepare for War, you will deceive your felf, if you do not place me the foremost in that Affair.

C

H

It P

q

in

ni

pe

Ita

qu

erc

cul

qu

Gr

cor

cor

ner

ea

pof

iner

Hac

lian

C

pud

nelic

que

eode

dum

ac fu

* 7

Franc

terran

was th

muc e. th

hibal g

n boa

CHAP. III. Wherefore he went at this Age with his Father into Spain. After whose Death, Hasdrubal being put in his room as General, he commanded all the Horse. He too being slain, the Army gave the chief Command to him; which being carry'd to Carthage, was approved of by the probatum elt. Hic Hannibal Government. Thus Hannibal, beminor quinque & viginti ing made General when less than annis natus, imperator fac- five and twenty Years old, in the tus, proximo triennio om- following three Years subdu'd al nes gentes Hilpaniæ bello the Nations of Spain in War-Subegit. Saguntum sædera- He took by Force Saguntus, a City tam civitatem vi expugna- in Alliance with the Romans:

vit:

in Africam misit, alterum Pyrenæum transiit: quacunque iter fecit, cum omnibus incolis conflixit: neminem nisi victum dimisit. Ad Alpes posteaquam venit, quæ Italiam ab Gallia sejungunt, quas nemo unquam cum exercitu ante eum, præter Herculem Graium transferat, quo facto is hodie faltus Graius appellatur; Alpicos conantes prohibere transitum concidit; loca patefecit, itinera muniit, effecitque, ut ea elephantus oneratus ire poslet, qua antea unus homo inermis vix poterat repetere. Hac copias traduxit, in Italiamque pervenit.

ong vil-

gun

not

t he

give

and

ime

, at

ice;

be-

hat,

er be

nans.

re to

at it

n no

f the

come.

any

mans,

if you

f, in-War,

if you

oft in

e went

er into

, Haj-

00m as

all the

n, the mmand

ry'd to by the bal, be-

els than

vit: tres exercitus maximos He raised three very great Arcomparavit: Ex his unum mies: He sent one of these into Africa, another he left with Hafcum Haldrubale fratre in drubal, his Brother, in Spain, the Hispania reliquit, tertium in third he led along with him into Italiam secum duxit: saltum Italy. He passed the * Pyrenaan Forest; where vever he made his March, he engag'd with all the Inhabitants of the Country; he lent none away any otherwile than conquered. After he came to the Alpes, which divide Italy from Gaul, which no Body had pals'd with an Army before him, befides Hercules the Grecian, from which Fact that Firest is call'd at this Day the Grecian Forest; he cut to pieces the Alpians, endeavouring to hinder his Passage; he open'd the Places, made Roads, and brought it to pass, that a loaded Elephant might go, where before a fingle Man unarm'd could Scarce creep. This Way he drew over his Troops, and came into Italy.

CAP. IV. Conflixerat apud Rhodanum cum P. Cornelio Scipione confule, eumque pepulerat. Cum hoc eodem de Clattidio apud Paidem

CHAP. IV. He had engag'd at the † Rhone with Publius Cornelius Scipio the Consul, and had defeated him. He engages with the same near the Po, not far from dum decernit, saucium inde Clastidium; he sends him away ac fugatum dimittit. Tertio from thence wounded and routed.

Cc2

* The Pyrenæan Saltus is a great Ridge of Mountains betwixt France and Spain, reaching from the Bay of Biscay to the Medi-, in the terranean. Our Author calls it by the Name of Saltus, because it du'd all was then almost wholly cover'd with Wood.

m War.

t Our Author was, in all Likelihood, mistaken here; for Livy,
much better Writer in all Respects, gives a different Account,
comans:
hibal gone from his Camp, alter'd his Intention, and put his Men

a board his Ships, to return to Italy.

citur oculorum, ut postea nunquam dextro æque bene ulus sit: Qua valetudine quum etiam premeretur, lecticaque ferretur, C. Flaminium confulem apud Trafimenum cum exercitu infidiis circumventum, occidit: neque multo post C. Centenium prætorem, cum delecta manu faltus occupantem. Hinc in Apuliam pervenit: Ibi obviam ei venerunt duo confules, C. Terentius Varro, & Paulus Æmilius: Utriusque exercitus, uno prælio fugavit: L. Paulum confulem occidit, & aliquot præterea consulares; in his Cn. Servilium Geminum, qui anno superiore fuerat conful.

idem Scipio, cum collega The same Scipio, with his Col-Tiberio Longo, ad Trebiam, legue Tiberius Longus, came aadversus eum venit. Cum gainst him a third Time, at * Trehis manum conseruit, utrum- bia. He engag'd them, and deque profligavit. Inde per feated them both. After that he Ligures Appenninum transit, passes the † Apennine Mountain petens Hetruriam. Hoc iti- through the Country of the \ Linere adeo gravi morbo affi- gurians, marching for # Etruria. In this March he was afflicted with such a violent Distemper in his Eyes, that he never had the Use of his right Eye so well after: With which Malady, the he was then troubled, and carry'd in a Chair, he kill'd C. Flaminius the Conful, at the ** Trasimene Lake, trapann'd with his Army by an Ambush: and not long after C. Centenius the Prætor, seizing upon the Forests with a choice Body of Troops. After that he came into †† Apulia. There the two Confuls C. Terentius Varro, and L. Paulus Æmilius, met him: He routed both their Armies in one Battle: He flew L. Paulus the Consul, and some consular Gentlemen besides; among st these Cn. Servilius Geminus, who had been Conful the Year before.

9

ei

di

fu

ne

M

ec

in

pr

pr

CO

in

M

qu Ve fec

rai

nu

qu

ille

tor

Ti

foli Off

of I

CAP. V. Hac pugna pugnata, Romam profectus elt, nullo relistente. In propintus

CHAP. V. After this Battle was fought, he march'd to Rome, no Body refifting him. He made quis urbis montibus mora- a Halt in the Mountains, nigh the City.

A River falling into the Po, on the South fide.

6 The Ligurians were a People of Italy, bordering on France, betwixt the Sea and the Po.

Etruria is a Country below Liguria in Italy.
** The Transimene Lake is in Etruria.

⁺ The Appennine is a Mountain that runs quite through the Middle of Italy.

th A Country in the South Part of Italy.

ullo detrimento exercitus fe expedivit. Fabio callidiffimo imperatori dedit verba: Namque obducta nocte, farmenta in cornibus jumentorum deligata incendit, ejulque generis multitudinem magnam dispalatam immisit. Quo repentino objectu vilo, tantum terrorem injecit exercitui Romanorum, ut egredi extra vallum nemo fit aufus. Hanc post rem geltam, non ita multis diebus, M. Minutium Rufum magiltrum equitum, pari ac dictatorem imperio, dolo perductum in T. Semprælium fugavit. pronium Gracchum, iterum confulem, in Lucanis ablens, in infidias inductum fuftulit. M. Claudium Marcellum, quinquies consulem, Venusiam pari modo interfecit. Longum est enumerare prælia: Quare hoc unum fatis erit dictum, ex quo intelligi possit, quantus ille fuerit: Quamdiu in Italia

-

e-

be

in

1-

a.

ed

in

he

r:

as

a

the

ke,

an

C.

up-

ody

ıme

two

and

m:

sin

ulus

ular

hele

had

attle

ome,

nade

h the

City.

h the

ance,

tus est. Quum aliquot ibi City. When he had kept his Camp dies castra habuisser, & re- there for some Days, and was reverteretur Capuam, Q. Fa- turning to * Capua, Q. Fabius bius Maximus, Dictator Ro- Maximus, the Roman | Dictator. manus, in agro Falerno, ei se threw himself in his Way in the object. Hinc, claufus loco- Territory of Falernum. Tho'inrum angustiis, noctu sine clos'd in a narrow Place, he extricated himself thence in the Night-time, without any Diminution of his Army. He put a Trick upon that most crafty Commander Fabius: For after Night was come on, he let fire to some Twigs, ty'd upon the Horns of some Bullocks, and Jent up avast Number of that fort of Cattle scatter'd here and there. Which Judden Appearance being Seen, it struck for great a Terror into the Army of the Romans, that none durft go without their Ramparts. Not many Days after this Exploit, he routed M. Minutius Rufus, Master of the Horse, invelted with the Jame Power, as the Dictator bim-Jelf, being drawn to an Engagement by a Wile. He likewise took off Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus. a second time Consul, in the Country of the Lucanians, being drawn into an Ambush: In like manner be cut off M. Claudius Marcellus. a fifth time Conful, at Venusia. It is too long to reckon up all the Battles: Wherefore this one thing will be enough to be faid, from whence 11

* A very great City of Campania, a Country towards the Bottom of Italy.

t The Dictator was an extraordinary Officer, nominated in Times of Danger, and invested with very great Power, almost ab-folute, but confin'd within the Space of fix Months. He had an Officer under him, call'd Master of the Horse, because in the Day of Battle he commanded the Horse, as the Dictator did the Foot.

campo caltra poluit.

lia fuit, nemo ei in acie re- it may be understood, how great a stitit: nemo adversus eum Man he was: So long as he was in post Cannensem pugnam, in Italy, no Body could stand before him in the Field: No Body, after the Battle of Canna, pitch'd his Camp in the Plain against him.

CAP. VI. Hic invictus patriam defenfum revocatus, bellum gessit adversus P. Scipionis filium, quem iple primum apud Rhodanum, iterum apud Padum, tertio apud Trebiam fugaverat. Cum hoc, exhaultis jam patriæ facultatibus, cupivit impræfentiarum bellum componere, quo valentior politea congrederetur. In colloquium convenit; conditiones non convenerunt. Polt id factum, paucis diebus apud Zamam cum eodem conflixit: Pullus (incredibile dictu!) biduo & duabus noctibus Adrumetum pervenit, quod abest a Zama circiter millia palluum trecenta. In hac fuga, Numidæ, qui fimul cum eo acie excesserant, insidiati sunt ei: quos non folum effugit, fed etiam ipfos oppressit. Adrumeti reliquos ex fuga collegit; novis delectibus, paucis diebus, multos contraxit.

CHAP. VI. This unconquer'd Man being call'd Home to defend his Country, carry'd on the War against the Son of that P. Scipio, whom he had routed first at the Rhone, again at the Po, and a third time at Trebia. The Wealth of his Country being exhaufted, he was defirous to make an end of the War by Treaty with him for that Time, that he might engage the Romans afterwards, when more able. He came to a Conference with him; the Articles were not agreed upon. A few Days after that Transaction, he engag'd with the same at * Zama; being routed (it's incredible to be said!) in two Days and two Nights he came to † Adrumetum, which is about three hundred Miles distant from Zama. In this Flight, some Numidians, who had come out of the Battle with him, form'd a Plot against him; whom he not only escap'd, but likewise kill'd them. At Adrumetum he pick'd up those that were left after the Flight; and by new Levies, in a few Days, rais'd a great many.

fe

C

fi

de

tu

110

tu

ros

op

ret

Ro

per

ren

Ma

Car

niba

revo

præ

rex

vice

conf tann

aban

in Ita

Court

CAP. VII. Quum in apparando acerrime effet occu-

CHAP. VII. Whilft he was mighty busy in making Preparations,

* Zama was a Town of Africa in Numidia Propria, South-West from Carthage.

[†] Adrumetum a Town of Africa in the Province of Byzacium upon the Sea, to the Eastward from Carthage.

Romano, & nunc cum imperio apud exercitum haberent; itemque fratrem ejus Magonem. Hoc relponlo Carthaginenles cognito, Hannibalem domum Magonemq; revocarunt. Huc ut rediit, prætor factus elt, poltquam rex fuerat, anno lecundo & Ut enim Romæ vicelimo. confules, fic Carthagine quotannis annui bini reges creabantur. In eo magistratu

5

d

d

ir

0,

be

a

th

he

he at

he

ore

nce

not

fter

ith

ted

in

ame

bout

rom

Nu-

fthe

Plot

only

bem.

thole

ight;

Days,

e was

parations,

a-West

Lacium

cupatus, Carthaginenses bel- tions, the Carthaginians ended lum cum Romanis compo- the War by Treaty with the Rofuerunt. Ille, nihilo, secius, mans. He, notwithstanding, afterexercitui postea præfuit, res- wards commanded the Army, and que in Africa gessit; item- perform'd several Actions in Aque Mago frater ejus, usque frica; and likewise Mago his Broad Publium Sulpicium & ther, until P. Sulpicius, and C. Caium Aurelium consules. Aurelius were Consuls. For un-His enim magistratibus, le- der these Magistrates, Carthagigati Carthaginenses Romam nian Embassadors came to Rome, venerunt, qui senatui popu- to give Thanks to the Senate and loque Romano gratias age- People of Rome, because they had rent, quod cum his pacem made Peace with them, and to prefecissent, ob eamque rem sent them with a golden Crown corona aurea eos donarent, upon that Account, and at the simulque peterent, ut obsi- same time to request, that their des eorum Fregellis essent, Hostages might be at * Fregella, captivique redderentur. His and their Prisoners be restor'd. ex senatusconsulto respon- To these Answer was made by fum est, Munus eorum gra- Order of the Senate, That their tum acceptumque esle; ob- Present was grateful and acceptsides quo loco rogarent, su- able; that the Hostages should be turos; captivos non remissu- in the Place they desired; but ros, quod Hannibalem, cujus that they would not fend back the opera susceptum bellum so- Prisoners, because they had Hanret, inimicissimum nomini nibal, by whose Means the War had been occasion'd, a bitter Enemy to the Roman Name, even now with a Command at the Army; and likewife his Brother Mago. The Carthaginians having heard this Answer, Sent for Hannibal and Mago home. He, as foon as he return'd, † was made Prator, in the two and twentieth Tear after he had been made King, For as Confuls are made at Rome, fo at Carthage every Year two Kings were made for a Year. In that Office

pari

^{*} Fregellæ is a Town of Latium, nigh the Borders of Campania, in Italy.

t A Sort of a Lord Chief Justice, or Superintendant in their Courts of Judicature.

pari diligentia se Hannibal Office Hannibal behav'd himself præbuit, ac fuerat in bello: with the like Diligence, as he had Namque effecit, ex novis done in the War: For he took vecligalibus non folum ut Care not only that there should be effet pecunia, quæ Romanis Money from the new Taxes, to be dicarunt.

ex fædere penderetur, sed paid the Romans, according to the etiam superesset, quæ in æra- Treaty, but likewise that there rio poneretur. Deinde anno should be an Overplus, to be laid post præturam, M. Claudio, up in the Treasury. Then a Year Lucio Furio Coss. Romani after his Pratorship, when M. legati Carthaginem vene- Claudius and L. Furius were Conrunt: hos Hannibal fui ex- fuls, Roman Embassadors came poscendi gratia missos ratus, to Carthage; Hannibal supposing priusquam his senatus dare- they were sent upon account of detur, navem conscendit clam, manding him, before an Audience atque in Syriam ad Antio- of the Senate was given them. chum profugit. Hac re pa- privately goes aboard a Ship, and lam facta, Poeni naves duas, fled into Syria to Antiochus. This que eum comprehenderent, Thing being made publick, the li possent consequi, mise- Carthaginians sent two Ships to runt; bona ejus publicarunt, Seize him, if they could overtake domum a fundamentis dif- him; they confiscated his Estate. jecerunt ; ipsum exulem ju- they pull'd down his House to the Foundations, and declar'd him an Exile.

n

ir

re te

p

q

el

T

De

m

ta

Pi

ex du

di

lio

m

fui

CO

ric

gat

qui

fui

tan

ibi

rar

niu

fe

præ

tian

Nau

I ta

Eng

CAP. VIII. At Hannibal, to Minutio Coll. cum quinque navibus Africam accesfit, in finibus Cyrenæorum, fi, forte, Carthaginenses ad bellum, Antiochi spe fiduciaque, inducere poslet; cui jam perfualerat, ut cum exercitibus in Italiam proficifceretur. Huc Magonem, fratrem excivit. Id ubi Pœni resciverunt, Magonem, eadem qua fratrem ablentem poena affecerunt. Illi, desperatis rebus, quum solvillent naves, ac vela ventis

CHAP. VIII. But Hannibal. anno tertio postquam domo in the third Year after be fled profugerat, L. Cornelio, Quin- from Home, when L. Cornelius and O. Minutius were Confuls. came with five Ships to Africa in the Country of the Cyrenauns, if, perhaps, he might induce the Carthaginians to a War, through the Hopes and Confidence of Antiochus's Support; whom he had now persuaded to go with his Armies into Italy. Hither he fent for his Brother Mage. When the Carthaginiaus understood that, they punish'd Mago with the same Punishment as his absent Brother. Their Condition being desperate, after they had loofed their Ships,

de-

tiochum pervenit. De Magonis interitu duplex memonaufragio, alii a fervis iplius interfectum eum, scriptum reliquerunt. Antiochus autem, si tam in agendo bello parere voluisset consiliis eius. quam in suscipiendo instituerat, propius Tiberi quam Thermopylis de summa imperii dimicasset: quem etsi multa stulte conari videbat, tamen nulla deseruit in re-Præfuit paucis navibus, quas ex Syria jussus erat in Asiam ducere, hisque adversus Rhodiorum classem in Pamphylio mari conflixit; quo quum multitudine adversariorum fui superarentur, iple quo cornu rem gessit fuit superior.

felf

bad

ook

1 be

be

the

ere

aid

ear

M

Jon-

ame

fing

de-

nce

em.

and

This

the

s to

ake

ate.

the

an an

bal. fled

lius

uls.

1 in

if,

jar-

the

tio-

bad

Ar-

lent

the

hat, ame

ber.

ate.

hips, and

dediffent, Hannibal ad An- and given their Sails to the Winds Hannibal came to Antiochus. There is a double Account given ria prodita est; namque alii of Mago's Death: for some have left upon Record, that * he perish'd by Shipwreck, others, that he was flain by his Slaves. But Antiochus, if he would have obeyed his Advice, as well in carrying on the War, as he had resolv'd in undertaking of it, he would have fought nearer Tiber than Thermopyla for the Empire of the World: whom, the he faw to enterprize many Things foolishly, yet he for sook in nothing. He commanded a few Ships, which he had been order'd to bring out of Syria into Afia, and with thefe he engag'd against the Fleet of the Rhodians in the Pamphylian Sea: in which Fight, the his Men were overpower'd by the Numbers of their Enemies, he was however superior in that Wing in which he acted.

CAP. IX. Antiocho fugato, verens ne dederetur, quod fine dubio accidiflet, fi sui secisset potes atem, Cretam, ad Gortynios venit, ut ibi quo se conserret consideraret. Vidit autem vir, omnium callidiflimus, magno fe fore periculo, nisi quid prævidiflet, propter avaritiam Cretenfium; magnam enim

CHAP. IX. After Antiochus was routed, fearing lest he should be given up, which without doubt would have happen'd, if he had given them an Opportunity of fnapping him, he came to Crete to the Gortynians, that there he might confider whither he should betake himself. But this Man, the most cunning of all Men, saw that he (bould be in great Danger, unles

† A famous Island in the South Parts of the Ægean Sea.

^{*} There seems to be some Word wanting in the Text after Naufragio, such as periisse or interiisse; for Naufragio interfectus is, I take it just as good Latin as, kill'd by a Shipwreck, is good

enim secum pecuniam por- unless he took some Care, by reaasportaret.

tabat, de qua sciebat exisse son of the Covetousness of the Crefamam: Itaque capit tale tians; for he carried a great deal confilium; amphoras com- of Money with him, of which he plures complet plumbo, sum- knew a Rumour was got abroad: mas operit auro & argento: Wherefore he takes this Course: Has Gortyniis præsentibus he fills several Pots with Lead. deponit in templo Diana, he covers the upper Parts with fimulans se suas fortunas il- Gold and Silver: He deposites lorum fidei credere. His in these, whilst the Gortynians were errorem ductis, statuas ane- present, in the Temple of Diana. quas secum portabat, pretending he would intrust his omnes sua pecunia complet, Fortune to their Honesty. These easque in propatulo domi being led into a Mistake, he fills abjicit. Gortynii templum all bis brazen Statues, which he magna cura custodiunt, non carry'd with him, with his Motam a cæteris, quam ab Han- ney, and throws them in an open nibale; ne quid ille inscien- Place at home. The Gortynians tibus his tolleret, secumque guard the Temple with great Care, not so much against others, as against Hannibal; lest he should take any thing away without their Knowledge, and carry it off with him.

le

P

m na

ar

rii

vi

fié

co

dir

era

rio

pit

me ven

hab

cile dine

tem

fcire

li ai

ciffe

id p

C

tione

ab u

ducit

llitut

pugn palam

Eume in sca

CAP. X. Sic conservatis lumque

CHAP. X. Thus the Carthafuis rebus Pœnus, illusis Cre- ginian having sav'd his Money, tensibus omnibus, ad Pru- and fool'd all the Cretians, he fiam in Pontum pervenit; came to Prusas into * Pontus; apud quem eodem animo with whom he was of the same fuit erga Italiam: neque Disposition as to Italy: Nor did aliud quicquam egit quam he do any thing elfe but arm the regem armavit, & excitavit King, and animate him against adversus Romanos; quem, the Romans; whom, when he faw quum videret domesticis re- to be not at all strong in his own bus minus esse robustum, Circumstances, he brought over conciliabat cateros reges, ad- other Princes, and joyn'd warlike jungebatque bellicosas na- Nations to him. Eumenes, King Dissidebat ab eo of † Pergamus was at Difference Pergamenus rex Eumenes, with him, a very great Friend to Romanis amicissimus, bel- the Romans, and a War was car-

^{*} A Province of Asia Minor, lying upon the Euxine Sea. † A City of Mysia Major in Asia Minor.

hatilia conjici; harum quum confecifiet magnam multitudinem, die iplo quo facturus erat navale prælium, classiarios convocat, hisque præcipit, omnes ut in unam Eumenis regis concurrant navem, a cæteris tantum fatis habeant le defendere; id facile illos ferpentum multitudine confequuturos; rex autem, qua nave veheretur, ut scirent, se facturum; quem fi aut cepissent, aut interseciflent, magno his pollicetur d præmio fore.

ıl

9

d,

th

es

re

ia,

his

ele

ills

he

10-

pen

ans

eat

ers,

he

ith-

ry it

tha-

oney,

, he

itus;

Tame

r did

m the

gainst

e law s own

over

arlike

King

terence

iend to

as car-

ca.

ried

CAP. XI. Tali cohortatione militum facta, classis ab utrisque in prælium deducitur, quarum acie conllituta, priulquam fignum pugnæ daretur, Hannibal, ut palam faceret fuis quo loco Eumenes estet, tabellarium in Icapha cum caduceo mit-

lumque inter eos gerebatur ried on betwixt them both by Sea & mari & terra, quo magis and Land; for which Reason Hancupiebat eum Hannibal op- nibal was the more defirous to primi; sed utrobique Eu- have him taken off; but Eumemenes plus valebat, prop- nes prevailed every where by virter Romanorum societatem, tue of the Alliance with the Roquem si removisset, faciliora mans, whom, if he could but refibi cætera fore arbitrabatur, move, he thought other Things Ad hunc interficiendum ta- would be more easy. He took this lem iniit rationem: Classe Method to kill him: They were paucis diebus erant decerta- to engage with their Fleet, in a turi, superabatur navium few Days, he was quire outdone multitudine: dolo erat pug- in Number of Ships: He was nandum, quum par non esset therefore to fight with Subtlety. armis. Imperavit quam plu- fince he was not a Match for him rimas venenatas serpentes in Arms. He ordered as many vivas colligi, easque in vasa poisonous Serpents as possible to be got together alive, and to be put in earthen. Pots; after he had made up a good Number of them, upon the Day whereon he was to fight this Battle by Sea, he calls bis Fleet together, and orders them all to gather about the Ship of King Eumenes alone, to be content to defend themselves only against the rest; that they might eafily do, by the great Number of Serpents; he would take care they should know in what Ship the King failed; whom, if they either took or killed, he promises they (hould have a good Reward for it.

> CHAP. XI. Having made this Exhortation to his Soldiers, the Fleet is drawn out to Battle by both Sides: The Line of Battle in each being formed, before the Signal for the Fight was given, Hannibal, that he might make known to his Men in what Place Eumenes was, lends a Letter-Dd 2 Carrier

pente in eas vala hctilia, de cimus, conjici cœpta lunt, quæ jacta, initio rifum pugpletas conspexerunt serpenquum quid potissimum viaver-

tit. Qui, ubi ad naves ad- Carrier in a Boat, with a * Staff versariorum pervenit, epi- of Peace, who, after he came to stolam ostendens, se regem the Enemies Ships, shewing the professus est quærere: sta- Letter, told them he wanted the tim ad Eumenem deductus King; immediately he was brought est, quod nemo dubitabat to Eumenes, because no Body aliquid de pace esse scrip- doubted there was something writ tum. Tabellarius, ducis nave in it about Peace. The Letterdeclarata suis, eodem unde Carrier having thus discover'd ierat se recepit. At Eu- the King's Ship to his own Side, menes soluta epistola, nihil withdrew himself to the same in ea reperit, nisi quod ad Place from whence he was come. irridendum eum pertineret: But Eumenes having open'd the Cujus etsi causam miraba- Letter, found nothing in it, but tur; neque reperiebatur, ta- what tended to banter him: The men prælium statim com- Reason of which, altho he wonmittere non dubitavit. Ho- der'd at, nor was it discover'd, rus in concursu, Bithyni, yet he scrupled not immediately Hannibalis præcepto, uni- to join Battle. In their Fight, versi navem Eumenis adori- the Bithynians, by Order of Hanuntur; quorum vim quum nibal, all of them attack the rex sustinere non posset, su- Ship of Eumenes; the Fury of ga falutem petiit; quam whom, when the King was not consequutus non esset, nisi able to withstand, he sought his intra sua præsidia se recepis- Security by Flight; which he fet, que in proximo littore would not have obtain'd, unless erant collocata. Relique Per- he had betaken himself within gamenæ naves, quum adver- his Guards, which he had posted farios premerent acrius, re- upon the neighbouring Shore. When the rest of the Pergamene quibus supra mentionem se- Ships bore hard upon the Enemy, on a sudden the earthen Pots, of which we made mention above, nantibus excitarunt, neque begun to be thrown amongst them, quare id fieret poterat intel- which, when cast at them, at ligi. Postquam, naves com- first raised a Laugh amongst the Soldiers, nor could it be comtibus, nova re perterriti, prehended for what Reason it was done. After, they Jaw the tarent non viderent, puppes Ships filled with Serpents, being

d

ta

in

po

na

fci

nu

tu

in

his

pet

luu

ut .

gar

recu

ftul

hosi

fent.

cum

turo

loco

940

mune ut in

ficii

verer

^{*} The Caduceus was a Staff with the Figure of two Serpents twisted about it, borne by Heralds, and other Messengers, sens to an Enemy, to fignify their coming in a peaceable Manner.

rios.

to

be

be

ht

dy

rit

er -

r'd

de,

me

me. the

but

The

10n-

r'd.

itely

ght,

Tan-

the

ry of

not

t his

b be

unles

ithin

posted

Shore.

amene

nemy,

ts, of

above,

them,

m, at

A the

e com-

asin it

rw the

ts, be-

Serpents

rs, fent

er.

ing

averterunt, seque ad sua ca- ing affrighted at this new Thing, stra nautica retulerunt. Sic as they knew not what chiefly Hannibal confilio arma Per- they sould avoid, they turned gamenorum superavit: Ne- their Ships, and betvok themque tum solum, sed sæpe ali- selves to their Sea-camp. Thus as, pedestribus copiis pari Hannibal, by this Contrivance. prudentia pepulit adversa- prevail'd against the Arms of the Pergamenians: Nor did he do that then only, but often at other Times, he defeated the Enemy with his Land-Forces with the like Conduct.

L. Quintium Flaminium conturos exiltimabant, legatos in Bithyniam miserunt, in his Flaminium, qui a rege peterent, ne inimicissimum fuum fecum haberet, fibique ut dederet. His Prusias negare aufus non elt; illudrecufavit, id ne a se fieri poitularent, quod adversus jus holpitii esset; ipsi si posfent, comprehenderent, locum ubi esset facile inventuros. Hannibal enim uno loco se tenebat, in castello quod ei ab rege datum erat muneri; idque sic ædificarat, ut in omnibus partibus ædi-

accidit.

CAP. XII. Que dum in CHAP. XII. Which Things Alia geruntur, accidit casu, whilft they are a doing in Afia. ut legati Prusiæ Romæ apud it happen'd by chance, that the Embaffadors of Prufias at Rome fulem coenarent: Atque ibi, Jupp'd with L. Q. Flaminius the de Hannibale mentione fac- Conful: And there Mention beta, ex his unus diceret eum ing made of Hannibal, one of in Prusiæ regno esse. Id, them said, That he was in the postero die, Flaminius se- Kingdom of Prusias. Flaminius. natui detulit. Patres con- the Day after, carry'd that to the scripti, qui Hannibale vivo, Senate. The Fathers of the Senunquam se sine insidiis su- nate, who thought they should never be without Contrivances against them, so long as Hannibal was alive, fent Embassad rs into Bithynia, amongst these Flaminius, to defire of the King, that he would not keep their bitterest Enemy with him, and that he would surrender him up to them. Prusias durst not deny them; but he refus'd one Thing, and desired, they would not expect that to be done by him, which was contrary to the Right of Holpitality; they might catch him, if they could, they would eafily find the Place where he was. For Hannibal kept himself in one Place, ficii exitus haberet, semper in a Castle, which had been given verens ne usu veniret, quod him as a Present by the King: and

exitus occupatos oftendifset; sensit id non fortuito factum, sed se peti, neque fibi diutius vitam esle retinendam; quam ne alieno arbitrio dimitteret, memor pristinarum virtutum, venenum, quod semper secum habere consueverat, sumpfit.

accidit. Huc quum legati and he had so built it, that it Romanorum venissent, ac bad Ways out on all Sides of multitudine domum ejus cir- the Building, fearing always lest cumdedissent; puer ab janua that should come to pass, which prospiciens, Hannibali dixit fell out. When the Embassadors plures præter consuetudinem of the Romans were come thither, armatos apparere, qui impe- and had beset the House with a ravit ei, ut omnes fores ædi- good Number of Men, a Boy lookficii circumiret, ac propere ing out at a Gate, told Hannifibi renunciaret, num eodem bal, that several armed Men apmodo undique obsideretur: peared contrary to Custom, who Puer quum celeriter quid ordered him to go round, to all effet renunciasset, omnesque the Doors of the Castle, and bring him Word quickly, whether he was block'd up on all Sides in the same Manner: When the Boy quickly brought Word again how it was, and inform'd him, that all the Ways out were secured; he was senfible that was not accidentally done, but that he was aimed at, and that he ought to keep his Life no longer; which that he might not part with at another's Pleasure, mindful of his former noble Qualities, he took Poison, which he had been accustomed to carry always about him.

di

ris

ali

fer

R

for

H

mo

his

fue

qu

Ph

mo

Ha

rur

nui

face

exp

faci

fact

fint

CAP. XIII. Sic vir fortissimus, multis variifq; perfundus laboribus, anno acquievit septuagesimo. Quibus confulibus interierit non convenit. Nam Atticus, M. Claudio Marcello, & Q. Labio Labeone Coff. mortuum, in Annali fuo scriptum reliquit: Polybius, Æmilio Paulo, & Cn. Brbio Tamphilo: Sulpitius autem, P. Cornelio Cethego, & M. Bæbio Tamphilo. Atq; hic tantus

CHAP. XIII. Thus this most gallant Man, after he had run through many and various Toils, rested in his seventieth Tear. Under what Consuls he died is not agreed; for Atticus has left it written in his Annal, that he died when M. Claudius Marcellus, and O. Labius Labeo were Consuls. But Polybius says under L. Æmilius Paulus, and Cn. Babius Tamphilus. But Sulpitius fays he died in the Time of P. Cornelius Cethegus, and M. Babins tantus vir, tantisque bellis Babius Tamphilus. explicare imperatores, quo facilius collatis utrorumque fint, possit judicari.

it

of

ft

h

rs

r,

a k-

i-

p-ho

all

ng

he

he

Boy

w

at

d:

ac-

vas

to

ich

at

of

he

een out

most run oils, ear. d is left t he rcelwere unl Cn. ulpi-

ne of M. abins

And this districtus, nonnihil tempo- great Man, and so prodigiously ris tribuit literis; namque taken up with the Prosecution of aliquot ejus libri sunt Græco such great Wars, employ'd some fermone confecti: In his ad Part of his Time in Letters; for Rhodios de Cn. Manlii Vol- there are some Books of his writ sonis in Asia rebus gestis. in the Greek Tongue: Among ft Hujus bella gesta multi me- theje one to the Rhodians concernmoriæ prodiderunt: sed ex ing the Actions of Cn. Manlius his duo qui cum eo in castris Volso in Asia. Many have transfuerunt, simulque vixerunt, mitted to Memory his Wars which quamdiu fortuna passa est, were carried on by him. But two Philanius & Sofilus Laceda- of them were fuch, who were with monius. Atque hoc Sosilo him in the Camp, and lived with Hannibal literarum Græca- him, as long as his Circumstances rum usus est doctore. Sed allow'd it, Philanius and Sosilus nunc tempus est hujus libri the Lacedamonian. And Hannifacere finem, & Romanorum bal made use of this Sofilus, as his Instructor in the Greek Tongue. But now it is Time to make an factis, qui viri præferendi End of this Book, and to relate the Lives of the Roman Commanders, that by comparing the Actions of both, it may be the more easily discern'd which Men are to have the Preference.





XXIV.

XXIV.

F M lit ut

qu m

nil Co

cui cef

Æ

C.

ciar

qua por Ent

quo

mus

pliff

um

nels.

man

the (

were

like I 1 nigh

Proco Provi Charg the So

their

Friend

and P

their (

M. PORCIUS CATO. M. PORCIUS CATO.

Ex LIBRO SECUNDO

Out of the SECOND BOOK of

CORNELII NEPOTIS. CORNELIUS NEPOS.

CAP. I.



ATO ortus municipio Tusculo, adolescentulus, prial usquam honori-

CHAP. I.



ATO was born in the Borough Town of * Tufculum, and, when a very young Man, be-

bus operam daret, versatus fore he made Suit for any Publick est in Sabinis, quod ibi hære- Posts in the Government, lived in dium a patre relictum habe- the Country of the Sabines, bebat. Hortatu L. Valerii Flacci, cause he had an Estate there, left quem in consulatu censura- him by his Father. By the Advice que habuit collegam, ut M. of L. Valerius Flaccus, whom he Perpenna Censorinus narrare had for his Collegue in the Confolitus est, Romam demigra- su'ship, and Censorship, as M. Pervit, in soro esse cœpit. Pri- penna Censorinus used to say, he mum stipendium meruit an- remov'd to Rome, and begun norum decem septemque, Q to appear in the † Forum. He first

* A Town of Latium in Italy, near upon twenty Miles East from Rome.

t The Forum was a large Square in the Middle of the Cities of Italy and Greece, where the Courts and Markets were kept, and where the People usually met, for the Choice of Magistrates, and enacting of Laws.

nibalis. Quæltor obtigit P. ciam obtinuit Sardiniam, ex qua Quæstor superiore templissimum Sardiniensem triumphum.

S.

he

uj-

a

be-

ick

in

beleft

rice

he

on-

er-

he

gun

He

first

East

s of

and

and

Fabio Maximo, M. Claudio first enter'd the Service of his Coun-Marcello Coff. Tribunus mi- try in the Wars, when he was Selitum in Sicilia fuit. Inde venteen Years of Age, under the ut rediit, castra sequutus est Consuls Q. Fabius Maximus, and C. Claudii Neronis, magni- M. Claudius Marcellus. He was que opera ejus æstimata est a * Tribune of Soldiers in Sicily. in pralio apud Senam, quo As soun as he came from thence. cecidit Haldrubal frater Han- he follow'd the Camp of C. Claudius Nero, and his Service was Cornelio Africano consuli, highly valu'd in the Battle † at. cum quo non pro fortis ne- Sena, in which Hasdrubal, the cessitudine vixit; namq; ab Brother of Hannibal, fell. He eo perpetua dissensit vita. happened to be & Quastor to P. Edilis plebis factus est cum Cornelius Scipio Africanus when C. Helvio. Prator, provin- Conful, with whom he lived not according to the # Obligation his Chance had brought him under; pore ex Africa decedens Q. for he differed with him all his Ennium poetam deduxerat; Life leng. He was made ** Æquod non minoris æstima- dile of the Commons with C. Helmus, quam quemlibet am- vius. When † Prator, he got the Province of Sardinia, out of which, when coming Quafter Some Time before out of Africa, he had brought away Q. Ennius the CAP. Ee Poet :

A Tribune was a military Officer, pretty much like our Colonels. There were at first fix in a Legion, which had the Command of it in their Turns; but afterwards they were reduc'd to the Command of one fingle Cohort or Regiment, of which there were ten in a Legion, and therefore it is supposed there were the like Number of Tribunes.

t A City of Italy, in that Part of it formerly called Umbria.

nigh the Adriatick Sea. The Quaftor in Rome was a fort of a Lord Treasurer. The Proconfuls and Proprætors too, that were fent Governors into the Provinces of the Roman Empire, had their Quastors, who had the Charge of the Publick Money, the Plunder that was not given to the Soldiers, &c.

[#] The Quæstors, as well as Proconsuls and Proprætors, had their Provinces affign'd them by Lot, and usually lived in a strict Friendship with those under whom their Lot fell.

[&]quot;An Officer whose Business it was to take care of the Markets, and publick Buildings.

th The Prætor at Rome was Superintendant, or Director o their Courts of Justice.

Pvet; which we value no less. than any the noblest Triumph over Sardinia.

CAP. II. Consulatum gesta, ulque ad extremam æta-

CHAP. II. He b re the Office of fit cum L. Valerio Flacco; Conful with L. Valerius Flaccus; forte provinciam nactus Hi- he got by Lot Hither-Spain for spaniam citeriorem, exque ea his Province, and brought home triumphum deportavit. Ibi from thence a Triumph. As he quum diutius moraretur, P. staid there long, P. Scipio Afri-Scipio Africanus, consul ite- canus, a second time Consul, whose rum, cujus in priori consu- Quastor he had been in the forlatu Quaftor suerat, voluit mer Consulate, design'd to out him eum de provincia depellere, of his Province, and to Jucceed & ipse ei succedere; neque him himself; but could not effect hoc per senatum efficere po- it by the Senate, the' Scipio had tuit, quum quidem Scipio the greatest Sway in the City; in civitate principatum ob- because the Government was then tineret; quod tum non po- managed not by Interest, but Jutentia, sed jure, respublica stice: For which Reason being administrabatur: qua ex re angry, when his Consulship was iratus, senatu peracto, pri- expired, he continued a private vatus in urbe mansit. At Person in the City. But Cate be-Cato Cenfor cum eodem ing made Cenfor with the same Flacco factus, severe præ- Flaccus, behaved very strictly in fuit ei potestati; nam & in that Post; for he punished several complures nobiles animad- Noblemen, and put a great many vertit, & multas res novas new Things in his Edict, wherein edictum addidit, qua re by Luxury might be restrained, luxuria reprimeretur, quæ which even then began to bud. He jam tum incipiebat pullula- never ceased for about fourscore re. Circiter annos octogin- Years, from his Youth to the End of his Life, to engage in Quartem, ab adolescentia, rei- rels upon the Commonwealth's publicæ causa suscipere ini- Account. Tho' he was attack'd micitias non destitit. A by many, he not only suffered no multis tentatus, non modo Loss of Reputation, but grew in nullum detrimentum existi- Fame for his excellent Qualities mationis fecit, sed quoad as long as he lived. In all things vixit virtutum laude crevit. he was a Man of excellent Pru-In omnibus rebus singulari dence and Industry; for he was fuit prudentia & industria; both a dextrous Husbandman nam & agricola folers, & well skill'd in the Business of Go reipublicæ peritus, & juris vernment, and a Lawyer, and

con-

f

r

m

21

di

ci

qu

Vi

to

pri

du

pit

qua

leci

rair

Lut

bell

vit,

nota

quæ

dere

bus 1

gent

trina ribus

quuti

tim o

Titi 1

ftudio

volun

pitulatim sunt dicta. Reliquaque bella pari modo perfecutus est usque ad Præturam Ser. Galbæ, qui diripuit Atque horum bellorum duces non nominavit, fed fine nominibus res notavit. In iildem expoluit quæ in Italia Hispaniisque viderentur admiranda; in quibus multa industria & diligentia comparet, multa doctrina. Hujus de vita & moribus plura in eo libro perfequuti fumus, quem feparatim de eo fecimus, rogatu Titi Pomponii Attici; quare Itudiofos Catonis ad illud volumen relegamus.

of

;

or

ne

he ri-

ofe

0r-

im

eed FeEt

bad

ity;

hen Fu-

eing

Was

vate c be-

ame

lly in

veral

many

shere-

ained,

d. He

core

e End

Quar-

ealth's

ttack'd

red no

rew in

alities

l things

nt Pru-

be was

ndman s of Go , and

grea

consultus, & magnus impe- great Commander, and a plausible tator, & probabilis orator, & Orator, and very fond of Learn-cupidissimus literarum suit; ing; the Study of which, tho' he quarum studium etsi senior took up when old, yet he made so arripuerat, tamen tantum great a Progress in it, that you progressum fecit, ut non fa- cannot easily find any thing, neicile reperire possis, neque de ther of the Grecian nor the Italian Græcis, neque de Italicis re- Affairs, which was unknown to bus, quod ei fuerit incogni- him. He made Speeches from his tum. Ab adolescentia con- Youth: When old, he began to fecit orationes: fenex histo- write History, of which there are rias scribere instituit, qua- Seven Bocks: The first contains rum sunt libri septem: Pri- the Actions of the Kings of the mus continet res gestas re- Roman People: The second and gum populi Romani: Secun- third contain an Account, from dus & tertius, unde quæque whom every City of Italy had its civitas orta sit Italica, ob Rife, for which Reason he seems quam rem omnes Origines to have call'd them all Origines: videtur appellasse: In quar- In the fourth is the first Carthato autem, bellum Punicum ginian War: In the fifth, the primum: in quinto, secun- Jecond: And all these Things are dum: Atque hæc omnia ca- Jummarily related. And he has gone through the other Wars, in the like manner, unto the Prætor-(hip of Ser. Galba, who rifled the Lusitanians. And he has not named the Generals in the fe Wars. but has fet down the Actions without Names. In the same Books he has given an Account of what leem'd remarkable in Italy and Spain; in which there appears much Industry and Diligence, and much Learning. We have said more concerning his Life and Manners, in that Book which we made separately about him, at the Request of T. Pomponius Atticus; wherefore we fend those that are defirous of knowing Cato to that Volume.

XXV.

XXV.

di po 10 nı

ce fic

pe

pre

cii

fec

illi

cia

nu

Sul

Sul

Cir

effe

dar

viv

tem

nim

lani

part

ratu

Ath

eo 1

riun

vit (

pecu

illa

tum

milia

tem

rum. versi

eflet

of th

fervi.

T. POMPONII ATTICI The Life of T. POMPONIUS ATTICUS, out of Corne-Vita, ex Cornelio lius Nepos. Nepote.

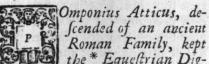
CAP. I.



Omponius Atticus, ab origine ultima flirpis Romanæ generatus, perpe-

tuo a majoribus acceptam equestrem obtinuit dignitatem. Patre ulus elt diligente, indulgente, &, ut tum erant tempora. diti, imprimisque studioso literarum: Hic, prout iple amabat literas, omnibus doctrinis, quibus puerilis ætas impertiri debet, filium erudivit. Erat autem in puero, præter docilitatem ingenii, lumma fuavitas oris ac vocis, ut non solum celeriter arriperet quæ tradebantur, sed etiam excellenter pronuncidiscipuli

CHAP. I.



the * Equestrian Dignity, received by uninterrupted Succession from his Ancestors. He had a diligent and radulgent Father, and, as the Times were then, Rich, and, above all Things, a Lover of Learning: As he loved Learning himself, he instructed his Son in all that fort of Literature that Touth ought to be acquainted with. There was in him when a Boy, besides a Docibility of Wit, a mighty Sweetness of Mouth and Vice, that he not only quickly took in what was taught him, but also pronounc'd excellently; upon which Account he was reckon'd famous aret; qua ex re in pueritia amongst his Fellows in his Childnobilis inter æquales fere- bood, and shone out more brightly batur, clariusque explende- than his noble School-fellows were scebat, quam generosi con- able to bear with a patient Mind;

^{*} The Roman People were divided into three Orders, the Plebeian, Equestrian, and Senatorian: Those whose Estates were 400,000 Sesterces (upwards of 3000 Pounds) were reckon'd of the Equestaian Order, till they were chose into the Senate, and then they were of the Senatorian. Atticus's Ancestors had never any of them been in the Senate, and he, treading in their Steps, declined all Preferment.

possent; itaque incitabat omnes suo studio, quo in numero fuerunt L. Torquatus, C. Marius filius, M. Cicero, quos consuetudine sua perpetuo fuerit carior.

15

le-

12t

pt

g-

ed

He

a-

en,

a

ved

his

ure

ted

hen

Vit,

and

took

allo

hich

nous

ild-

htly

wer e

ind;

bere-

Ple-

were

fthe then

rany

s, de-

CAP. II. Pater mature decessit. Iple adolescentulus, propter affinitatem P. Sulpicii, qui Tribunus pl. interfectus elt, non expers fuit illius periculi: namque Anicia, Pomponii confobrina, nuplerat M. Servio fratri P. Sulpicii: Itaque interfecto Sulpicio, posteaquam vidit Cinnano tummltu civitatem elle perturbatam, neque libi dari facultatem pro dignitate vivendi, quin alterutram partem offenderet, diffociatis animis civium; cum alii Syllanis, alii Cinnanis faverent partibus, idoneum tempus ratus Itudiis obsequendi suis, Athenas se contulit; neque eo fecius adolescentem Marium, holtem judicatum, juvit opibus luis; cujus fugam pecunia sublevavit. Ac, ne illa peregrinatio detrimentum aliquod afterret rei familiari, eodem magnam partem fortunarum trajecit fuarum. Hic ita vixit, ut univerlis Athenienlibus merito ellet carissimus: Nam, præ-

discipuli animo æquo serre wherefore he push'd them all forward by his great Application, in which Number was L. Torquatus. C. Marius the Son, M. Cicero, whom he so engag'd to him by his Acquaintance with them, that no fic fibi devinxit, ut nemo iis Body was all along more dear to them.

> CHAP. II. His Father died ear-He being a very young Man, by reason of his Affinity with P. Sulpicius, who was flain when Tribune of the Commons, was not clear of that Danger: for Anicia the Coulin of Pomponius, had married M. Servius, the Brother of Sulpicius: Wherefore P. Sulpicius being flain, after he found the City mightily disturbed with the Bustle raised by Cinna, and there was no Pollibility for him to live suitably to his Dignity, but he must offend one Party or t'other, the Minds of his Countrymen being divided; whilft some favour'd Sylla's Party, and others Cinna's, thinking it a proper Time to follow his Studies, he withdrew himself to Athens; but nevertheless he assisted young Marius, declar'd an Enemy. with his Estate; and reliev'd him in his Banishment with Money. And, left that his living abroad should prove a Detriment to his Estate, he carry'd over to the same Place a great Part of his Substance. Here he lived so, that he was de-Servedly very dear to all the Athenians: For, besides his * Interest which

ter

^{*} By Gratia is here meant the Interest he had amongst several of the Leading Men at Rome, by which he was in a Condition of serving the Athenians several Ways.

lescentulo magna erat, sæpe fuis opibus inopiam eorum publicam levavit: Cum enim versuram facere publice necesse eslet, neque ejus conditionem æquam haberent, femper se interposuit, atque ita, uti neque usuram unquam ab iis acceperit, neque longius quam dictum esfet, eos debere passus sit; quod utrumque erat iis salutare: Nam neque indulgendo inveterascere eorum æs alienum patiebatur, neque multiplicandis usuris crescere. Auxit hoc officium alia quoque liberalitate: nam universos frumento donavit, ita ut fingulis VI modii tritici darentur, qui modus mensuræ Medimnus Athenis appellatur.

CAP. III. Hic autem sic fe gerebat, ut communis infirmis, par principibus videretur; quo factum est, ut huic omnes honores, quos possent, publice haberent, civemque facere studerent; quo beneficio ille uti noluit: quod nonnulli ita interpretantur, amitti civitatem Romanam alia adscita.Quamdin

ter gratiam, quæ jam ado- which was already considerable in him, tho' a very young Man, he often relieved their Publick Want out of his own Estate: For when the Government was obliged to * borrow Money to pay off a Publick Debt, and could have no fair Offer for it, he always interpoled. and forthat heneither ever receiv'd any Use of them, nor suffer'd them to owe him the Money longer than had been agreed; both which Things were very good for them: for he neither suffered their Debts to growold upon them, by forbearing them, nor to increase, by the multiplying of Ufe. He added to this Kindness by another Piece of Generofity too; for he presented them † all with Corn, fo that fix Modii of Wheat were given to every Man, which kind of Measure is called a Medimaus at Athens.

di

po

pr

ali

far

en

Re

qu

mi

qu

na

or

ut

ret

me

in

liff

ma

on

fue

Syl

QU

bu

do

do

loc

tus

ten

La

nat

elle

por Gr pra

reb

nui

ret

du

ten

CHAP. III. He likewise behaved fo, that he feem'd upon a Level with the lowest, and yet equal to the greatest; from whence it was, that they publickly conferr'd upon him all the Honours which they could, and endeavour'd to make him a Freeman of their City; which Kindness he would not accept, because some construe the Matter fo, that the Freedom of

* Versura signifies borrowing of one to pay another; which has no Word to answer it in our Language.

A Modius is reckoned by fome to be about two Pecks.

[†] Our Author has here express'd himself very carelesly; to be fure he did not present them all, Universos, but only the poorer Sort; it would have been so far from a Kindness, that it would have been a most stupid Affront to have offered a Largess of a few Pecks of Corn to People of Quality or any tolerable Fashion.

aliquot ipfi & Piliæ, locis enim in omni procuratione oue habebant. Igitur primum illud munus fortunæ, guod in ea potiffimum urbe natus elt, in qua domicilium orbis terrarum ellet imperii, ut eandem & patriam haberet, & domum: Hoc specimen prudentiæ, quod cum in eam le civitatem contuliflet, quæ antiquitate, humanitate, doctrina præltaret ce of omnes, ei unus ante alios ented fuerit cariffimus.

le in

2. he

Vant

when

d to

Pub-

fair

oled.

eiv'd

them

than

bich

bem:

Debts

bear-

y the

ed to.

t fix

en to

afure

ens.

beha-

a Le-

equal

ace it

ferr'd

which

r'd to

City;

ot ac-

e the

m of

Rome

h has

to be

oorer

vould

1 few

diu affuit, ne qua sibi statua Rome is lost by taking another. poneretur restitit; absens, As long as he was there, he made prohibere non potuit : Itaq; such Opposition, that no Statue was erected for him; when abfanctissimis posuerunt; hunc sent, he could not hinder it: Wherefore they let up some both Reip. actorem, auctorem- for him and Pilia, in the most sacred Places; for in the whole Management of their Government. they had him for their Adviser and Agent. Wherefore that was an especial Favour of Fortune, that he was born in that City, above others, in which was the Seat of the Empire of the World, that he had the same both for his Native Place, and his Home: This was a Specimen of his Prudence, that when he withdrew himself into that City, which excell'd all others in Antiquity, Politeness, and Learning, he was fingly very dear to it above all others.

CAP. IV. Huc ex Asia Sylla decedens cum venisset; quamdiu ibi tuit, fecum habuit Pomponium, captus adolescentis & humanitate & doctrina, ne enim Grace loquebatur ut Athenis natus videretur: Tanta autem erat suavitas sermonis Larini, ut appareret in eo nativum quendam leporem elle, non ascitum. Idem poemata pronunciabat & Grace, & Latine, fic, ut fupra nihil postet. Quibus rebus factum est, ut Sylla nunquam eum a se dimitteret, cuperetque fecum deducere; cui cum persuadere tentares, Noli, oro te, (in-

quit

CHAP. IV. When Sylla was come hither in his Departure from Afia, so long as he was there, he kept Pomponius with him, charm'd with the Politeness and Learning of the Youth; for he Spoke Greek lo, that he feem'd to have been born at Athens: But such was the Sweetness of his Latin Dialect, that it appear'd there was a certain natural Pleasantness in him, not acquired. The Jame. Man pronounced Poems both in Greek and Latin Jo, that nothing could be beyond it. For which Things it was, that Sylla would never part with him from him, and was defirous to take him along with him to Rome; whom when he endeavour'd to persuade to that, Do rebus

quit Pomponius) adversum Do not, I beseech you (says Pomeos me velle ducere, cum qui- ponius) desire to lead me against bus ne contrate arma ferrem. those, with whom that I might not Italiam reliqui. At Sylla, a- bear Arms against you, I left Italy. dolescentis officio collaudato, But Sylla, commending the Behaomnia munera ei, quæ Athe- viour of the young Man, upon his nis acceperat, proficiscens Departure, order'd all the Prejussit deferri. Hic complures fents, which he had receiv'd at Aannos moratus, cum & rei thens, to be carry'dto him. Having familiari tantum opere da- stay'd here several Years, whilst he ret, quantum non indiligens employ'd as much Care upon his deberet paterfamilias; & om- Estate, as a diligent Master of a nia reliqua tempora aut lite- Family ought to do; and bestow'd ris, aut Atheniensium Reip. all the rest of his Time either upon tribueret; nihilominus ami- Books, or the Government of the cis urbana officia præstitit, Athenians; * notwithstanding he nam & ad comitia eorum ven- perform'd all manner of good Offices titavit, & si qua res major ac- in the City of Rome to his Frinds; ta est, non defuit; sicut Ci- for he both came frequently to their ceroni in omnibus ejus peri- Elections, and if any important culis singularem fidem præbu- Matter of theirs was transacted. it, cui ex patria fugienti LLS. he was not wanting; as he shew'd CC. & quinquaginta millia a singular Faithfulness to Cicero donavit. Tranquillatis autem in all his Dangers, to whom when

cul

ten

L.]

lima

rita

nen

offe

nect

lenti

wher the C makin

like.

mark

at lea

but to

otherv

ving h

* I

Count

is, to 1

to fuch

by the des the

comn

ive rall

† AS

d. of c

Piet.

ack's T ote the

* I am somewhat surpriz'd to find this Passage thus translated by Major Pack: "He found many Opportunities to perform very important Services to his Friends on the suffering Side; he " frequently assisted at their private Rendezvous." Our Author is not here talking of his Friends on the suffering Side, i. e. on the Side of Marius; but of his Friends in general, or rather those on the conquering Side; for fuch alone, during the Tyranny of Sylla, were permitted to fue for the great Offices of the Government, and fuch he here means, as is plain from what follows, Ad comitia eorum ventitavit, which is not to be rendered, " Affisted " at their private Rendezvous," Words hardly intelligible, but in the same Manner, or to the same Purpose, as I have done; comicia never fignifying any thing else than Meetings of the People for the Choice of Magistrates, enacting Laws, or publick Tryals The Relative Pronoun, eorum, seems to restrain it to the first Kind, Meetings of the People for the Choice of Magistrates, or Elections. The Major has mistaken too the Sense of car upo Urbana Officia, which fignifies here, such Services or good Offices, as were confined to the City of Rome, and could not elfewhere

quem diem fic univerla civituri dolorem indicaret.

1-

je

25 a d

on

he

he

ices

ds;

neir

ant

ted.

w'd cero

hom hen

lated

very

; he

athor n the

se on

ay of

vern-

lows, Misted

e, but

done; e Peo-

ublick

a it to

Magi-

rebus Romanis, remigravit when * banish'd his Country, he Romam, ut opinor, L. Cot- presented two hundred and fifty ta, & L. Torquato COSS. thousand † Sesterces. But after the Roman Affairs were pretty tas Atheniensium prosecuta well settled, he return'd to Rome, est, ut lacrymis desiderii su- as I think, when L. Cotta, and L. Torquatus were Confuls; which Day the whole City of Athenians did so observe, that they discover d by their Tears their Sorrow for their future Loss.

CAP. V. Habebat avunculum, Q Cacilium, equitem Romanum, familiarem L. Luculli, divitem, difficillima natura; cujus fic alperitatem veritus elt, ut, quem nemo ferre posset, hujus sine offensione ad lummain lenectutem retinuerit benevopieta-

CHAP. V. He had an Uncle. Q. Cacilius, a Roman Knight, a Friend of L. Lucullus, rich, but of a very rugged Temper; whose Peevishness he bore so meekly, that he kept in his Favour, without any Offence given, to an extreme Age, whom no Body else was able to bear with; for which he reap'd lentiam; quo facto, tulit the Fruit of his dutiful Behaviour towards

where be perform'd at all, or so effectually; such as waiting upon the Candidates to the Forum, or in their Rounds about the Town. making of Interest among the Citizens for them: These, and the like, are the Urbana Officia here spoken of. I make not this Remark to depreciate Mr. Pack's Performance, which is as good. at least, if not better, than any Thing of the Kind I ever read; but to do Justice to Cornelius Nepos, and my self too, who might otherwise be condemn'd, upon the Authority of Mr. Pack, as having here grolly mistaken the Sense of my Author.

* I chuse to render fugienti ex patria, being banish'd out of his Country; Major Pack's Translation, being oblig'd to fly his Country, is, to my thinking, too general, to convey the Author's Meaning to fuch as are unacquainted with Cicero's Story; he was banish'd y the People of Rome, and that's what the Author meant. He les the Word fugio here, as the Greeks do their Verb Φεύγω, which s commonly put for being banish'd, sometimes with the Accusaive ralpida; but oftner, I think, without.

† A Sesterce was the fourth Part of a Denarius, which was about d of our Money, the whole Sum therefore here mentioned, is

onse of tar upon 2000 Pounds.

Offices, Pietas, I render, dutiful Behaviour. Piety, which is Major telse-ack's Translation of the Word, has nothing at all to do here. See where of the first, on the first Chapter of Dion's Life.

pietatis fructum. Cæcilius enim moriens, testamento adoptavit eum, hæredemque fecit ex dodrante; ex qua hæreditate accepit circiter centies LSS. Erat nupta foror Attici Q. Tullio Ciceroni, easque nuptias M. Cicero conciliarat ; cum quo, a condiscipulatu, vivebat conjundiffime, multo etiam familiarius quam cum Quinto: ut judicari possit, plus, in amicitia, valere similitudinem morum, quam affinitatem. Utebatur autem intime Q. Hortensio, qui iis temporibus principatum eloquentiæ tenebat, ut intelligi non poffet, uter eum plus diligeret, Cicero an Hortensius; & id, quod erat difficillimum, efficiebat, ut inter quos tantæ laudis effet æmulatio, nulla intercederet obtrectatio; effetque talium virorum copula.

towards him. For Cacilius, when a dying, adopted him by his Will, and made him Heir to * Three Fourths of his Estate; by which Inheritance he got about a hundred times an hundred thou fand † Sefterces. The Sifter of Atticus was married to Q. Tullius Cicero, and M. Cicero had made up the Match; with whom he liv'd in a very close Friendship from the Time of their being School-Fellows, and much more familiarly than with Quintus; that it may be thereby judg'd that a Similitude of Manners does more in Friendship, than Affinity. He was likewife intimate with Q. Hortenfius, who in those Times had the highest Reputation for Eloquence, that it could not be understood whether of them loved him more, Cicero or Hortenfius; and he effected that which was very difficult, that there was no Endeavour to lessen one another passed betwixt those, betwixt whom there was a Rivalry for so considerable a Prize of Fame; and he was the Instrument of Union betwixt those CAP. great Men.

re

CE

fu

in

a v

mo

une

on

off

tha

inn

Præ

fix

wor

as th

1

* Dodrans is nine uncie or Twelfths of the Roman As, which was originally a large Brass Coin, almost an English Pound, but by several Reductions brought at last to one four and twentieth Part of that Weight. An Estate was likewise term'd As, and divided into twelve Parts, call'd uncie, and accordingly hares ex asse, was Heir to the whole Estate, Hares ex dodrante was Heir to nine uncie or Twelfths, i. e. Three Fourths of the Estate.

† Sestertius, as I have already remark'd, is near upon two Pence of our Money; Sestertium signifies a thouland Sestertii: According to the Roman Way of Reckoning, after a numeral Adverb is always to be understood a hundred thousand; so that senties LSS. is a hundred times a hundred thousand Sesterces, or ten Millions, i. e... 70,000 Pounds of our Money nearly. It seems strange the Romans should use no higher a Denomination, than that of a Two-penny Piece, in their Reckoning of Money; it must have render'd their Accounts high, and troublesome enough.

CAP. VI. In Repub. ita elt versatus, ut semper Optimarum partium & effet, & existimaretur; neque tamen fe civilibus fructibus committeret, quod non magis eos in sua potestate existimabat elle, qui se iis dedissent, quam qui maritimis jactarentur. Honores non petiit, cum ei paterent propter vel vel dignitatem, gratiam, quod neque peti more majorum, neque capi possent, conservatis legibus, in tam effulis ambitus largitionibus, neque geri e republica fine periculo, corruptis civitatis moribus. Ad haltam publicam nunquam accessit. Nullius rei neque præs, neque manceps factus elt. Neminem neque fuo nomine, neque fubscribens accusavit. In jus de fua re nunquam iit; judicium

11

ee

ch

ed

Y-

7-

M.

5;

fe

ir

ch

in-

'd

loes

ity.

Q.

nes

lo-

ler-

im

and

very

lea-

fed

bere

able

hofe HAP.

but

tieth

di-

nine

Pence

rding

is alss. is

lions,

Two-

ader'd

CHAP. VI. He behav'd himfelf so in the Commonwealth, that he both always was, and was reckon a of the * Party of the Quality; and yet would not engage himself in civil Broits because be did not think them to be more in their own Power who trusted themselves upon those Waves, than those who were tols'd about by the Waves of the Sea. He did not fue for any Preferment in the State, tho' it lay ready for him, by reason either of his Interest or Quality, because it could neither be fued for after the manner of our Ancestors, nor te attain'd, if the Laws were observ'd, in so prodigious an Extravagance of Corruption, nor be managed to the Service of the Commonwealth without Danger, the Morals of the City being so much deprav'd. He never came at a publick † Sale. He never became & Surety for, nor a Farmer of, any Part of the publick Ff2 Revenue.

* Major Pack renders Optimarum partium, by right Side; but, in my Opinion, those Words can signify nothing but the best or a very good Side or Party, which would imply, that there were more Parties than two in Rome, which is false. Optimarum is undoubtedly a wrong Reading for Optimarum. See Note the first on the sixth Chapter of Dion's Life.

t He means chiefly the Sale of the Estates of such as were taken off in the Proscription of that barbarous Butcher Sylla. Atticus in that acted the Part of a generous Man, and a Lover of his Country, that scorn'd to increase his Estate out of the Spoils taken from his innocent Fellow-Citizens. In those Sales it was usual for the Præco, or the Person that superintended and managed the Sale, to fix down a Spear by him, which is the Reason of our Author's wording himself as he does.

Manceps properly signifies a Farmer of the Publick Revenue, as the Customs, Taxes, &c. and Pres a Person bound to the Government, for the Farmer's due Performance of his Bargain.

que præfecturas delatas fic accepit, ut neminem in provinciam sit secutus; honore fuerit contentus, rei familiaris despexerit fructum; qui ne cum Q. quidem Cicerone voluerit ire in Asiam, cum apud eum legati locum obtinere posset; non enim decere se arbitrabatur, cum Præturam gerere noluisset, affeclam effe Prætoris: qua in re non folum dignitati ferviebat, fed etiam tranquillitati, cum suspiciones quoque vitaret criminum: quo fiebat, ut ejus observantia omnibus eslet carior, cum

cium nullum habuit. Mul- Revenue. He never * accused any torum Consulum Prætorum- one in his own Name, nor in the Quality of a Subscriber or Affiftant. He never went to Law about any Thing of his own; had no Tryal. He so accepted of the Commissions of several Consuls and Prators, when offered him, that he followed none of them into his Province; was content with the Honour, despised the Improvement of his Estate; who would not indeed go along with Q. Cicero into Afia, though he might have had the Post of Lieutenant General under him; for he did not think it became him, fince he would not bear the Office of Prator, to be an Attendant upon a Prætor: In which Thing he not only consulted

ria

hal

gin

cat

mo

cis 1

pen

nia

dedi

conj

null bat c

qui 1 aut c

rum j

lant

cum :

remar

quies

grata,

vatis p

mpera

molest

in so

hlium

oncess

lituto

ericula

CAP.

lelpub.

tur el

ud.

* When any Person of Figure was impeach'd of any Crime, there were usually several Managers of the Tryal against him; but yet the Burden lay chiefly upon one Person, who preferr'd the Bill of Indictment, or Impeachment, to the Prætor, or Lord Chief Juslice, with his Name to it, and was called Accusator. Others, that had a mind to countenance the Matter, and give their Assistance for the Management of the Cause, subscribed their Names, but either spoke but very little, or not at all, in the Court; the Business of speaking there belong'd chiefly, if not solely, to the Accufator. What Major Pack means by translating this Passage, "He " never openly or privately accused any Man," I cannot tell. Was I as much at my Liberty in my Translation as the Major was, I should have turn'd it thus, "He never was concern'd in the " Profecution of an Indictment against any Person, either as prin-" cipal Manager of the Tryal, or Affiftant."

† Mr. Pack translates Legatus by Legate or General Officer, as if those were Words of the same Import in our Language. How far the Title of a General Officer may extend, the Major knows much better than I, and because I am somewhat uncertain about it, I chuse to make use of the Word Lieutenant-General; because that, I take it, the Word Legatus fignifies here, and that only; a Legatus in the Roman Armies was next to the General in Power, and used to command, by the General's Appointment, fome Part of the Ma civi Army in the Day of Battle, and likewise the Whole in the Gene- stiffe ral's Ablence. There were several of them in an Army.

neque spei tribui viderent.

S

e

lt

2-

to

id

al

nk

ot be

In

ted

his

here

yet

II of

Ju-

that

tance

Busi-

Accu-

t tell.

r was,

s prin-

low far

cum eam officio, non timori, his Dignity, but likewise his Quiet, fince he avoided even the Sulpicions of Crimes: From whence it was, that his Respect was the more dear to all People, when they Saw that it proceeded from Kindness, not Fear or Hopes.

CAP. VII. Incidit Cælaqui per eum aut honores, aut divitias ceperant; quorum partim invitissimi castra lunt lecuti, partim lumma cum ejus oftensione domi remanserunt: Attici autem grata, ut victor, cum privatis pecunias per epiltolas mperaret, huic non solum moleltus non fuerit, led etim fororis & Q. Ciceronis lium ex Pompeii caltris in the oncesserit. Sic vetere inlituto vitæ, effugit nova gers. r, as if Pericula.

CHAP. VII. Cafar's Civil War rianum civile bellum, cum fell out, when he was about fixty haberet annos circiter fexa- Years old. He made use of the ginta. Usus est ætatis va- Privilege of his Age, nor did he catione, neque se quoquam stir any whither out of the Town. movit ex urbe. Quæ ami- He gave all Things that were cis suis opus suerant ad Pom- necessary for his Friends, upon peium proficiscentibus, om- their going to Pompey, out of his nia ex sua re familiari own Estate. He did not offend dedit. Ipsum Pompeium Pompey, tho' a Friend, for he conjunctum non offendit, had no Obligatiom from him, as nullum enim ab eo habe- others, who by him had got either bat ornamentum, ut cæteri, great Posts or Riches; Part of which follow'd his Camp very unwillingly, Part staid at home, to the great Offence of him: But Atticus's keeping quiet was Jo agreeable to Cafar, that after he was Conqueror, when he comquies tantopere Cæsari suit manded several private Gentlemen by Letters to furnish him with Money, he was not only not troublesome to him, but likewife gave him out of Pompey's Camp the Son of his Sifter and Quintus Cicero. Thus, by his old way of Life, be avoided new Dan-

s much ut it, I lud. Occiso Cæsare, cum ses that, Legatus nd used tur esse, & Cassium, ac Bruto

CHAP. VIII. Then followed this. After Cafar was flain, when the Government Jeem'd to be in the Hands of the Brutus's and of the ma civitas se ad eum con- Cassius, and the whole City was e Gene- entisse videretur; sic M. seen to turn themselves towards

globus hujus unius distenmulto post superior esse cœ-& Cassius, provinciarum, quæ

Bruto usus est, ut nullo *them; he was so kind with M. ille adolescens æquali fa- Brutus, that that young Gentlemiliarius, quam hoc fene; man had more Intimacy with none neque solum eum princi- of his own Age, than with that pem consilii haberet, sed old Gentleman; and not only us'd etiam in convictu. Excogi- him as his principal Counsellor, tatum est a quibusdam, ut but had him pretty constantly at privatum grarium Casaris his Table. It was projected by intersectoribus ab equitibus some, that a Sort of private Fund Romanis constitueretur: id should be settled by the Roman facile effici posse arbitrati Knights for the Assassinators of funt, si & principes illius Casar: They thought that might ordinis pecunias contulissent: easily be effected, if the leading itaque appellatus est a C. Persons of that Order would con-Flavio, Bruti familiari, At- tribute Money towards it: Whereticus, ut ejus rei princeps fore Atticus was spoke to by C. esse vellet: at ille, qui offi- Flavius, Brutus's Friend, that he cia amicis præstanda sine would be the Beginner of that factione existimaret, semper- Matter: But he who thought good que a talibus se consiliis re- Offices were to be perform'd to movisset, respondit, Si quid his Friends without Regard to Brutus de suis facultatibus Party, and had always kept himnti voluisset, usurum, quan- self at a Distance from such Catum ea paterentur: fed ne- bals, reply'd, That if Brutus had que cum quoquam de ea re a mind to make any use of his Ecollocuturum, neque coitu- state, he might use it, as far as it rum. Sic ille consensionis would bear; but that he would neither confer, nor have a Meetfione disjectus est. Neque ing with any one upon that Affair. Thus this Ball of Agreement was pit Antonius; ita, ut Brutus dash'd in pieces by the Diffent of him alone. And not long after dicis iis causa datæ erant a Anthony begun to be uppermost;

COI

in

At

cui

rat

Bru

cen

eide

iuff

pot neq

fhou for t

Syria in m

look'

as it

into]

in no

there

the th

man

becau

and ci

mony

for th which Empi trusty bonefl our A guilty

will th

lomen

ever,

the Pe

latin '

* The Reading here is eum; but I think it should be eos, and have translated it accordingly; for no good Reason, I think, can be given why the Eyes of the whole City should be turn'd upon Atticus, a private Gentleman; but a very good one, why they should be turn'd upon the Brutus's and Cassius, because they seem'd to be now Men of the greatest Power and Interest in the whole Commonwealth.

in exilium proficifcerentur-Atticus, qui pecuniam simul cum cæteris conferre noluerat, florenti illi parti, abjecto Bruto, Italiaq; cedenti LLS. centum millia muneri misit; eidem in Epiro absens CCC. justit dari: neque eo magis potenti adulatus est Antonio, neque desperatos reliquit.

M.

le-

one

hat

es'd

lor,

y at

by

und

nan

s of

ight ding

con-

bere-

y C.

at he that good d to

d to

him-

Ca-

s had

is E-

as it

would

Meet-

Affair.

et was

lent of

after

molt;

os, and

ik, can

d upon

y they

feem d

whole

consulibus, desperatis rebus, so * that Brutus and Cassius, their Cale being desperate, went into the Provinces which had been given them by the Confuls, as it were into Banishment. Atticus, who would not contribute Money, together with the rest, to that Party. when flourishing, sent as a Present a Hundred thousand Sesterces to Brutus, in Distress, and retiring out of Italy, and ordered Three hundred thousand more to be given him in Epire: nor did he therefore flatter Anthony now in Power, nor leave those that were in a desperate Condition.

CAP.

* The Text is here most vilely corrupted: 1st, Provinciarum should, I think, be in Provincias, as some Criticks would have it, for thither it's certain they did go; that is, into Macedonia and Syria; besides, rebus Provinciarum desperatis, can signify nothing, in my Mind, but the Case or Condition of their Provinces being look'd upon as desperate, i. e. by them, which, had it been true, is it was not, would be a strange kind of a Reason for their going into Banishment, and into those very Provinces; the Provinces were in no Danger; they found, and rais d together, confiderable Armies there; enough, any one would have then thought, to have chased the three Tyrants, Anthony, Lepidus, and Cæsar, out of the Roman Empire. 2d, Dicis Causa, for Form's sake, cannor stand, because not true. Those Provinces had been given them by Casar, and confirm'd to them by the Senate, not in formal empty Ceremony, or Compliment, whilst they were at bottom never intended for them, but feriously, and out of Regard to the publick Interest, which required that two of the richest Provinces of the Roman Empire, and the best provided with Troops, should be in able and trusty Hands, well affected to the Publick Liberty, and fuch as the bonest Party could depend upon, at so dangerous a Juncture. This our Author knew as well as any Body, and therefore could not be guilty of faying, the Provinces were given them Dicis Causa. Nor will the other Reading Necis do, without the Word Calaria, the' I mewhat question even the Propriety of that Expression; however, without that Addition, the Word Necis can relate to none but the Persons mentioned, according to the constant Usage of the utin Tongue; and then the Sente will be ridiculous, viz. that

CAP. IX. Secutum est CHAP. IX. After this follow'd bellum gestum apud Muti- the War carried on at Muting, nam, in quo fi tantum eum * in which, if I only stile him prudentem dicam, minus prudent, I shall commend him less quam debeam prædicem, than I ought, fince he was rather cum ille potius divinus fue- divine, if an uninterrupted narit, si divinatio appellanda tural Goodness, which is neither est perpetua naturalis boni- increased nor diminished by any tas, que nullis casibus au- Events of Fortune, is to be called getur, neque minuitur. Ho- Divinity. Anthony being declar'd Itis Antonius judicatus, Ita- an Enemy, had quitted Italy; lia cesserat; res restituendi there was no Hope of restoring nulla erat: non folum ejus him: not only his Enemies, who inimici, qui tum erant po- then were very powerful, and very tentissimi, & plurimi, sed many, but likewise his quondam etiam amici adversariis ejus Friends, joined themselves with fe dabant, & in eo lædendo his Enemies, and hoped they fe aliquam confecuturos spe- should make their Advantage by rabant commoditatem; ejus doing him a Mischief; they perfamiliares insequebantur; ux- secuted his Friends; sought to orem Fulviam omnibus re- strip his Wife Fulvia of every Thing;

bi

he

ra

ce

ut

Br

inc

lan

mi fug

tex

gue

Vo

plu

pot viæ

mag

retu

ciun

null niur

for Quii

duin let in lamit

potu

pecui

fineq

credie

mans

* D

those Provinces were given them upon Account of their own Death. 3. The Words ab Consulibus look very much like the Gloss of some Ignoramus in the Roman Customs; for Provinces were never disposed of by the Consuls, but either by Lot, by the Se-

nate, or by the Votes of the People.

* Compare this Passage with another in the Close of the 16th Chap. where our Author, in commending Cicero's Forefight, fays, Prudentiam quedam modo effe divinationem. I am very inclinable to think that Divinatio here is false Reading for Divinitas, which is the only Salvo, I believe, can be found for our Author. Perhaps fome ignorant Person, finding the two Passages something alike, pin do has pretended to correct the former by the latter, which Correction in B. at last got into all the Copies. It's plain the Text, according to the present Reading, is Nonsense. There is no manner of Affinity or but fig Similitude betwixt Divinatio in the only Sense it can here have, that of Prophesying, or Foretelling by Virtue of a Divine Impulse upon the Mind, or Inspiration; I say, there is no manner of Likeness betwixt Divinatio in that Sense, and the unalterable Goodness or Humanity in Atticus, which the Author is here commending, and consequently ao Foundation for such an Application of the Word Divinatio. If we read Divinitas for Divinatio, the Sense will be then what I have expressed in my Translation. will be then what I have expressed in my Translation.

Promise,

Quinetiam, cum illa fundum secunda fortuna emislet in diem, neque polt caamitatem, verluram facere potuisset, ille se interposuit, pecuniamque fine conore, fineque ulla stipulatione ei credidit, maximum existimans quæstum, memorem gra-

'd

na.

im

less

her

na-

her

any

lled

ir'd

ily;

ring

who

very

dam

with

they

ge by

per-

t to

very

ing;

own

Gloss

were

ie Se-

e 16th

fays,

hich is

erhaps

bus spoliare cupiebant; li- Thing; and endeavour'd too to beros etiam extinguere pa- destroy his Children. Atticus. rabant. Atticus, cum Ci- tho' he had an intimate Famiceronis intima familiaritate liarity with Cicero, and was a uteretur, amicissimus esset very great Friend to Brutus, not Bruto, non modo nihil iis only comply'd with them in noindulfit ad Antonium vio- thing for the misusing of Antholandum; fed e contrario fa- ny; but on the contrary protected. miliares ejus ex urbe pro- as much as he could, his Friends fugientes, quantum potuit, flying out of the City; and assisted texit; quibus rebus indi- them with what Things they guerunt, adjuvit. P. vero wanted. He did those Things Volumnio ea tribuit, ut for P. Volumnius, that more plura a parente proficisci non could not have come from a Fapotuerint. Ipfi autem Ful- ther. But he perform'd his good viæ, cum litibus distineretur, Offices with so much Care to Fulmagnisque terroribus vexa- via herself, when she was * emretur, tanta diligentia offi- barrasi'd with Law-Suits, and cium suum præstitit, ut harras'd with great Terrors, that nullum illa stiterit vadimo- she never appear'd upon Bail nium fine Attico; hic spon- without Atticus; he was in all for omnium rerum fuerit : Cases her Bondsman : Moreover. when she had bought an Estate in their Prosperity to be paid for by a certain Day, and could not take up Money for it, after this unhappy Turn, he interpos'd, and trusted her the Money without Ule, or trequiring any formal Promise of Repayment, thinking it the greatest Gain, to be found Gg mind-

^{*} Distince seems originally and properly to signify to fasten, or alike, pin down a Thing, on several Sides, as in that Passage of Casar rection in B. 1. C. 15. of the Civil War: Has (naves) quaternis Anchoris ex to the matuor angulis diffinebat, ne flustibus moverentur. Thence it was nity or out figuratively for embarrais, encumber, &c. Thus we meet with, diffentus bello, curis occupationibus, for a Person, whose Attention is wholly taken up, pinn'd down, as it were, to the Business of War, various Concerns or Employs, which keep the Mind, sit were, on all Sides attach'd to them, so as not to leave it at ending, if the stipulor, from whence the Noun Stipulatio comes, signifies a Sense or require, upon the Conclusion of a Bargain or Agreement, a

tur.

gratumque cognosci; simul- mindful and grateful; and at que aperire, se non fortunæ, the same time to shew the World. fed hominibus solere esse that he did not use to be a Friend amicum; quæ cum faciebat, to Fortune, but to Men; which, nemo eum temporis causa when he did, no Body could facere poterat existimare. think that he did it for Time-Nemini enim in opinionem ferving. For it came into no veniebat, Antonium rerum Body's Thoughts, that Anthony potiturum. Sed fenfus ejus would ever have the Superiority a nonnullis optimatibus re- again. But his Conduct was prehendebatur, quod parum blam'd by some of the * Party of odisse malos cives videre- the Quality, because he seem'd not sufficiently to bate bad Citi-

0

n

P

CL

æ

H

ta

ec

co vi te

rit

ta

ce fee

m

ve

ho

me

cu

fua

ret

fe i

de

exe

cul fie Sic

×

mo

fuc

firf 1

a go

eve

erre

he f of t

Tim

CAP. X. Ille autem sui pud

CHAP. X. But he being unjudicii, potius, quid se sa- der the Guidance of his own cere par esset, intuebatur, Judgment, regarded rather what quam quid alii laudaturi was sit for him to do, than what forent. Conversa subito for- others would commend. On a tuna est. Ut Antonius rediit sudden Fortune was changed. in Italiam, nemo non mag- When Anthony return'd into Itano in periculo Atticum fu- ly, every Body thought Atticus turum putarat, propter in- would be in great Danger, betimam familiaritatem Cice- cause of the intimate Familiarity ronis & Bruti; itaque ad of Cicero and Brutus with him; adventum imperatorum de wherefore, upon the coming of foro decesserat, timens pro- the Generals to Town, he had scriptionem; latebatque a- withdrawn from the Forum, fear-

Promise, by repeating, in clear and full Terms, the Substance of the Agreement, as in Plantus. Dabisne argenti mibi bedie viginti Minas! is a Stipulatio to which the other Party answers, Dabo. Atticus was so little concern'd for the Security of his Money, that he did not so much as infift upon a set formal Promise for the

Those in Rome that were for advancing the Power of the Senate, were called Optimates; and those on the other hand, that flood up for the Rights and Privileges of the People, were called Forulares. In the former Party were the Gentry generally, in the

latter the Populace.

t Anthony, Lepidus, and Cafar.

cum Q. Gellium Canium, Hoc quoque sit Attici bonitatis exemplum, quod cum eo, quem puerum in ludo cognoverat, adeo conjuncte vixit, ut ad extremam ætatem amicitia eorum creverit. Antonius autem, etfi tanto odio ferebatur in Ciceronem, ut non folum ei, fed omnibus etiam ejus amicis effet inimicus, eofque vellet profcribere; multis hortantibus tamen, Attici memor fuit officii; & ei, cum requififlet ubinam effet. lua manu scripsit, ne timeret, statimque ad se veniret; se eum, & Gellium Canium de proicriptorum numero exemise, ac, ne quod periculum incideret, quod noctu hebat, præsidium ei misit. Sic Atticus in fummo timore

at

rld,

end

ich.

nuld

me-

no

bony

rity was

y of

em'd

Citi-

un-

own

what

what

In a

nged.

Ita-

ticus

, be-

arity

him;

eg uf

e had

fear-

nce of viginti

Dabo.

loney,

or the

of the

I, that

called

in the

ing

pud P. Volumnium, cui, ut ing the * Proscription; and aboftendimus paulo ante, opem Jonded with P. Volumnius, to tulerat (Tanta varietas iis whom he had given his Affistance, temporibus fuit fortunæ, ut as I have shewn a little above, modo hi, modo illi, in sum- (so great was the Variety of Formo essent aut fastigio, aut tune in those Times, that one periculo) habebatque se- while these, another while those, were either in the greatest Height aqualem, simillimumque sui. of Grandeur, or the greatest Danger) and he had with him Q. Gellius Canius, equal in Age, and very much like himself. likewise may be another Instance of Atticus's Goodness, that he lived in such a close Union with him whom he had known when a Boy at School, that their Friend-Ship grew even to their old Age: But Anthony, tho' he was push'd on with so great a Resentment against † Cicero, that he was not an Enemy to him only, but to all his Friends, and intended to proscribe them; yet, many People advising him to it, he was mindful of Atticus's Kindness; and when he had enquired where he was, writ to him with his own Hand, that he bould not fear, and that he should come to him out of hand; that he had taken him, and Gellius Canius out of the Number Gg 2

* Proscription was the posting up of Gentlemens Names in the most publick Parts of Rome, with the Promise of a Reward to fuch as should bring their Heads. This abominable Butchery was first used by Sylla, spoke of above.

non

† This Cicero was a Person of the highest Abilities in Rome, a good Philosopher, and the greatest Master of Eloquence that ever lived; which fine Talent cost him his Life: for having exerted it in several Harangues before the Senate against Anthony, he so incens'd him, that nothing could satisfy him but the Head of the Speaker, which he got at last, tho' Casar struggled a long Time to fave him.

tatem pervenit?

non solum sibi, sed etiam ei, of the Proscrib'd, and, that he quem carissimum habebat, might not fall into any Danger, præsidio suit: neque enim which was then usual in the Night, fux folum a quoquam auxi- he sent him a Guard. Thus Attilium petiit salutis, sed con- cus, under the utmost Apprehenjunctim; ut appareret nul- sion, was not only a Security to lam fejunctam libi ab eo velle himfelf, but also to him, whom he esse fortunam: quod si gu- held most dear: For he did not debernator præcipua laude fer- fire Help in order to his own Secutur, qui navem ex hyeme, rity only, but in Conjunction with marique scopuloso servat; his Friend; that it might appear cur non fingularis ejus exi- that he had a mind to have no stimetur prudentia, qui ex Fortune apart from him: But if tot, tamque gravibus pro- a Pilot is extolled with fingular cellis civilibus, ad incolumi- Commendation, who faves a Ship out of a Storm, and a rocky Sea; why (bould not his Prudence be thought fingular, who, out of fo many and such violent civil Storms, came to a State of Security?

0

n b

t

ra

tı

m

91

ca

a

TI

Co wl

no

ten

god 1uc

me tru

lerit.

CAP. XI. Quibus ex ma- CHAP. XI. Out of which Dilis ut se emersit, nihil aliud stress after he had delivered himegit, quam ut plurimis qui- felf, he minded nothing else, but bus rebus posset, esset auxi- that he might be aiding to as malio. Cum proscriptos, præ- ny as possible, in what Things he mils Imperatorum, vulgus could. Whilft the common Peoconquireret, nemo in Epi- ple fought after the Proscribed, rum venit, cui res ulla de- upon the promised Rewards of the fuerit: Nemini non ibi Generals, no Body came into Eperpetuo manendi potestas pire, to whom any thing was facta est. Quinetiam, post wanting: Every one had a Conprælium Philippense, inte- venience given them of staying ritumque C. Cassii, & M. there constantly. Moreover, af-Bruti, L. Julium Mocillam ter the Battle of * Philippi, and Prætorem, & filium ejus, the Death of C. Cassius, and M. Aulumque Torquatum, cæ- Brutus, he resolved to protect L. terosque pari fortuna per- Julius Mocilla the Prator, and culfos instituit tueri, atque his Son, and A. Torquatus, and ex Epiro his omnia Sa- the rest that were bore down by mothraciam supportari jus- the like ill Fortune, and ordered

Philippi was a City of Macedonia, nigh the Borders of Thrace.

perat, malebat ulcifci quam memoria recepta retinebat beneficia, quæ autem iple tribuerat, tamdiu meminerat, quoad ille gratus erat gunt fortunam. Neque tamen prius ille fortunam quam le, iple finxit, qui cavit, ne qua in re jure plecteretur.

he

er,

ht,

ti-

en-

to he

de-

cu-

oith

rear

? no

t if

ular

Ship

sea;

e be

ma-

rms,

Di-

him-

but

ma-

gs he

Peo-

ribed,

of the

to E-

was

Con-

aying , af-

, and

nd M.

eEt L.

, and

and

run by

rdered

ers of

all

ferit. Difficile enim est om- all Necessaries to be carried to nia persequi, & non necessa- them from Epirus to * Samothrace. ria: Illud unum intelligi † But it is difficult to run through volumus illius liberalitatem all the Particulars of this Kind. neque temporariam, neque and not + necessary: We would callidam fuisse; id ex ipsis have this one Thing understood, rebus ac temporibus judicari That his Generosity was neither potest; quod non florenti- temporary, nor stily intended; that bus se venditavit, sed afflictis may be discern'd by the Things, semper succurrit: qui qui- and Times themselves; because he dem Serv liam Bruti matrem did not make his Court to those non minus post mortem ejus, that were in a flourishing Condiquam florentem, coluerit. tion, but always succour'd the Di-Sic liberalitate utens, nullas streffed: who treated with Honour inimicitias gessit, quod ne- Servilia the Mother of Brutus no que lædebat quenquam, ne- less after his Death, than when que, si quam injuriam acce- in a flourishing Condition. Thus employing his Generofity, he had oblivisci. Idem immortali no Quarrels with any Body, becaule he neither injur'd any one. nor, if he had receiv'd any Injury, did he chuse rather to revenge it, than forget it. The qui acceperat; itaque hic Jame Man kept in perpetual Refecit, ut vere dictum videa- membrance Kindnesses received; tur, Sui cuique mores fin- but what he himself bestowed, he remembred so long as he was grateful that had received them; wherefore, this he effected by his Behaviour, that it Jeems to have been truly faid, Every one's Manners makes his Fortune; 9 neither

CAP.

‡ This Necessaria, I think, should be necessarium; for else I fee

not how it is possible to make Sense of this Passage.

^{*} Samothrace is an Island of the Ægean Sea, nigh the Coast of Thrace.

t Enim seems to have been put here by the Heedlessness of some Copyer of Books, for autem; for what follows is no Reason for what goes before, as it should be, if enim was the true Reading

What our Author here fays, is, in my Opinion, very filly; tomen always intimates some seeming Opposition betwixt what goes before and what follows; but there is so far from being any fuch feeming Opposition here, that there is a very manifest Agreement, it following very evidently from the Maxim aforegoing, if true, that Atticus, to form his Fortune, must form himself first.

vet did he form his Fortune before he form'd himself, who took Care that he sould not be justly punish'd in any Case.

CAP. XII. His igitur rebus effecit, ut M. Vipfanius Agrippa, intima familiaritate conjunctus adolefcenti Cæsari, cum, propter fuam gratiam, & Cæfaris potentiam, nullius conditionis non haberet potestatem, potiffimum eius diligeret affinitatem, equitis R. filiam generolam nuptiis: atque harum nuptiarum conciliator fuit (non enim est celandum) M. Antonius, Triumvir, Reip-constituendæ; cujus gratia cum augere possessiones posset sutate pecuniæ, ut nulla in re usus sit ea, nisi in deprecandis amicorum, aut periculis, aut incommodis: quod quidem sub iplam proscriptionem perillustre suit: Nam cum L. Saufeii equitis R. aqualis fui, qui complures annos, studio ductus philofophiæ, Athenis habitabat; habebatque in Italia pretiofas possessiones, Triumviri bona vendidissent; consuetudine ea, qua tum res gerebantur;

CHAP. XII. By these Things therefore he brought it about, that M. Vipsanius Agrippa, united with the Youth Cafar in a close Familiarity, when, by reason of his own Interest, and Gasar's Power, he had a Possibility of attaining any Match whatever, chose his Affinity above all others, and prepræoptaretque ferr'd the Daughter of a Roman Knight before the Matches of the * most noble Ladies: And the Maker up of this Match was (for we must not conceal it) M. Anthony, the Triumvir, for settling the Commonwealth; by whose Interest, when he might have increaas, tantum absuit a cupidi- Jed his Possessions, he was so far from a greedy Defire of Money, that he made use of that Interest in nothing, but begging off the Dangers and Troubles of his Friends, which was very remarkable in the Time of the Profcription: For when the Triumviri, according to the Way in which Things were then managed, had sold the Estate of L. Saufeius a Roman Knight, his Friend, who, moved by his Fancy for Philosophy, lived Several Years at Athens; and had in Italy valuable Pof-Jeffions;

p

n

n

ut

of

dic

CU

pra

CUI

(

min

fam

CIVI

cuni

fuit (

nequ

bene

optin

domi

rinali

vunct cujus: led fi

enim t

stitutu

umpti

^{*} Generosam should be, in my Opinion, Generosarum ; for tho' the Lady was of an Equestrian Family, yet fince none of the Family had ever arrived to the Senatorian Order, she could not be called generofs, in Comparison of many other Ladies in Rome, that were far beyond her in point of Quality.

præsentes amicos Attico esse than when present. curæ, cognitum est.

t-

zr

he bis

·k-

ip-

iri,

rich

had

us a

pho.

phy,

ens;

Pol-

20125;

tho'

e Fa-

not be

, that

CAP. XIII. Neque vero minus ille vir, bonus paterfamilias habitus est, quam civis. Nam cum effet pecuniolus, nemo illo minus fuit emax, minus ædificator; neque tamen non in primis bene habitavit, omnibulque optimis rebus usus est: Nam domum habuit in colle Quirinali Tamphilanam, ab avunculo hæreditate relictam, cujus amœnitas non ædificio, led filva constabat; iplum enim tectum antiquitus constitutum, plus salis quam imptus, habebat, in quo nihil

rebantur; Attici labore at- fessions; it was brought about by que industria factum est, ut the Pains and Industry of Attieodem nuntio Sauseius fieret cus, that Saufeius was made accertior, se patrimonium a- quainted by the same Message, mississe, & recuperasse. Idem that he had lost his Estate, and L. Julium Calidium, quem recovered it. The same Person polt Lucretii, Catullique likewise brought off L. Julius Camortem, multo elegantissi- lidius, whom methinks I may mum poetam, nostram tu- truly affirm our Age has produc'd lisse atatem, vere videor much the finest Poet, since the posse contendere; neque mi- Death of Lucretius and Catullus; nus virum bonum, optimif- and no less a good Man, and skill'd que artibus eruditum; post in the best Arts; after the Proproscriptionem equitum pro- scription of the Knights, put into pter magnas ejus Africanas the Number of the Proscribed, possessiones, in proscripto- because of his great Estate in Arum numerum a P. Volum- frica, by P. Volumnius, a Direnio, præsecto sabrum Anto- Etor of Anthony's Engineers; nii, absentem relatum, ex- which, whether it was more labopedivit; quod in præsenti, rious or more glorious at that utrum ei laboriosius an glori- Time, was hard to judge; beofius fuerit, difficile fuit ju- cause it was observed, that Atdicare, quod in corum peri- ticus's Friends, in their Dangers, culis non secus absentes, quam were no less his Care when absent.

> CHAP. XIII. Neither was this Gentleman reckoned a less good Master of a Family, than a Citizen. For tho' he was a monied Man, yet no Body was less addicted to buying, nor less a Builder; and yet he had a very convenient Dwelling, and had all Things of the very best: For he had the Tamphilan House in the Quirinal Hill an Estate left him by his Uncle. the Pleasantness of which did not confift in the Building it Self, but in a Wood; for the House it self being old-built, had more of Neatness than Expence about it, in which he changed nothing, unless

R

forma, vix mediocri; namplurimi librarii; ut ne pedisseguus quidem quisquam effet, qui non utrumque horum pulchre facere poslet: Pari modo artifices cæteri, quos cultus domesticus desiderat, apprime boni; neque tamen horum quenquam, nisi domi natum, domique factum, habuit, quod ett fignum non folum continentiæ, fed etiam diligentiæ: nam & non intemperanter concupiscere, quod a plurimis videas, continentis debet duci; & potius diligentia, quam pretio, parare, non mediocris est industriæ. Elegans, non magnificus; splendidus, non fumptuolus: omni diligentia munditiam non affluentem affectabat: Supellex modica, non multa, ut in neutram partem conspici posset. Nec hoc præteribo, quanquam nonnullis leve vifum iri putem; Cum in primis lautus esset eques Rom. & non parum liberaliter domum luam omuium ordinum homines invitaret; **1cimus** non

nihil commutavit, nisi si he was forc'd by the Oldness of it. quid verustate coactus est. He had * a Family of Servants. Ulus est familia, si utilitate if we are to judge by Convenience, judicandum est, optima; si very good; if by outward Appearance, scarce indifferent; for que in ea erant pueri litera- in it were very learned Boys, very tissimi, anagnostæ optimi, & good Readers, and many Transcribers of Books; that there was not indeed any Footman, that could not do both these very well: In like manner other Artists, which Domestick Use requires, were extreamly good; neither yet had he any of those, but what was born in. his House, and instructed in his House, which is a Sign not only of Moderation, but Diligence: For not extravagantly to defire, what you fee to be so desired by many, ought to be accounted the Part of a moderate Man; and to procure Things by Diligence, rather than Purchale, is a Matter of no small Industry. He was Elegant, not Magnificent; Splendid, not Prodigal: He affected, with all posfible Care, a Neatness that was not extravagant: His Furniture was moderate, not much; fo as to be remarkable neither Way. Nor shall I pass this by, although I suppose it may seem a slight Matter to some; Tho' he was a genteel Roman Knight, and invited, not a little generoully, Men of all Ranks to his House; we know that he did not use to reckon from his † Day-Book expended

di

91

m

94

api

non

ven

tur

940

abho

pecu

nihil

muta

luetu

mode

Sefter

accepe

dide g

Itertio

vixerit

pariqui

their da

many Pa

Account

whole S cheap in

us, other

that hand

Table, a

f It w o enterta

* The

* Familia is often, as here, put for the Servants of a Family only, and good Reason why, fince the Word seems plainly derived from famulus, or else the latter from the former.

t It was usual with the Romans to keep an exact Account of

millia æris peræque, in singufamiliaritatem, domesticis re- flick Affairs. bus interfuimus.

non amplius, quam terna pended more than three thousand * Asses a Month, one with anlos menses, ex ephemeride other: And this we affirm, not as eum expensum sumptui ferre a Thing heard, but a Certainty: solitum: atque hoc non au- because we were often, by reason ditum, sed cognitum prædi- of our Intimacy, actually present camus: Sæpe enim, propter in the Management of his dome-

C A P. XIV. Nemo in convivio ejus aliud axegapa audivit, quam anagnoiten; quod nos quidem jucundissimum arbitramur: neque unquam fine aliqua lectione apud eum cœnatum elt; ut non minus animo, quam ventre, convivæ delectarentur; namque eos vocabat, quorum mores a fuis non abhorrerent. Cum tantæ pecuniæ facta eflet accessio, nihil de quotidiano cultu mutavit; nihil de vitæ consuetudine: tantaque usus est moderatione, ut neque in Seltertio vicies, quod a patre acceperat, parum le splendide gesserit; neque in Se-Itertio centies, affluentius vixerit, quam instituerat; parique fastigio steterit in utraque

e

n

ll

ot:

0-

-10

vas

ure

45

Tay.

ugh

ight

was

and

ufly,

oule;

ule to

k ex-

ended

Family

erived

unt of

their

CHAP. XIV. No Body ever heard any other † Entertainment for the Ears at his Meals, than a Reader: which we truly think very pleasant: nor was there ever a Supper at his House, without some Reading; that his Guests might be entertained in their Minds, as well as their Stomachs; for he invited those, whose Manners were not different from his own. And after so great an Addition was made to his Estate. he changed nothing of his daily Way of Life; nothing of his usual Method of living: and used so much Moderation, that neither in an Estate of twenty times a hundred thousand Sesterces, which he had received from his Father, did he behave himself ungenteelly; nor in an Estate of a hundred times a hundred thousand HhSefter-

their daily Disbursements, and Receipts too, as appears from many Passages in the Roman Writers; the Book in which these Accounts were kept, was called Ephemeris.

* The As was near upon a Penny of our Money, and fo the whole Sum near eleven Pounds. Things must have been very cheap in Rome, in Comparison to what they are now a-days with us, otherwise Atticus could not have frequently entertained, and that handsomely and genteely, Persons of the best Quality at his Table, at fo small an Expence monthly.

† It was usual, at the Tables of Persons of Quality in Rome,

entertain the Guests with Musick, Farces, &c.

ne, metiri solitum.

utraque fortuna, Nullos ha- Sefterces, did he live more plen:1buit hortos, nullam subur- fully than he had been used to do; banam aut maritimam sump- and stood upon an equal Height in tuosam villam; neque in both Fortunes. He had no Gar-Italia, præter Ardeatinum, dens, no magnificent Seat nigh the & Nomentanum, rusticum City, or upon the Sea; nor any prædium: omnisque ejus pe- Land Estate in Italy, besides that cuniæ reditus constabat in at * Ardea, and at † Nomentum: Epiroticis, & urbanis posses- and his whole Income of Money fionibus; ex quo cognosci consisted in his Possession Epire. potest, eum usum pecunia, and the City Rome; from whence non magnitudine, sed ratio- it may be under stood, that he mea-Jured the Ule of Money, not by its Quantity, but by the Manner of using it.

CAP. XV. Mendacium

CHAP. XV. He neither told neque dicebat, neque pati a Lye himself, nor could he enpoterat; itaque ejus comitas dure it: Wherefore his & Comnon fine severitate erat, ne- plaisance was not without a strict que gravitas fine facilitate; Regard to Truth, nor his Graut difficile esset intellectu, vity without a good Degree of utrum eum amici magis ve- Compliance; that it was hard to rerentur, an amarent. Quid- be understood, whether his Friends quid rogabatur, religiose reverenced or loved him more. promittebat; quod non li- What soever he was asked, he proberalis, sed levis arbitraba- mised + scrupulously; because he tur, polliceri quod præstare thought it the Part not of a genenon posset. Idem in nitendo rous, but an inconsiderate Man, quod semel admissistet, tanta to promise what he could not erat cura, ut non mandatam, perform. The same Man was a fed suam rem videretur a- Person of so much Application, gere. Nunquam suscepti in endeavouring to essect what he negotii eum pertæsum est; had once promised, that he did suam enim existimationem not seem to manage an Affair re-

VE

te

qu

Sy

fer

cu

He

fic

cile

fin

cip

frat

car

Ei

eos

faci gus

volu

Con tren mifl non

riam

port

Itudi

cum.

perso

iis ne

† Nomentum, a Town in the Country of the Sabines.

He was not very forward in his Promises, lest the Persor-

mance should not be in his Power.

^{*} Ardea was a City of Latium, nigh the Sea, about twenty Miles from Rome.

[§] Comitas fignifies Complaifance or Civility, in the Expression of which it has always been but too customary to have small Regard to Truth.

nem.

in ea re agi putabat, qua commended to him by another, but nihil habebat carius; quo his own. He was never weary of a fiebat, ut omnia Marci & Bufiness he had undertaken; for Quinti Ciceronum, Catonis, he thought his Credit concern'd in Hortensii, A. Torquati, mul- that Matter, than which he actorum præterea equitum Ro- counted nothing more valuable; manorum negotia procura- from whence it was, that he maret : ex quo judicari pote- nag'dall the Affairs of the Cicero's. rat, non inertia, sed judicio Marcus, and Quintus; of Cato, Horfugisse Reipub. procuratio- tensius, A. Torquatus, and many Roman Knights befides: from which it might be judg'd, that he declin'd the Business of Government, not out of Lazinels, but Judgment.

CAP. XVI. Humanitatis vero nullum afterre majus teltimonium poslum, quam quod adolescens, idem seni Syllæ fuerit jucundiffimus, lenex, adolescenti M. Bruto; cum æqualibus autem fuis Q. Hortensio, & M. Cicerone lic vixerit, ut judicare difficile sit, cui ætati fuerit aptislimus; quanquam eum præcipue dilexit Cicero, ut ne frater quidem ei Quintus carior fuerit, aut familiarior. Ei rei funt indicio, præter eos libros, in quibus de eo facit mentionem, qui in vulgus jam funt editi; fexdecim volumina epiltolarum, ab Consulatu ejus usque ad extremum tempus ad Atticum missarum; quæ qui legat, non multum desideret historiam contextam eorum temporum: fic enim omnia de studiis principum, vitiis ducum, ac mutationibus Reip. perscripta funt, ut nihil in iis non appareat; & facile exilti-

-

f

Q

Is

е.

0-

he

10-

ın,

20t

a

on.

he

did

12-

om-

nty

Tion

Re-

for-

CHAP. XVI. But I can produce no greater Proof of his Politeness, than that the same Man, when young, was very agreeable to Sylla an old Man; and when old, was the fame to M. Brutus a young Man; but he so lived with his Friends of the same Age with himself, Q. Hortensius and M. Cicero, that it is hard to judge to what Age he was most suited; the' Cicero lov'd him in a particular Manner, so that his Brother Quintus was not more dear to him, or more familiar with him. And fixteen Volumes of Epistles sent to Atticus, from the Time of his Consulhip, to the latter End of his Life, are a Proof of that Thing; besides those Books, wherein he makes mention of him, which are publish'd to the World; which he that reads, won't much want a continued History of those Times: for so all Particulars are put down, relating to the Defigns of the leading Men, the Faults of the Commanders, and the Revolutions of the Government, that every thing appears in them; and it may

cecinit vates.

ad oftentationem, uteretur.

CAP. XVIII. Moris etiam majorum fummus imitator fuit, antiquitatifque amator; quam adeo diligenter habuit cognitam, ut eam totam in eo volumine expofuerit, quo magistratus ornavit.

existimari possit, prudentiam be easily thought, that Prudence is quodammodo esse divinatio- in some measure a Divine Forenem : non enim Cicero ea fight : for Cicero did not only forefolum, quæ vivo se accide- tel those Things would be, which runt, futura prædixit; fed happen'd whilft he was alive; but etiam, que nunc usu veniunt, likewise pradicted, as a Prophet, what now comes to pals.

CAP. XVII. De pietate CHAP. XVII. As to Atticus's autem Attici, quid plura com- Affection for his Relations, why memorem? cum hoc ipsum should I say much? having heard vere gloriantem audierim, in bim boast of this, and truly too, at funere matris suz, quam ex- the Funeral of his Mother, whom tulitannorum nonaginta, cum he buried at ninety Tears of Age, effet septem & sexaginta; se when he was Sixty-seven; that he nunquam cum matre in gra- never return'd to a good Undertiam rediisse; nunquam cum standing with his Mother; never forore fuisle in simultate, was at any Difference with his quam prope aqualem habe- Sifter, which he had nearly of the bat; quod est signum, aut same Age; which is a Sign either, nullam unquam inter eos that no Complaint had pass'd bequerimoniamintercessisse, aut twixt them, or that he was a Man hunc ea fuisse in fuos indul- of so much Indulgence for his Regentia, ut, quos amare debe- lations, that he reckon'dit a Crime ret, irasci eis, nesas duceret. to be angry with those, whom he Neque id fecit natura solum, ought to love. Nor did be do this quanquam omnesei paremus, from Nature only, altho' we all obey sed etiam doctrina: nam & her, but likewise out of Principle; principum Philosophorum ita for he had so learn'd the Precepts percepta habuit præcepta, ut of the greatest Philosuphers, that he iis ad vitam agendam, non made use of them for the Conduct of his Life, and not for Ostentation.

> CHAP. XVIII. He was likewije a great Imitator of the Custom of our Ancestors, and a Lover of Antiquity; which he had so diligently enquired into, that he gave an Account of it thoroughly in that Volume in which he has put down

pax, res i quæ lit n limu orig. clard posi hoc libris uni hanc ravit tus, o temp mode Marc nelii, Corn &Æ nihil qui al bent, rum. cen, c eflet versib que cetero ltiteri lub fi facta non a nifve quod .

vit.

* T lome I

tas res declara

Græce

latu

Attico

bis fun

^{*} I am of the Opinion of those who think that for ornavit we ought to read ordinavit. Ornare Magistratus is indeed a Latin Expreffion, but bears a Sense quite foreign to any Purpose of our Author here, as all know, that know much of the Latin Tongue.

libris; ut, M. Bruti rogatu, Marcellorum: Scipionis Cornelii, & Fabii Maximi, de Corneliorum, & Fabiorum, & Æmiliorum: quibus libris qui aliquem cupiditatem habent, notitiæ clarorum virorum. Attigit quoque poeticen, credimus, ne ejus expers ellet fuavitatis. Namque verlibus, qui honore, rerumque geltarum amplitudine ceteros Romani populi præltiterunt, expoluit; ita ut, lub fingulorum imaginibus, facta magiltratulque eorum non amplius quaternis, quinilve vertibus descripserit; quod vix credendum lit, tantas res tam breviter potuisse declarari. Elt etiam liber Grace confectus, de confulatu Ciceronis. Hactenus, Attico vivo, edita hæc a nobis funt.

e

e

15

y

;

ts

be

of

2.

ise

of

In-

nt-

an

bat

wn

in

we

Ex-

Au-

vit. Nulla enim lex, neque in order of Time, the several Mapax, neque bellum, neque gistrates of Rome: There is no res illustris est populi Rom. Law, nor Peace, nor War, nor que non, in eo, suo tempore illustrious Affair of the Roman fit notata : &, quod difficil- People, which is not fet down in limum fuit, fic familiarum it, in its proper Time: And, what originem subtexuit, ut ex eo was very difficult, he has so interclarorum virorum propagines woven the Original of Families. possimus cognoscere. Fecit that we may learn from thence hoc idem separatim in aliis the Descents of famous Men. He did this same Thing apart in other Juniam familiam a stirpe ad Books; as, at the Request of M. hanc ætatem ordine enume- Brutus, he reckoned up in Order ravit, notans qui a quo or- the Junian Family from their Oritus, quos honores, quibulque ginal to this Age, taking Notice of temporibus cepisset. Pari what Offices, and at what Times. modo, Marcelli Claudii, de every one, and from whom descended, had bore. In like manner, at the Request of Marcellus Claudius, he enumerated that * of the Marcelli. At the Request of Scinihil potest esse dulcius iis, pioCornelius and Fabius Maximus. that of the Cornelii and the Fabii. and the Æmilii: Than which Books not hing can be more pleasant to those, who have any Fancy for the Knowledge of famous Men. He likewise had a Touch at Poetry, that he might not be unacquainted with that Pleasure, we suppose. For he has related in Verses, the Lives of those, who excelled the rest of the Roman People in Honour, and the Greatness of their Exploits; so that he has describ'd under each of their Images, their Actions and Offices, in no more than four or five Verses: which is scarce to be believ'd, that such great Things could be fo briefly delivered. There is likewise a Book of his writ in Greek, concerning

CAP.

^{*} The Preposition De should certainly be out, and accordingly lome Manuscripts have it not.

cerning the Consulfhip of Cicero. Thus far was published by us. whilst Atticus was living.

h

a

n

q

le

qu fe.

pr

pa

ve

ce

bei

ani

mo

Pos

ter

res

acci

retr

mu

atqu

bere

Cæl

ret.

toni

colel

ille,

ager

ret

cum.

lius e

care

entiæ

benev

maxin

CAP. XIX. Nunc, quoquemur; & quantum poterimus, rerum exemplis lectores docebimus, ficut supra fecutus, nulla alia re quam elegantia vitæ, qua cæteros ceperat principes civitatis, dignitate pari, fortuna humiliore. Tanta enim prosperitas Cæfarem elt confecuta. ut nihil ei non tribuerit fortuna, quod cuiquam ante detulerit; & conciliarit quod civis Romanus quivit confequi. Nata autem est Attico neptis ex Agrippa, cui virginem filiam collocarat: Hanc Cæfar vix anniculam, Tiberio Claudio Drufilla

CHAP. XIX. Now, fince Forhiam fortuna nos superstites tune had a mind that we should be ei ese voluit, reliqua perse- the Survivors of him, we will go thro' the Remainder of his Life: and, as far as we can, will inform our Readers by Instances of Fact. fignificavimus, Suos cuique as we have fignified above. That mores plerumque conciliare every Man's Manners for the most fortunam. Namque hic con- part make his Fortune. For he tentus ordine Equestri, quo being content with the Equestrian erat ortus, in affinitatem Order, from whence he was depervenit Imperatoris, Divi Scended, came into the Alliance of Iulii filii, cum jam ante fa- the * Emperor Julius's Son, after miliaritatem ejus esset con- he had before gain'd a Familiarity with him, by nothing else but the Elegance of his Life, by which the had charm'd the other great Men of the City, of equal Quality, but a lower Fortune than Cæsar. For so much Prosperity attended Casar, that Fortune gave him every Thing that she had bestowed upon any one before; and procured him all that a Roman Citizen could accomplish. Now Atticus had a Grand-daughter born of Agrippa, to whom he had disposed of his Daughter when a Virgin: Cafar Neroni, contracted her when scarce a Year

* I have not thought it worth while to translate Divus; it would found very oddly in our Language, to give the Style of a God to fuch an ambitious wicked Mortal as Julius Cafar was. It was a profane stupid Practice amongst the Romans, not to be outdone by any thing amongst the most barbarous Nations, to rank their Emperors (unless they were Devils indeed) after their Decease, amongst the Gods. Which continued even some Time after the Emperors became Christians, if Eutropius may be trusted.

† Here I have the Misfortune again to differ very widely from Major Pack. Which of us is mistaken, must be referr'd to the Judgment of the intelligent Reader, that shall think it worth

while to compare our Translations with the Original.

quentiorem.

n

it

ft

be

in

e-

of

er

ity

he

ich

eat

ity,

far.

ded

iery

pon

him

nuld

rd a

ppa,

f his

alar

Year

old,

s; it

ofa

. It

out-

rank

r De-

after

from

to the

worth

CAP. XX. Quamvis ante terdum jocans ejus verbolioaccidit, cum ædes Jovis Feretrii in Capitolio, ab Romulo constituta, vetustate atque incuria detecta prolaberetur, ut Attici admonitu Cælar eam reficiendam curaret. Neque vero a M. Antonio minus, ablens, literis colebatur, adeo ut accurate ille, ex ultimis terris, quid ageret, quid curæ fibi haberet certiorem faceret Atticum. Hoc quale sit, facicare poterit quantæ lit lapientiæ eorum retinere ulum benevolentiamq; inter quos maximarum rerum non folum

Drufilla nato, privigno fuo, old, to T. Claudius Nero, born of despondit; quæ conjunctio Drufilla, his Step-Son; which necessitudinem eorum sanxit, Match establish'd their Friendfamiliaritatem reddidit fre- Ship, and render'd their familiar Conver le more frequent.

CHAP. XX. Altho' before this hæc sponsalia, non solum cum Match, not only when he was abab urbe abesset, nunquam sent from Town, he never sent a ad suorum quenquam literas Letter to any of his Friends, but misit, quin Attico mitteret, sent one to Atticus, to acquaint quid ageret; imprimis, quid him what he was doing; especilegeret, quibusque in locis, & ally what he was reading, and in quam diu esset moraturus; what Places, and how long he sed & cum esset in urbe, & would stay; but also, when he was propter suas infinitas occu- in Town, and because of his infipationes, minus sæpe quam nite Business, enjoy'd Atticus not vellet Attico frueretur, nul- Jo oft as he had a mind, yet no lus dies tamen temere inter- Day scarce pass'd, in which he did cessit, quo non ad eum scri- not write to him, in which he did beret, quo non aliquid de not make some Enquiry of him antiquitate ab eo requireret; relating to Antiquity; sometimes modo aliquam quæstionem would propose some poetical Quepoeticamei proponeret; in- stion to him; sometimes Jesting would draw from him a long Letres eliceret epistolas : ex quo ter : from whence it happen'd. when the Temple of Jupiter Feretrius, built in the Capitol by Romulus, being uncover'd thro' Age and Neglect, was coming down. that upon the Admonition of Atticus, Cafar took care that it was repaired. Nor was he less civilly apply'd to in Letters by M. Anthony, when absent. So that he made Atticus acquainted particularly. from the remotest Parts of the Earth, what he was doing, what Care he had upon him. How conlius existimabit is, qui judi- fiderable this is, he will more easily imagine, who can judge how great a Point of Wisdom it is to keep the Friendship and Favour of those, betwixt whom there pals dnot only

terrarum effe cuperet.

CAP. XXI. Tali modo, CHAP. XXI. After he had comlumbos filtula putris erupedolores accrescere, sebremq; accessisse sensit; Agrippam generum ad se accersi jussit, tam,

lumæmulatio, sed obtrectatio so great an Emulation upon actanta intercedebat, quantam count of Matters of the utmost Imfuit incidere necesse inter Cx- portance, but a mutual Struggle to farem atque Antonium; cum lessen one another, as was necessary fe uterque principem non so- to happen betwixt Casar and Anlum urbis Romanæ, sed orbis thony, whilst each of them desired to be the Prince, not only of the City of Rome, but of the World.

C

n

b Sa

li

CO. 20

mo

his

fi, i

eri

0

ut

dei

con

ne l

voci

vita,

vide

dem

que

oblec

ra co

accele

quoqu

lupere

lervar

na fua

* 11

Time 1

Author Reading

nor, in

cum septem & septuaginta pleated, in this manner, seventy-annos complesset, atque ad seven Years, and had advanced no extremam senectutem non less in Dignity, than in Favour minus dignitate, quam gratia, and Fortune, to an extreme old fortunaque crevisset (multas Age, (for he had got several Inheenim hareditates nulla alia ritances by no other Thing than re quam bonitate, est conse- his Goodness) and had such a hapcutus) tantaque prosperitate py State of Health, that he stood usus esset valetudinis, ut annis not in need of any Physick for triginta medicina non indi- thirty Tears together: He conguisset : Nactus est morbum, tracted a Distemper, which at first quem initio & ipse & medici both he and his Physicians despis'd; contemplerunt: nam puta- for they thought it to be * a Tenefrunt esse revnoudy; cui re- mos; for which speedy and easy media celeria faciliaque pro- Remedies were proposed: After ponebantur: in hoc cum tres he had passed three Months in this menses fine ullis doloribus, Distemper without any Pains, bepræterquam, quos ex cura- fides what he received from the tione capiebat consumpsisset; Method taken for his Cure; on a fubito, tanta vis morbi in Sudden, So great a Violence of the unum intestinum prorupit, Distemper broke out upon one of ut extremo tempore, per his Intestines, that at length, a putrid Fistula broke thro' his Loins: rit: Atque hoc priusquam ei And hefore this happen'd to him, accideret, postquam indies after he found that his Pains grew upon him every Day, and that a Fever was Juper-added to them; he ordered his Son in-Law Arip-& cum eo L. Cornelium Bal- pa to be called to him, and with bum, Sextumque Peducæ- him L. Cornelius Balbus, and Sexum. Hos ut venisse vidit, tus Peducaus. When he saw they in cubitum inixus, Quan- were come, leaning upon his Elbow.

^{*} A Tenesmos (to use Major Pack's Words) is a violent Motion, without a Power of going to Stool.

conemini.

n

-

d

1

1-

? [ily

er

bis

be-

he

2 0

the

of

pu-

ns:

im,

rew

at a

em;

rip-

with Sexthey

s El-

bow,

tion,

tam, inquit, curam diligen- bow, he said, How much Care tiamque in valetudine mea and Diligence I have employed. tuenda hoc tempore adhibue- to reltore my Health, fince I have rim, cum vos testes habeam, you for my Witnesses, there is no nihil necesse pluribus verbis need to recount in many Words. commemorarare: quibus quo- Whom since I have satisfied, as I niam, ut spero, satisfeci, ni- hope, and have left nothing unhilque reliqui feci, quod ad done that was proper in the Judganandum me pertineret, re- ment of the Doctors to cure me. liquum est, ut egomet mihi it remains that I provide for my consulam. Id vus ignorare self. I had no Mind you should nolui; nam mihi stat, alere be ignorant of it; for my Resolumorbum definere: Namque tion is fix'd, to give over feeding his diebus quicquid fibi sump- the Distemper: for whatsoever fi, ita produxi vitam, ut aux- Meat I have taken for some Days. erim dulores, fine Spe Salutis. I have so prolong'd my Life, that Quare a vobis peto, primum, I increas'd my Pains, without any ut consilium probetis meum; Hopes of Recovery. Wherefore deinde ne frustra dehortando I beg of you, in the first place, that you would approve my Refolution; if not, that then you would not labour in vain by diffuading me.

CAP. XXII. Hac oratio-Sic,

CHAP. XXII. Having made ne habita, tanta constantia this Speech, with such a Steddiness vocis atque vultus, ut non ex of Voice and Countenance, that he vita, fed ex domo in domum feem'd not to be removing out of videretur migrare; cum qui. Life, but out of one House into dem Agrippa eum Hens, at- another; when Agrippa weeping que osculans, oraret atque and kissing, begg'd and entreated obsecraret, Ne id quod natu- him, That he would not hasten ra cogeret, iple quoque fibi that which Nature would obline acceleraret; & quoniam tum bim to; * and fince he might yet quoque posset temporibus live for some Time longer, that he superesse, se sibi suisque re- would save himself for himself and servaret: preces ejus tacitur- his Friends; he put a Stop to his na sua obstinatione depressit. Entreaties, by a silent Obstinacy.

^{*} I have translated the Words temporious superesse, by live some Time longer; because it seems pretty plain by the Context, the Author intended to fay fome fuch Thing; but I look upon the Reading to be faulty: for the Words will not bear that Sense, nor, in my Opinion, any Sense at all.

cilii avunculi fui.

Sic. cum biduum cibo se ab- Thus, after he had abstain'd from stinuisset, subito sebris de- all Food for two Days, on a sudden cessit, leviorque morbus esse his Fever went off, and the Discopit: tamen propositum temper began to be more easy; yet nihilo fecius peregit. Itaque notwithstanding he executed his die quinto postquam id con- Purpose. Wherefore upon the fifth filium inierat, pridie Kal. Day after he had enter'd upon April. Cn. Domitio, C. Sosio that Resolution, * the Day before COSS. decessit. Elatus est the Calends of April, when Cn. in lecticula, ut iple præscrip- Domitius, and C. Sofius were Conferat, fine ulla pompa fune- suls, he died. He was carried to ris, comitantibus omnibus his Funeral upon a little Couch, as bonis, maxima vulgi frequen- he himself had ordered, without tia. Sepultus est juxta viam any Pomp of Funeral, all good Appiam, ad quintum lapi- People attending him, with a great dem, in monumento Q. Ca- Crowd of the Populace. He was buried near the Appian Way, † at the fifth Mile-Stone, in the Monument of O. Cacilius his Uncle.

The last of March; for the first Day of every Month was call'd

† There was, in all the great Roads from Rome, fet up at every Mile's End a Stone.



ec

m

tu qu qu be mi

bit in

D

tib



VERBA CORNELIÆ

GRACCHORUM MATRIS.

Excerpta.



hnre

n. nto as

ut

at

at u-

ll'd

ery

BA

i CIS, Pulchrum esse inimicos ulcisci: Id neque majus, neque pulchrius cuiquam arque mihi esse videtur; sed si liceat rep. salva eos persequi: sed quatenus id sieri non potest, multo tempore multisque partibus, inimici nostri non peribunt, arque uti nunc sunt, erunt, potius quam res. profligetur arque pereat.

Verbis conceptis dejerare ausim, præterquam qui Tiberium Gracchum necarunt, neminem inimicum tantum molestiæ, tantumque laboris, quantum te ob has res mihi tradidisse: quem oportebat omnium eorum quos ante hac habui liberos, partes eorum tolerare atque curare, ut quam minimum follicitudinis in senecta haberem, utique quæcumque ageres, ea velles maxime mihi placere; atque uti nefas haberes rerum majorum adversum meam sententiam quicquam facere; præsertim mihi, cui parva pars vitæ superest. Ne id quidem tam breve spatium potest opitulari, quin & mihi adverseris, & remp. profliges. Denique que pausa erit, & quando desinet familia nostra insanire? & quando modus ei rei haberi poterit? & quando definemus & habentes, & præbentes, molestiis desistere? & quando perpudescet miscenda atque perturbanda rep. Sed si omnino id sieri non potest, ubi ego mortua ero, petito tribunatum, facito quod lube-bit, cum ego non sentiam: ubi mortua ero, parentabis mihi, & invocabis Deum parentem in eo tempore. Nec pudet te eorum Deum preces expetere, quos vivos atque præsentes, relictos atq; desertos habueris? Ne ille sinat Jupiter, te ea perseverare, nec tibi tantam dementiam venire in animo; &, si perseveras, vereor Ii2

ne in omnem vitam tantum laboris culpa tua recipias, uti, in nullo tempore tute tibi placere possis.

Ex I. Chronicorum libro.

Homerus, & Hesiodus, vixerunt ante Romam conditam ann. circiter centum & quinquaginta. Gellius lib. 17. cap. 21.

Ex I. librorum de vita Ciceronis.

M. Tullius Cicero tres & viginti annos natus, primum campum judicii publici egir, Sextumque Roscium parricidii reum defendit. Gellius lib. 25. cap. 28.

. Ex II. lib. de Viris Illustribus.

Carisius. 1. 2. citat vocem subinde. Et ex. 15. diem lib. 1. citat illum modum dicendi. Harum partum. Et ex 16. Illa verba. A fratre parruele rem necessitudinis, sed personam ostendat.

Ex incerto libro de Viris Illustribus.

Juste, venusteque admodum reprehendisse dicitur A. Albinum, M. Cato. Albinus, qui cum L. Lucullo consul fuit, res Romanas oratione Græca scriptitavit: In ejus historiæ principio scriptum est ad hanc sententiam: Neminem succensere sibi convenire, si quid in his libris parum composite, aut minus eleganter scriptum foret. Nam sum, inquit, homo Romanus, natus in Latio: Græca oratio a nobis alienissima est. Ideoque veniam, gratiamque malæ existimationis, si quid esset erratum, postulavit. Ea cum segisse M. Cato, Ne tu, inquit, Aule, nimium nugator es, cum maluisti culpam deprecari, quam culpa vacare. Nam petere veniam solemus, aut cum imprudentes erravimus, aut cum compulsi peccavimus. Tibi, inquit, oro te, quis perpulit, ut id committeres, quod priusquam faceres, petteres ut ignosceretur? Gellius lib-

Archilochus Tullo Hostilio Roma regnante jam tunc fuit poematis cla-

rus, & nobilis, Idem lib. 17. c. 21.

Ex libris exemplorum.

A virgine Vestale. Hoc citat Carifius l. 1. ex 2. Exemplorum

Multis in senatu placuit, ut ii, qui redire nollent, datis custodibus ad Annibalem deducerentur; sed ea sententia numero plurium, quibus id non videbatur, superata est; ii tamen, qui ad Annibalem non redierunt, usque adeo intestabiles, invisique suerunt, ut tædium vitæ ceperint, necemque sibi consciverint. Gellius l. 7. c. 18. ex. 5. Exemplorum libro.

Ex incerto libro.

Ædes Martis est in circo Flaminio architectata ab Hermodoto Salaminio. Priscianus lib. 8.

Eudoxus

T

tu

ba

caj

ma

dur

Iden

drin

gent

quin Cypí

Pri

Mar

Fui

fuæ i præfe

habui

onych

quenn

libri ej

CI

S

1

Eudoxus quidam mea ætate, cum Lathyrem Regem fugeret, Arabico finu egressus, Gades usque pervectus est. Plinius lib. 11. cap. 67.

Latitudinis ubi minimum, septem millia passuum; ubi vero

plurimum, decem millia. Plinius in Proæmio lib. 3.

Melpum, opulentia præcipuum, ab Insubribus, & Boiis, & Senonibus, deletum est eo die quo Camillus Veios cepit. Idem Plinius, libri ejusdem, c. 17.

Istro in Adriam effluenti e Danubio amne ex adverso Padi fauces, contrario eorum percussu, mari interjecto, dulcescente.

Plinius I. ejusdem, c. 18.

Alpes in latitudinem C. M. Idem l. ejusdem, c. 19.

Cerne infula abest ex adverso maxime Carthaginis a continente passus mille, non amplior circuitu duobus millibus. Idem 1. 6. c. 31.
Post accipenserem, præcipua auctoritas fuit lupo, & asellis. Idem

1. 9. c. 18.

Me juvene violacea purpura vigebat, cujus libra denariis C. veniebat, nec multo post rubra Tarentina. Huic successit Dibapha Tyria, quæ in libras denariis mille non poterat emi. Hac P. Lentulus Spinther, Ædilis Curulis primus, in prætexta usus, improbatur. Qua purpura quis non jam triclinaria facit? Idem 1. 19. cap. 19.

Turdi paulo ante Augusti principatum cœpti saginari. Ciconiæ

magis placent, quam grues. Idem l. 10. c. 23.

Magnitudo Loti arboris brevis. Idem 1. 23. c. 17.

Vinum exprimitur illi simile mulio, quod ultra denos dies non durat, baccæque contusæ cum alica ad cibos dollis conduntur. Idem Plinius ibidem.

Scandula contecta fuit Roma ad Pyrrhi usque bellum, annis qua-

dringentis septuaginta. Idem 1. 16. c. 10.

Ante Syllæ victoriam duo tantum triclinia Romæ fuerunt ar-

gentea. Idem 1. 33. c. 11.

Cleophantus Corinthus secutus est in Italiam Demaratum Tarquinii Prisci Romani Regis patrem, sugientem a Corintho injurias Cypsellii tyranni. Idem 1.35. c. 3.

Primus Romæ parietes crusta marmoris operuit totius domus sua in cœlio monte Mamurra, Formiis natus, eques Romanus,

præfectus fabrorum C. Cæsaris in Gallia. Idem 1. 36. c. 6.

Mamurra primus totis ædibus nullum nifi e marmore columnam habuit, omnes folidas e Carystio, aut Lunensi. Idem Plinius ibidem.

Fuit magno miraculo, cum P. Lentulus Spinther amphoras ex onyche Chiorum magnitudine cadorum ostendisset: post quinquennium deinde triginta duorum pedum longitudine vidi. Idem libri ejusdem, c.7.

doto

n

fi

m

ca

2

et

sti

le-

VI-

es,

lib.

cla-

1"1111

usto-

plu-

i ad

fue-

Gel-

loxus



INDEX

In CORN. NEPOTEM

SELECTISSIMUS.

In quo Primus numerus notat Vitam : Secundus, Caput.

A



Fundamentis disjicere in Sepentar, funditus, 20. 3.

A puero, inde a pueritia, 5. 2.

A stirpe, ab initio familia & origine, 25. 18.

Ab tenui initio, occasione & operei tam parve, 16. 2.

Abdere se in Thraciam, 7. 9. Veluti in sinum securitatis. De eo qui suam fortunam occulere ssudet.

Abest a persona Principis, non decet, non convenit, 15. 1. ab invidia, remotum esse ab obtrectationibus invidia, 12. 3. ab Urbe, peregre esse, 25. 20.

Abripere, intercipere, 14.4.
Abripi, de iis qui ex solo patrio in aliud trajiciuntur, 1.4.

Accedere ad manum, collatis signis dimicare, 18.5.

Accedere ad Remp. capessere rempublicam, 9. 1.

Accipere conditionem, id qued offertur, 14. 8.

Acceptus male, qui pralio fusus, 18.8.

Acer oğulun@, irritabilis, 13. 3. Acerba mors, luttuosa tanquam pramatura, 5. 4.

Acerbius imperium, crudelitas, 18.6.

Acerbitas, rigor, 10.6.

Acerbitas temporis pristini, indigna prist. t. illata, 7. 6.

Acherus. Ab Acherunte redimere, ab inferis & sepulchro, 10. 10.

Acquiescere significanter de morte vitam laboriosam sequuta, 23.

Adducere aliquem alicui in suspicionem, suspectum reddere, 23. 2. adduci precibus alicujus, permoveri, 10. 2.

Adhibere memoriam contumeliæ, ea ad ultionem uti, 15.7. in convivium, secum ducere, præf.

Adimantus, 7. 7. Adire ad, 2. 7.

Adjungere, addere iis qua ditta,

Adjutum venire, 20. 2.

Adjutor datus, Collega gerendi belli, 9.4.

Admetus Rex Moloss. 2. 8.

Admi-

1

Ad

Ad

Ad

b

fl

ip

C

ve

20

C021

po

PIA

171 67

Ad

15.

2.4

Adv

Adv

Adve

Administrare bellum, de Duce qui gerit bellum, 12. 2. Legationes, 10. 1. 4.

Admirari quem, venerationem not. 10.2. fic admiratio, pro reverentia, 11.3. admirabile fuit in eo, insigne ad gloriam, 17.7.

Admiranda in Italia Hispaniis-

que, 24. 3.

Admittere ad se domum, 20. 1. admittere quid, agendum suscipere, 25. 15. admittere scelus,

perpetrare, 15. 16.

Admitti, propria vox de admissionibus principum, 14.9. hine de magistro admissionum apud Persas mentio, 18.1. in numerum præfestorum, 6.1.

Adolescens de quadragenario, 25.8. ita solebant Romani, apud Suet. Aug. 20. de triginta annos habente, admodum adolescentulus, 22. 1. adolescentia iniens, 7. 2. adolescentia initium, 5. 1.

Adorior oppugnare, 8. 2. ut alias: Aggredior hoc facere, conatum cum effectu notat. Adoriri Dodonam, de conatu corrumpendi sacerdotes Dodonaos, 6. 3.

Adrumetum, 22. 6.

Adscitus lepor, opponitur nativo,

25.4.

.

0,

te

3.

u-

re,

u-

10-

7.

re,

Eta,

endi

dmi-

Adversum tenere proficiscentibus, de vento qui proficiscentibus flatu est contrarius, qui contra ipirat, 1.1. adversum Athenas, e regione, 2.3. ex adversum.

Advertus arma ferre, 17. 4. advertus refutere, 16. 1.

Adversari alicui, de dissentione 20.2.

Adversarius, de eo qui factionem comparat, 10.7. Adversarius populus, hac voce notatur rò quainov, sive adversandi premendique superiores libido, 13.3. Adversarii, obtrectatores, emuli, 15.7. qui accusant in judicio, 2.4. Adversaria factio, 16.1.

Advoçare concionem, 7. 6.

Ædes Jovis Feretrii, 25. 20. Minervæ, 4. 5. Proferpinæ, 10. 8.

Adium locus primus, meireer, præf.

Adificare classem, 2.2. Adificator, qui studio adificandi ducitur, 25.13.

Adilis plebis, ad differentiam Addilium Curulium, & Cereal. 24. 1.
Aga, plur. Maced. oppid. 21. 2.

Ægates infula, 22. I. Æger vulneribus, 1.7.

Ægyptus, 18. 2. Ægyptia Claffis, 12. 2. Ægyptiorum munera. Agefilao miffa, 17. 8.

Amilius L. Paulus, occifus, 23.4. Amulari aliquem, centendere de gloria cum aliquo, 15.5.

Anex statux, 23. 9.

Aolia, 9. 5. Aolis, 1. 3. Aqualis alicui, vel alicujus σίγχεον Θ, 3. 1.

Æque bene, 23. 4.

Æquiparare aliquem labore, corporis viribus, 7.11.

Æquus locus, non æquus alicui, incommodus, 1. 5.

Æquitas, de civili formate flatu, 1. 2. animi, modicis scil. hono-

ribus contenti, 8. 4.

Eris terna millia, scutati triginta 25. 13. aris terna millia sunt 2000 assium. Si amittas æris, subaudi nummum, ut sint 90 scutati, qua verisimilior summa, Manut.

Aftimare. Aftimata lis ejus tot talentis, I. 7. 5. 1. Damnatus tot talentis, intelligitur enim ipsa pecunia multatitia, astimatione delicti decreta. Hinc addit noster, I. 7. tot talentis astimatam Miltiadis litem, quantus in classem sumptus factus erat.

Ætas militaris, 17 annor. 24. 1. extrema senedus, 24. 2. 25. 10. ætas extrema imperatorum,

ultimi

ultimi tum imperatores erant, 13. 4. ætatis vacatio, immunitas a bello, 25. 7.

Afferre deformitatem, addere, 17. 8. manus alicui, de interfectione, 20. 1.

Afficere aliquem morbo, 23. 4. Affluens, abundans, 25. 13.

Africanæ possessiones, que in A-

frica, 25. 11.

Agere causam populi, studere democratia, 19. 3. egit nihil aliud quam ut, menogems magna contententionis of studii, 23. 10.

Aggredi, impugnare, 14. 9. hofrem, bello persequi, 2. 4.

Agis Rex Lacedæm. 17. I. Agnonides sicophanta, 12. 3.

Ager Troas, 4. 3.

Agellus, de tenui possess. 19. 1. Agrippa M. Vipsanius, 25. 12.

Ala equitum, 18.1. Ale dicta exercitus equitum ordines, quod circum legiones dextra sinistrique, tanquam ala in avium corporibus locabantur. Cincius apud Gell. 16.4.

Alcibiades, 7. 1.

Alemæon matricida, 15.6.

Alere morbum, fovere, 25. 21.
Nolo ali corum luxuriam, b. e.
instrumenta suppeditari inxui,
19. 1. ali publice, publica sustentatione, 3. 3.

Alexander M. Babylone moritur,

Alexander Pheræus, Tyran. 16. ς. Alienum non videtur, intempeftivum, ασκοπον, 1. 6. alienari timore ab aliquo, favorem timore in odium mutare, 7 ς. alienatæ infulæ, quæ defecerant, 5.2.

Altera persona, unus en duobus quibus Res. plurimum debet; additur, secunda tamen, ut rescratur ad superiorem of primum, 16.4. altero tanto longior, 18.8. Ambitus largitiones, captatoria donationes in ambiendis, per malas artes, honoribus, id enim ambitus voce notatur, 52.6.

Amici, adjutores rerum gerendarum, 18. 12.

Amicos tueri, opibus officioque adesse eis, 15.3.

Amicitia, pro societate, 15. 6. Amittere animam, 15. 9. optimates, earum favorem, 10. 7. Aurunsia, 8. 2.

Ammon, cognom. Jowis, 6. 3.

Anceps periculum, utrinque host.

2. 3. ancipites loci, 14. 7.

A

Ap

Ap

Ap

App

Apu

Ara

Aræ

Arb

alj

tio

1.

im

3.3

Arca

Archi

Arder

Arete

Argili

Argi,

Argue

Arideu

Arioba

Aristid

Ariston

Arma

utunt

nolui

milita

armar

cum

ferre

diversi

crim

e

Andocides, 7. 3.

Androcles Magnes. 14.5.

Anicia, 25. 2.

Anima, pro vita, 23. 1.

Animadvertere, pro considerare, 15. 16. conspicari, 16. 5. animadversa varietas fortunæ, observata, 13. 4.

Animatæ bene insulæ, in obsequio manentes, oppon. alienatæ, 5. 2.

Animus, pro siducia constantiaque, 1.4. maximus, pro siducia sui constantiaque, 10.5. animo isto este, id consilii habere, 18, 11. animo bono facere, proposito non scelesio, 17.6. æquo ferre, sine indignatione, 10.6. sine obtrectatione, 25.1.

Annus vertens, totus, cujus scil. cursus natura vertitur codem,

unde incipit, 17. 4.

Ante illum imperatorem, antequam ille effet Imperator, 11. 1.

Anteferre bello pacem, bellum deponere, pace mutare, 15.5. religionem ira, illius respectu buis frenos imponere, 17.4.

Antigonus in prælio cadit, 21.3.

Antiquitatis notitia in quibus, 25. 18. Antistate licui, prastare, 3. 1. Antistites Jovis, Sacerdotes, 6. 3. Antonius hostis judicatus cedit

Italia, 25. 9.

Appen-

2

Appenninus mons, 23. 4.

Aperire, oftendere, declarare, 10.
6. aperit se res ipsa, 4. 3. apertum est, mihi, scil. 9. 3. apertum fuit, apparuit re ipsa, 9. 2.
Apollo, 1. 1.

Apophthegmata Epaminonda,

Apparare, moliri, 18. 2.

Apparatus, de operibus Toliopunti-2016, 18.5. regius, de cultu, 4.2. Apparere alicui, ministrare, pro honoratiore cultu, 18. 13. apparere, clare cognosci, 14. 1.

Appellatus est, ut vellet, compellatus, rogatus, 25. 8.

Appetere majores res, de incivili elatione, 4. 2.

Appia via, 25. 22.

Apprime bonus, 25. 13.

Apulia, 23.4.

1.

e,

i-

16-

uio

2.

ue,

fui

fto

11.

22098

fine

rec-

feil.

dem,

mte-

. I.

llum

. re-

buis

11.3.

5.18.

6.3.

cedit

ppen-

1.

Aram tenent, qui jurant, 23. 2.

Aræ Paci factæ, 13. 2.

Arbitrium, electio, 9.4. arbitrio alicujus rem permittere, tractationem rei penitus committere, 22.

1. omnia geruntur, de summo imperio, 9. 2. arbitrio ejus fit, 3.3.

Arcadia, 7.10. Archias, 16. 3.

Ardentinum prædium, 25. 14.

Arete, 10. 1.

Argilius, 4. 4. Argi, pl. oppid. 21. 2.

Arguere, crimini dare, 7. 7. argui crimine convinci, 4. 3.

Arideus, 14.6.

Ariobarzanes, 14. 2. Aristides justus cognom. 2. 1.

Aristomache, 10. 1.

Arma pedestria, quibus pedites utuntur, II, I. arma abjicere noluit Chabrias metu flagitii militaris, 12. 4. arma capere, armari in bostem, 14. 4. conferre cum aliquo, dimicare, 18. 3. ferre contra aliquem, esse in diversis partibus, 25. 4.

Armare aliquem, ad arma instigare, 23. 10. armare se imprudentia alterius, suis consiliis ab imprudentia alterius robur mutuari, 13. 8.

Armatura levis, boc est, milites

levis armatura, 14.8.

Armenii, 14. 8. Armillæ aureæ, 14. 3.

Arripere celeriter quæ traduntur, de solertia ingenii, 25. 1.

Ars nova, fingulare queddam ad rem agendam eupnuæ, 1.5. Artabanus Xerxem interficit,

Artabanus Xerxem interficit,

Artemisium, promontorium Eubææ, 2. 3.

Artifices, quos cultus domesticus desiderat, 25.13. ad voluptatem & lucrum locata corum opera; funt autem ejusmodi servorum nomina: Gladiatores, Agitatores, Funambuli, Palæstritæ, Pictores, &c.

Ascendere gradum eum, ad eum honorem, 19. 2.

Asciscere civitatem, jus civitatis,

Alia, 1, 3. succubuit Europæ, hoc est, Afiatica vis (Persarum) Europæis (Gracorum) viribus succubuit, 2. 5.

Aspendii, 14. 8.

Aspis, Cataonia Dynastes, 14. 4.

Assecla Prætoris, de legato ejus, 25.6.

Aftu, vel Afty, Græcum deu urbs, oppidum; de Athenis peculiariter, 2. 4.

Athamanes, 13. 2.

Athenæ civitas clariffima, 8.2. Lacedæmoniis serviunt, 7.9.

Attendere animum ad cavendum,

7.5. Atticus T. Pomponius, 25.1.

Attingere poeticen, aliquid operain illo studio ponere, 25. 18. 18gionem, eo pervenire, 10. 5.

Auctoritas est in illo, 13. 3. ejus Kk est in hoc magna, ipsus autoritati magnopere creditur, 6. 4. authoritate alicujus moveri, scil. ad habendam sidem, 9. 4.

Audiens dicto duci, 11. 2. Aversus, corpore averse, 14. 11. Avertere puppes, de recedentibus,

Augeri, agro urbibus augeri, do-

Aurelius, C. Cof. 23. 7.
Auropalia, Dea nomen, 20. 4.
Autophrates, Lydiæ Satrapes,

BAbylon, 18. 2.
Bageus, 1. 10.
Balbus, L. Cornelius, 25. 21.

Barcas, cognom. Hamilcaris, 22.1.
Beatus, Homo non beatissimus,
non admodum instrustus copiis rei

familiaris, 17. 8.

Bellum Ægyptium, 14. 3. Civile
Cæsarianum, 25. 7. Corcyræum, 2. 2. Corinthium, 17. 5.
Peloponnesiacum, 7. 3. 8. 1.
Persicum, 2. 2. Punicum I.
22. 1. II. 22. 4. III. 24. 3.
Sociale, 11 3. Troicum, 14. 2.
Hannibalis bella quis scripserit, 25. 13. intestinum, 22. 2.
navale, 2. 2. delere, eleganter
de subito se insperato sine imposito hosiibus impetu oppressis, 7. 8.
ducere, per moram gerere, 7. 8.
facere alicui, inferre, 10. 4.
parare alicui, comparare adversus, 7. 9.

Bene meriti, qui nobis beneficia contulere, 18.6.

Benevolentia, pro pignoribus & documentis benev. 7. 6.

Benignitas, de prafiito auxilio, 20.2. Bithynii, 23, 11.

Bœotii bellum indicunt Lacedæmoniis, 9. 2.

Bonus civis, significanter de co, qui habitus statusque civilis amans, officiis civilibus fervit, 11.2. Cognomen in virtutis honorem, 19.1. bono animo facere, confilio non scelesto, 17.6.

Bonitas, pro equitate civiles imperii, 1. 8.

Borni, castelli nomen, 7. 7.

Brutus potens, 25. 8. interit,

Byzantium expugnatum, 4. 2.

C

Adere, de morte bellica proprie, 4. 1. cadit majestas, evertitur imperium, 16. 2. res cadit præter opinionem, h. e. evenit, 1.2. cadere in suspicionem cujus, suspectum sieri, 4. 2.

Cadmea, arx Thebana, 15. 10. Caduceus, xnpuxeiov, 23.11.

Cadusii, inter mare Caspium & Pontum sita gens, 14. 1.

Cæcilius, Q.eques Romanus, 25.5. Cælo vesperascente, 16. 2.

Cæremonia summa colitur hoc facrarium, sanstitas religione inviolabilis notatur, 2.8.

Cæsar (Julius) occisus, 25. 8. Cæsar (Octavius) 25. 12.

Cæsarianum Civile bellum, inter Cæsarem & Pompeium, 25. 7. Calidius, L. Julius Poeta, 25.12.

Callias, 5. 1. Callicrates, 10. 8.

Callidus vir, qui consilio pollet, 14.
10. callida liberalitas, que non honesti studio, sed tempori datur, y utilitati, 25.11. callidissime conjicere de futuris, perspicacissime & providentissime, 2.1.

Calliphron, faltator, 15. 2. Calliftratus, 15. 6.

Camissares, 14. 1.

Cancre, von propria de Oraculis, vatibus, poetis, 25.16.

Canius, 25. 10.

Cannensis pugna, apud Cannas pugnata, 23.5.

Capere

Ca

Ca

Car

1

T

20

CI

Cele

Cen

Cen

Cera

Cert

ti

Ced

Capere arma, ad pugnam instruere se armis, 14. 4.

Capere locum, occupare, 17. 6. capi humanitate alicujus, affici, delectari, 25. 4.

Capessere remp. Cic. accedere ad remp. de gerendis Magistratibus, 2.2.

Caput Græciæ, urbs domina, imperans cateris, 15. 10. capitis absolvi, de reo capitis, cui vita conceditur, 1. 7.

Capitulatim, summatim perstricta,

Cappadocia Eumeni data, 18. 2. Captiani, Schott. legend. conjicit Caspiani, 14. 8.

Capua, 23. 5.

t,

1-

71-

oc

11-

ter

12.

14.

21 0 73

tur,

ime

ici)-

ulis,

pug-

pere

Cardianus, ab urbe Cardia, 18. 1.

Car, 14. 1. Caria, 17. 3. Caffander, 18. 13. Macedonia pellitur, 19. 3.

Cassius floret, 25.8. interit, 25.11. Castrum, munitus, muro locus, 7.9. ejus diminut. Castellum; castellum Hannibalis, 23.12.

Castra movere, 14.8. Castra alicujus sequi, militare apud aliquem, 24. 1.

Caius, acerba fortuna, 7. 6. casibus agi, varietate scil. temporum eventuumque, 29. 5.

Cataonia, 14. 4.

Cato 17 annor. stipendium meruit, 24. 1.

Catullus, poeta elegantiss. 25. 12. Causa. Causam capitis dicere, injudicio capitali pro se verba facere, 11. 4. causam interponete, causari, prætextu uti, 2. 7.

Cedere, prabere se necessitati, non reluctari, 3. 1. authoritati alicujus, propter authoritatem, 12.2. Celebritas, frequentia, præf.

Censorinus, 24. 1.

Certanus, cognom. Ptolemæi, 21. 3. Certamen de principatu, emulatio, 2. 6. Certa dies, pressituta, 12. 3. Chabrias Athen 12. 1.

Chalciœcus, Templum Minerva Lacedam. q. d. Domus ænea, aliquando in cognomen Dea transit, 4.5.

Chalcis, urbs Eubææ, 13.3.

Chaones, pars Epirotarum, 12. 3. Chares Athenis honoratus, 12. 3. Charon, Theb. 16. 2.

Chersonesus, scil. Thraciæ peninsula, 1. 1.

Chius, infula, 12.4.

Cicero, M. Tullius, æqualis Attici, 25. 1.

Cilicies, 14.8. Cilicia, 14.7.

Cimon, 5. 1.

Cinnanus tumultus, 25. 2.

Circulus, catus vulgo coeuntium ac fabulantium, qui, collatis capitibus, videntur veluti orbem facere, 15. 3.

Citari victorem, voce praconis declarari, præf.

Citerior Hispania, Tarraconensis provincia, 24. 2.

Citharizare, canere cithara, 15. 2. Citium, oppid. 5. 3.

Civilis victoria omnis funesta, 15.10. civiles fluctus, de bellis civil. 15.6.

Civitas aliena, de eo usurp. qui alienigena, 18. 1.

Clandestina consilia, occulta molitio, 23. 2.

Claritas, celebritas, 18. 3. Classiarii, milites class. 1. 7.

Clastidium, oppid. 23. 4.

Clava, in venatorio habitu ponitur, 14. 3.

Claudere hostem angustiis, 14.8.

Claudius, M. Cof. 23. 7. Clementiam violare, facere quod clementia officio indignum, 7.10.

Cleon Halicarnasseus, 6. 3.

Cnidus, Inf. 9.4.

Coarguere tyrannidem cujus, cum exprebratione tyranuidis convincere, 15.6.

Kk 2

Coercere

Coercere manibus procacitatem Conciliator nuptiarum, pararius, alicujus, punire pariter ac inhibere, 20. 4.

Cogitare callide, de agitatione animi, 14.8.

Coire, conspirare, 16. 2.

Colere sacellum, de cultu religioso in Jacello fieri solito, 20. 4. coli literis ab aliquo, de commercio epistolarum familiarium, 25. 20.

Collabefieri ab aliquo, eleganti metaph signific. dignitate veluti Sua pelli, 3. 1.

Collegæ, sc. gerend. bell. in imperio militari, 7.3.

Colligere manum, copias, 7. 7.

Collis Quirinalis, 25. 12. Colloqui per internuntios, 7.5. Commeatus, annona subvectio, 1.7.

Commendare alicui regnum, defignare successorem, 18. 2.

Cominus pugnare, 12.4.

Commoda, adversus commoda populi stetisle, pro crimine majestatis, 19.4.

Commoditatem consequi, emo-

lumentum, 25.9. Commovere se non sunt ausi, de nefaria molitione, 17.6. commoveri, excitari ad rem accuratius agend. 14. 7. commoveri nova re, perturbari, 14.6.

Commutatio rerum, fortuna statusque imperii ac belli, 7. 5.

Comparare iter ad regem, de destinatione itineris, 7. 10. milites ad refistendum, instruere, 14. 4.

Compellare aliquem fratricidam, increpare, 20. 1.

Completa funt tot millia, h. e. ef. fectail. 5.

Componere bellum, pacem facere. 22. I.

Composito, de compacto, 14. 6. Comprimere preces, inhibere, 25. 22.

Conari, ipsum actum notat, non rem effectui dare, 14.7. Conata perficere, definata, 10.8.

westernths, 25. 12.

Concinnus, 15.5.

Concio populi, de judicio publico,

Concludere uno volumine, completti, 15.4.

Concupiscere majora, de molitionibus elatorum, qui sua conditione non contenti, ambitiofe res novas querunt, 4. I.

Concurrere ad opprimendum, certatim operam conferre, 18. 2. in navem regis, veluti agmine facto adoriri, 23. 10.

Concursus, de conflictu pral. 11. . concursus, studio spectandi, 14.3. Concutere opes alicujus, labefa-

Etare potentiam, 15.6. Condiscipulatus, 25.5.

Conditio æque versuræ, copia, equa facultas, 25. 2.

Conductitiæ catervæ, de mercenariis militibus, qui domestico opponuntur delectui, 12.1.

Conferre facta clar. virorum, comparare, 22. 2.

Conficere aliquem, debellare, 6.1. Confidere, plus quam sperare, 1.1. Confirmare quid, fidem rei facere, 14.11. confirmare regnum, fla-

bilire, 1. 3. Congruere sententiæ Deorum, ad illum accommodari, 6. 2.

Conjicere, divinare de futuris, 2. conjicere se in sacrarium, illuc confugere, securitatis gratia, 2. 8.

Conon, egregius mari bellator, 9. 1.

Conscripti patres, 23. 12 de Senatu Romano usurpatur, qui tanquam solenni titulo, ita compellari folebat.

Consectari, cum studio & labore prosequendo conquirere, 2. 4.

Consentire, conspirare, 14. 5. globus contentionis, conspirantium, 25. 8.

Con-

C

Co

Cor

t

n

CC

re

in

ali

E21

9.4

Junt

con

beba

Corcy

Corint

Corneli

20. 1

Con

Cont

Cont

Conv

Convi

Con

Consequi aliquid, perficere, 24.10. consequita est eum magna prosperitas, h. e. magnam adeptus est prosperitatem, 25.19.

Conservare simulcara, aras, honorem earum & jus tuendi supplices

non imminuere, 17. 4.

Consilii mei non est, b. e. judicii
6 arbitrii in eligendo, 9. 4. in
consilium dari, de adjutoribus
datis, 12. 2.

Consistere, de acie instructa, 11. 2. Constituere urbem, deserram eversamque de integro condere, incolis Grep. formare, 15. 8.

Constituere quantum quisq; daret, de arbitrio, judicio, consilio, 3. 3. Consuevit hoc sanctum esse apud, consuetudine quadam religio rei apud omnes servata est, 16. 7.

Consulere male patrix, utilitates ejus negligere, 15. 10. nexam affere, 19. 2. consultum mittere, sc. ad Appollinem, 2. 2.

a,

ta-

op-

ım,

5.1.

. I.

sta-

n, ad

is, 2.

ium,

gra-

lator,

de Se-

ui tan-

ompel-

labore

5. glo-

meium,

Con-

Conful quinquies, scil. quintum,

Consumere tot menses in morbo, tam diu agrotare, 25. 21. consumi morbo, interire, 21. 2.

Contendere, affirmare, 15.8. quo contenderat, b. e. quo cursum direxerat, 12.2.

Contineri hospitio alicujus, esse inter eos qui fædere hospitis cum aliquo sunt conjunti, 6.1.

Continens, opponitur aquis, 1.6.

Contrahere classem, comparare, 9.4.

Convenit hoc inter illos, pacti funt de hoc, 4. 4.

Convivæ, quales vocandi, 25. 14. convivio uxores Romani adhibebant, Græci non item, praf. Corcyræum bellum, 2: 2.

Corinthus a Tyranno liberata,

Cornelius, L. Cof. 23.8.

Corona aurea Romanis a Carthag. legatis donatur, 23.7.

Coronæa, urbs Bæotiæ, 17. 4. Corripere partes omnium, omni-

um potentiam ad se trabere, 18.2.
Corrumpere Delphos, sacerdotes

Oraculi Delphici, 6. 3. Cotta, L. Cof. 25. 4. Cotus, Rex Thraciæ, 11. 3.

Craterus, 18. 2. Crimessus, fluv. 20. 2.

Culleus, saccus inter vasa militaria, trajiciendo amni, 18. 8.

Cultus domesticus, usus familiaris,

Cupiditas, vehementior impetus animi cupientis, 18. 6. cupide elaboro, vehementer studeo, 3. 1. Curare præceptum, efficere, 18. 9.

Cyclades infulæ, 1. 2.

Cyme, 7. 7. Cyprus Inf. 4. 2. Cypri victi, 5. 2.

Cyrenæ, urbs Lybiæ, 17. 8.

Cyrus, 7. 9. Cyzicum, 13. 1.

D

Damnari hoc timore, ob eum

Damon, musicus, 15.2.
Dare sidem, jurare, 23.1. sidem de re, super re, 14.10. manus, victum se consiteri 22.1. operam honoribus, capessere honores, 24.1. vela ventis, de navibus in altum provectis, 23.8. veniam, annuere postulatis, 2.10. crimini, arguere, 15.8. se, in gratiam alicujus facere, 25.9. Soporem, pro medicamento, soporifero, 10.2.

Darius Perf. R. contra Scythas, 1. 3. Ochus, 7. 5. Histaspis silius, 21. 1.

Datames, 14. 1. Datis, 1. 4. Dea pax, 13. 2.

Debitum

B

Debitum naturæ reddere, mori, 21. 1.

Decedere, mori, 3. 3. decedere morte ex conspectu hominum, de morte voluntaria, 20. 1.

Decelia, oppid. 7. 4.

Decernere cum aliquo, dimicare, confligere, 23. 4. decernere alicui statuas, decreto publico conferre, 1.6.

Declarare, documentum dare, 11. 3. Decurrere in spatio, de equis exerceri cursu selitis, 18. 5.

Deducere secum aliquem, sibi adsciscere comitem, 25. 4 deducere aliquem a victu pristino, demovere, abstrahere, 10. 4.

Deesse alicui, in judicio non defendere, 13. 4. nullus honor huic defuit, circumlocutio honoratissimi, 20. 3.

Deferre Senatui, exponere, refer-

Degredi a suis, longius provehi, 16.5.

Delectus novi, de militibus recens lestis, 23. 6.

Deleri, dicuntur hostes penitus fugati, 4. 1.

Deliberare, oraculum consulere, 2.2.
Delphi, urbs, 1. 1. pro Oraculo
Delphico, 6. 3. Delphicus Deus,
Apollo, 4. 5.

Delus, Inf. commune Græciæ ærarium, 3. 3.

Demades Athenas tradi cupit Antipatro, 19-2.

Damænetus, petulans homo, 20.4. Demergere, de fortuna deprimente,

Demetrius, Antig. Fil. perit in custodia, 21, 2 Phalereus, 1, 6.

custodia, 21. 3. Phalereus, 1. 6. Deprecari pericula amicorum, ne illes affligant, 15. 12.

Deprimere naves, demergere, 9. 4. Depugnare, pralium committere,

Dercyllus, Antipatri prafectus,

Desperatis rebus provinciarum, cum dissis essent provinciis, 25.8. Destitui ab aliquo, de rejectis pre-

Deterior peditatu, inferior, 18. 3.
Deterfans compellabat impium,
detestabatur & vocabat imp.

20. 1. Detrahere de aliquo, de invidiosa

& obtrectatoria depressione, 12.3. Detrahere aliquid mulctæ, mi-

nuere mulctam, 13. 4. Devia itinera, occulta & insueta,

18. 3. Devincere virtutem alicujus, deprimere, inutilem reddere, 22.1.

Devocare, 5. 4. est wocare ad ca-

Devovere aliquem, de publico devotionis ritu, 7.4.

Dextra fidei pignus, 2. 8.

Dianæ templum apud Gortynios, 23. 9.

Dicere causam capitis, in judicio capitali pro se respondere, & verba facere, 7. 4. dicere pro se, sc. in judicio, 1.7. dicendo valete, hac won proprie eloquentiam notat & artem, 7. 1.

Dictator Fabius, 23. 5. quia dicendo creabatur, Dictator, summa potestas, & a regno non nist tempore differens.

Dictum, dicto audiens alicui, obediendi fignif. 6. 1.

Dies supremus, mors, 7. 10. dies induciarum, sc. ultimus, 17. 3. in diem emere, ut solvas postaliquod tempus, 25. 9.

Differre in crastinum, rejicere

Differtur rumor, dispergitur, 10.

Dignus memoria, celebrari dignus ad posteros, 13. 4.

Dignitas Regia, non authoritatem modo, sed & potestatem regiam notat, 1. 2. dignitas equestris, de ordine & nobilitate equitum.

25.1.

D

Di

Dis

Dif

Diff

Diffo

Diffo

Distin

Distral

Divers

tes.

Divide

berna Divinu

divir

sur, a

dif

7007

hi,

O i

di

Difp.

25. 1. dignitati servire, consutire existimationi & honori suo, 25. 6. dignitas corporis, augusta corporis forma, 10. 1. dignitas vitæ cum splendore jungitur, 7. 11. pro dignitate vivere, 25. 2. intelligitur hic dignitas vitæ exacta, qua scil. virum bonum decet.

Diligere affinitatem alicujus, eligere, 25. 22.

Dimicare adversus aliquem, resiftere, in aciem exire advers. 1. 4. dimicare de fama, de causa in judicio disceptand. 12. 4.

Dimittere imperium, deponere, 20. 2. vitam, amittere, negligere, 23. 12. dimitit eum nufquam ab fe, retinuit in convillu affiduo.

Dinon historicus, 9. 5.

e -

:05:

icio

ver-

ie,

ale-

ians

a di-

mma

empo-

i, obe-

. dies

17. 3.

as post

rejicere,

mr, 10.

i dignus

oritatem

regiam

questris,

equitum,

25.1

Dion Syracusanus describitur,

Discedere pari prælio, ut neuter vicerit, æquis manibus abscedere, 2. 3. discedere a pugna, re infesta abire, 1.7.

Disjicere copias alicujus, dissipare,

Dispalata multitudo, palabundi & dispersi passim, vagantesque, 23.5. Dispositi, scil. milites in acie stan-

tes, 11. 2.

Disputare de rep. disserere, 15.3. Dissociati civium animi, de civili discordia, 25.2.

Dissolutus sign. neglectum legis, boni moris existimationisque, 7. 1.

Distincti litibus, vexari ac distrahi, 25. 9.

Distrahi, divelli, de pugnantibus G inter se complexis, 18. 4.

Diversi discedunt, in diversas partes, 14.11.

Dividere copias hiematum, in hiberna dispartiri, 18.8.

Divinus, qui ea parte prudentia, qua divinatio sive providentia dicitur, valet, 25. 9.

Divitiæ orbis terrarum, isco-

Dium, sub dio, aire, 4. 5.

Docere, exponere, narrare, 1. 6. Dodona pro Oraculo Dodonao, sive posius sacerdosibus Oraculi, 6. 2.

Dodrans, ex dodrante hæres, novem partes hæreditatis intellige: dodrans sunt novem partes assis, sc. totius hæreditatis, 25.5.

Dolor desiderii, ex desiderio concep-

tus, 25. 4.

Domicilium, fedes, 17. 2. domicilium imperii orbis terrarum, Urbs Roma, 25. 2.

Domitius, Cn. Cof. 25. 22.

Drufilla, T. Claudii Neronis conjux, 25.19.

Dubito an ponam, eleganter pro dubito an non ponam, 8.1. non dubitavit committere prælium, de fiducia & conandi promptitudine, 23.11.

Ducere aliquem in errorem, falsa opinione deludere, 23. 9. ducere fecum, de contubernio, 22. 3. ducere, existimare, credere, 7. 7. ducere bellum, mora protrahere, 7. 8. ducere tempus, cunitari,

Duci advers aliqu. significat, militare, 18.3. duci amore, impelli, 5.1.

Ductu ejus res gestæ, 4. 1. Differt ab auspiciis: quod hæc ad summam fati & fortunæ; illa formula ad operam ac administrationem belli pertinet. Interdum conjunguntur.

Dux manus, qui parti copiarum praest, 16. 4.

Dynastes Paphlagoniæ, 14. 2.

E

Editus locus, altier, 17.6.

Efferre

Efferre laudibus, extollere, 7. 11. efferre matrem, propria vox de sepulturis, 25. 17. efferri victoria, insolescere, 4. 1.

Efflare animam, mori, 4. 5.

Effusæ largitiones, immodica, 25 6. Elatius se gerere, insolentius, 4.2. Elicere epistolas alicujus, occasione suppeditata rescribendi scil.

25. 20.

Elis, Argiv. oppid. 7. 4.

Eloquentia antistat innocentia, Superat eam, 3. I.

Elpinice Cimonis foror, r. r.

Elucescere virtutibus, inclarescere, 4. 1. elucet ex his illud, illud potissimum, & ad gloriam illustre est, 12. 1. eluxit eloquentia ejus, illustri argumento cognita eft, 15. 6.

Emax, qui emendi studio ducitur,

25. 13.

Emittere exercitum in Asiam, bellatum mittere, 17. 2.

Emphyletus, 19. 14. Ennius, Q. poeta, 24. 1.

Enumerare, per seriem narrare,

Enuntiare, revelare rem fecretam, 4.4.

Epaminondas Theban. 15. 1.

Ephebus factus est, ad pubertatem venit, 15. 2.

Ephefus, 17. 3.

Ephemeris, 25. 13. diurnum Latini vocant. Significat hic libellum quotidianarum expensarum or erogationum. Aliud signific. diurni commentarii, apud Suet. Aug. 64.

Ephori Lacedæmoniorum, 2.7. Epigramma, inscriptio, titulus, elogium, qualia donis, adauntur, que Diis sacrabant, 4. 1.

Epiroticæ possessiones, quas habet aliquis in Epiro, 25. 14.

Eretria capta, 1.4.

Erga, adversus, in, 14. 10.

Erexit eum hac contumelia, b. e. Excipere hostium impetum, bosti

ad industriam & emendationem excitavit, 2. I.

Erichthon, ignotus locus fatentibus Lambin. & Schott. qui ex codicib. annot. Crithonem, 13. 1.

Eryx, mons Sicilia, 21. 1.

Esse alicubi, degere, 23.12. cum jam in eo esset, ut, h. e. cum

i

E

E

Ex

Ex

i

n

de

18

Cur

ali

exi

mi

culi

tam

tione

mus

in ac.

Stias.

alique

Expone

Expoice

tur, 2:

Externu

Extingu

20, 22

Explica

Expen

Exi

Exp

jam parum abesset. 1.7.

Esse civitatis alienæ, de alicunde orto, 18. 1. Esle partium optimarum, Jequi partes opt. 25.6. esse pluris, plus efficere, prastare publice, 15. 10. non est tuæ Virtutis, non convenit, 22. I. esse calamitati, inferre calamitatem, 14. 6. indicio, prabere indicium, indicare, 6. 3. invidiæ, parere invidiam, 10. 4. malo, nocere alicui, 7.7. ului, multum prodesse opera, consilioque, 9. 2. pari imperio, de belli aucibus, 14. 3. hoc sensu, ingenio, 7. 5. ante oculos civium, versari, 12. 3. cum aliquo, de convietu, 22.3. elle in animis debet, observari animis, 8. 2. in colloquio, colloqui, 14. 11. in fuga, fugam meditari, adornare, 2. 4. in obsidione, obsideri, 18.5.

Etruria, 23. 4. Evagoras, 12.2.

Eubœa, 1.4.

Evitare tempestatem, de fuga periculi, 7. 4.

Eumenes Cardianus, 18. 1.

Eumolpidæ, 7. 4.

Europæi adversarii, ab Europa hoftes. 18. 3.

Eurybiades rex Lacedæm. 2. 4. Eurydice mater Perdiccæ & Philippi, 11.3.

Eurythenes rex Spartan. 17.1. Exacui ira, irritari, exasperari,

Exanimari, de moriente, 15.9. Excedere pugna, desistere, 15.9.

incur-

incurrenti se objicere, 12. 1. excipere has partes, in se suscipere negotium, 10. 8.

Excitare aliquem adversus aliquem, instigare, 23. 10.

Excursiones, que prede ab hoste agende causa fiunt, 1. 2.

Exercentur equi stantes, agitationis scil novo genere, & loco ambulationis cursusque equestris usurpato, 18.5.

Exercitatus bello, 15. 5. in dicendo, 15. 5. prompta facultas utrobique notatur.

Exercitus victor, victoriis clarus & formidabilis, 17. 4.

Exhaustus, cui pecunia deest, & instrumenta belli, catera, 7.8.

Exiguus, brevis staturæ, 17.8.
Exiles res, tenues, calamitosæ, de
disficultatibus a fortuna adversante objectis, 18.5.

Exire, proficifei domo, 2.6. in hostem, in bellum, 17.6. exit fama, emanat, 17.2.

.

1,

1-

in

is,

nd-

bsi-

s pe-

a ho-

k Phi-

7.1.

5.9.

n, bosti

incur-

perari,

Exitus, finis vite, 18.13. ædificii, de foribus, 23.12.

Expedire rem, de ancipiti negotio, 18. 9. expedire se, de eo, qui circumventus erat, 18. 5. expedire aliquem, proscriptorum numero eximere, 25. 12. expedita ad dimicandum manus, intellige sacultatem dimicandi non impeditam loco aut præcisam, 14. 3.

Expensum sumptui ferre, in rationes corum referre, que crogamus & expendimus, 25. 13.

Explicari non potuit multitudo, in acie scil. propter locorum angustias. 2, 4.

Exponere, de scription. hist. 10. 3. aliquem e nave, verbum nauticum, 2. 8.

Expoteere aliquem, petere ut dedatur, 23. 7.

Externum malum, de bello externo, 22. 2.

Extinguere liberos, e medio tol-

lere, 15. 9. aliquos, scil. expugnando perdere, 17. 5. contumeliam industria, veluti redimere, aut memoriam contumelia delere,

Extremo bello, pro fine belli, 9. 1. Extructa fatis altitudo muri edutta, 2. 6.

Exilium 10 annorum, pana Ostracismi legibus definita, 5. 3.

F.

Abius, Q. Maximus dictator Hannibali oppositus, 23. 5. Facere audet quod cogitavit, rem deliberatam efficere, 14.7. faciebat, ut numerarent, curabat numerari, 15. 3. bona, de beneficiis prastitis, aut facere quod utile eft alteri, 2. 9. cædem alicujus, perpetrare, 8. 3. castra, ponere, I. 5. aliquem certiorem, docere, 14. 11. civem, afciscere, 25. 3. impetum in aliquem, adoriri, 14. 9. insidias, struere, 7. 9. magnam multitudinem, colligere exercitum, 23. 10. fummam, Sc. pecunia, rg. 3. mentionem, in Sermone, 7. 5. pecunias ex metallis, reditus fodinarum metallicarum intellig. 7. 1. aliquem missum, dimittere ex captivitate, 18. 11. potestatem sui, sc. ad pugnam 17. 3. progressum in studiis, proficere, 24. 2. reum, accufare, 7. 4. verba, orationem habere, 2. 10. facere aliquid pulchre poste, de opera prompte obeunda, 25. 13. aliquem pluris, estimandi significatione, 11. 3. facere lucri aliquid, de gloria capta, que alteri debebatur, 8. 1. facere naufragium, de clade navali, 2.7.

Face, profac, 4. 2.

Fio, fit cædes civium, eaduntur, 15. 10. sumptus in classem, L 1 impenditur, impenditur, 1. 7. fieri pluris, aflimari, 14. 5. quid his fieri

vellet, de his, 17. 4.

Factum est æquitate ejus, ut, effectum, impetratum, res eo deducta, 3. 2. eo facto, per id,
hac ratione, 15. 5. quo facto,
qua causa, qua ex re, 14. 5.

Factio adversaria, pro viris advers.
factione amicis officia præstanda, intelligitur, officia amicitia
non extendi ad societatem rer.
nov. factionum, 25.8.

Facultas ita vivendi non datur, copia, potestas, occasio, 25. 2. facultates ingenii, opes, 15. 1.

Falernus ager, 25. 5.

Fallere verbo, falsi tituli specie, 15. 5. fefellit eum hæc res, contra opinionem cecidit, 10.3.

Fastigio pari stare in utraque fortuna, par cultus ac modus vita intelligitur, 25. 14.

Fautrix, de natura propitia, 17.8. Ferocior, bellicosior, 2. 2. ferocius loqui, elatius, 18. 11. fe-

rocia, animosa elatio, 22. 1.
Ferre calamitatem moderate, tolerare, sustinere, 20. 4. æquo
animo ferre, sine invidia, &
amulatione, 25. 1. ferre expensum sumptui, expensos sumptus
in commentarium referre, 25. 13.
si tulisset ita fortuna, si ita accidisset, 18. 6. ferre sustragium,
sententiam per calculos, 15. 8.
ferri magno odio in aliquem,
de studio animi, contentione, affectu, 25. 10.

Ferrum, pro gladio, 14. 11. pro spiculo, quod bastili prasixum est,

15.9.

Festum habere hunc diem, solennis instituta sestivitas intelligi-

tur, 20.4.

Fidere pecunia, spem conficiendi inde sumere, 6. 3. victoria, fiduciam victoria habere tanquam certa, 12.1. Fidenti animo, en successu animo-

fitas intell. 22. 3.

Fides vix facta est, vix persuasit ut crederent, 17. 8. sidei alicujus aliquid credere, committere alicui quid tanquam homini bona side, aut bona side servandum, 23. 9. dare, accipere sidem, polliceri, & vicissim alterius pollicitis eredere, 14. 10.

Fiducia nimia magnæ calamitati folet esse, intell. securitas ex confidentia, 16. 3. fiduciam habere rei potiundæ, spes certa, & plusquam spes,

17.4.

Figura venusta, de totius corporis

habitu congruo, 18. 11.

Filius a patre acceptam gloriam auxit, 13. 1. ejus recens gloria veterem patris renovat, 13. 2. filio regnum a vivo patre non tradendum, 21. 3.

Fingere fortunam fibi, conciliare, 25. 11. fingere se, effingere suos mores in restitudinem officiorum

vita, ibid.

Firmæ copiæ, respectu peritia bellandi indurata bello manus, 18. 3. firmæ vires ad laborem ferendum, de eo qui invidus laboris & operis, 18.11.

Firmissimi amici, conjunctissimi,

6. 2.

Flaccus, L. Valerius, 24. 1.

Flagitium, de armis relictis, 22.1. ac dedecore, 22. 1. ibid.

Flaminius, C. Cof. occiditur,

Flaminius, L. Quintius Cos. 23.

Flectere suum iter, de alia via tentanda, 18.9.

Florere, de potentia & excellentia imperii, 18. 1. rebus quibufdam, gestorum gloria, 5. 3. slorens, adhuc vivens, superstes, 25. 11.

Fluctus civiles, turba, 25. 6.

Forma,

F

 $\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{i}}$

Fu

Fu

Fu

Fur

Fun

Furi

Forma imperatoria, imperatore

digna, 11.2.
Fortuna, ut si in manu ejus esset fortuna, ab itso regeretur, ad arbitrium stesseretur, 13.2. fortuna secunda, de successu, 1.2. fortuna virtuti par, de bona fortuna se selicitate, 18.1. fortuna, de infelicitate, adversa fort. 17.5. non simplex, utraque, 20.1. fortuna, pro conditione, statu, 7.9. conversa subito sortuna est, rerum status se vices, 25. 10. fortunam suam occulere, statui suo

& celebritati latebras quarere, tum fama tum securitatis, 7.9. Forum, in foro esse coepit, fori studiis & civilis actus rudimentis operam dare, 24.1.

Frangi cura rerum, angi wehementer, 10.7.

Fregellæ, opp. Lat. 22. 7.

Frui aliquo, convictu alicujus, 25. 20.

Fructus, fructum pietatis ferre, pramium, 25. 5.

Frustrari se ipsum, nocendi signif.

Fugam alicujus sublevare, de expulso, & hoste indicato, 25. 2.

Fugare, vincere, 15.5.

Fugere procurationem reip. abfinere ed, 25. 15. non fugit me, fatis intellige, 10. 2.

Fulget indoles virtutis in eo, explendescit, 18. 1.

Fulva, uxor Antonii, 25.9. Funesta victoria, detestanda, 15.

Fungi munus militare, 14. 1.

functus summis honoribus, qui magnis rebus prafuit, multum in imperiis magistratibusque versatus est, 2.8.

Funus nullius ex suis vidit, de morte, 21. 2.

Furius, L. Cof. 23. 7.

G

Alea venatoria, 14. 2.

Gellius, Q. Canius, 25. 10.

Geminus, Cn. Servilius, 23. 4.

Genus antiquum, 12. 2. pro gente,
natione, 21. 2.

Generatus ab origine, oriundus,

Generosus, de nobili familia dicitur, 2. I. generosa fama eorum,
fama ex majoribus generosis, 10.
1. generosi condiscipuli, animo
erecto excelseque praditi, 25. I.
Gerere, pro administrare, 24. 2.
gerere res magnas, efficere, 22.
2. rem male, uti adversa for-

Geri, effici, 4. 2. gerere amicitiam, exercere, 14. 19.

Gladii minuti, breviores, 11. 1. Globus consensionis, numerus conspiratorum, factio, cohors, 25. 8. Gloria belli, bello gesto parta, 4. 5. Golonæ, pl. locus agri Troadis,

Gongylus Eretriensis, 4. 2. Gortynii, Gortyna urbs Creta, 23. 9.

Gracchus, T. Sempronius, infidiis perit, 23.5.

Gradus, sc. honoris & amicitia, 18.
1. imperii secundus, proxima
a Rege dignitas, 9.3.

Græcæ literæ, de lingua Graca, 22.12.

Græci libri Hannibalis, 23. 13. Græcia, pro incolis Græcis, 15. 5.

Graius saltus, 23. 3.
Gravitas Lacedæmoniorum, in
suspendenda, dum res penitissimè
exploraretur side, 4. 4.

Grunium in Phrygia castrum,

Gymnasium Timoleontium, 20.

Gynæconitis, pref.

L12 Habere,

aibul-3. floperstes, 6.

3

i-

1-

e,

25,

725

m

ria

2.

2072

rre,

wos

147m

bel-

18.

fe-

la-

Timi,

22.1.

itur,

23.

a vis

llentia

H

Abere quemadm se haberet, ut valetudo ejus comparata esset, 10. 2. ut haberet, quo fugeret ad salutem, b. e. locum, quo sug. 9. 10. habere amorem alicujus magnum, amari, 20. 3. contentionem cum aliquo, disceptare, 17. 1. aliquem secum, convictum notat, 25. 4. quæstionem de, intellig. cognitio judicialis, 7. 4. aliquem ad manum, uti alicujus ministerio, 18. 1.

Haberi numero sapientum, reputari, 8.4. male, vexari, detrimentis multis affici, 18. 12.

Haliartus, urbs Baotia, 6. 3. Halicarnassia civis, 2. 1-

Hamilcar, 22. I. Hannibal, 23. I.

Haruspex, 20. 1.

Hasdrubal male audit ex contubernio Hamilcaris, 22. 3.

Hastæ brevis, modus duplicatus,

Hastile, 15. 9. Hellespontus, 4 2.

Helotes, servi Lacedamoniorum,

Helvius, C. 24. 1.

Hemerodromi Græc. q. d. Cursores diarii, 1.4,

res diarii, 1.4. Hephæstio magni æstimatur, 18.2.

Heraclides interficitur, 10. 6. Herculis progenies, 17. 1. Hercules Graius, 22. 3.

Hermes Andocidis, 7. 3.

Hetxrice, ita vocabatur honoris causa ala Equitum apud Macedonas, ab amicitia & veluti sodalitate regia, 18.1.

Hibernacula, pro hibernis, alias pro ipsis tentoriis sumuntur, sive pro pellibus. sub quibus antiquitus milites hiemabant, ?7.3.

Hiems. pro tempestate, 25. 10. Hierophantes, genus sacerdotii Atheniensis, 16. 3. Hilaritas, voluptas animi, 15. 8: Hipponicus, 7. 2.

Hipparinus, 10. 1.

Hippo, urbs African. 22. 2.

Hispania citerior, 24. 2.

Histaspes Darii pater, 21. 1. Hirta tunica, birsuta, bispida, 14.3.

Homerus, 14. 2.

Honor regni, pro ipso Regno, 17. 1. honoribus operam dare, accedere ad honores & remp. capessire, 24. 1. honoriscentius, honoratius, 18. 1.

Hortari milites, pralio firmare,

1. 6.

Hortenfius, 25. 5. Hospitio alicujus contineri, esse inter hospites, 6. 1.

Humilis vestitus, vilior, 17. 8.

I.

Jam tune, 13. 3. Jason Tyrannus, 13. 4. Icetas vincitur, 20. 2.

Ignorare aliquem, non nosse, 3. 1. ignorare nolui te ista, docere volui, 25. 21.

Illudere aliquem, callide invento fallere, 22. 10.

Illustris adolescens, generis respectu, 22. 3. illustre est ei maxime, insigne ad famam, 21. 1. illustrissimum prælium, celeberrimum, 4. 1.

Illustrari, ad fama celebritatem pervenire, 2. 1.

Imago consuerudinis, vita de-

Imitari confuetudinem gentis, meribus ejus vivere, 7.11.

Imminere, moliri oppressionem, 18.

Imminuere animi magnitudinem minus quam frangere, 18.5.

Immoderata licentia, vulgi scil. libertatem suam intemperanter habentis & in licentiam vertentis, 7.4.

Immo-

H

In

Im

6

Im

t.

p

de

Op.

gui

ore

ali

nar

10.

Incen

Incest

Incept

Inclina

Incurre

Index,

faciu

Elant

Imp

Imp

Immodestia, licentia militaris, & dedignatio parendi, 6. 1.

Immortalis pugna dicitur, cujus memoria est perpetua, 15. 10.

Impedimenta, seil militaria, ut sarcina, instrumenta, vehicula, &cc. 8. 2.

Impelli auctoritate alicujus, mo-

Impendere, imminere, de mon futuris, 18. 10.

Imperare, summam belli administrare, 14.5.

Imperium majus, de prolatis finibus, 1. 6. imperii summam tenere, imperare urbi, præesse cum perpetuo imperio, 1. 3. non magis imperio, quam justicia, non tam potestate jurisdictionis, quam æquitate administrationis. Imperium, militaris præsectura,

Imperium, militaris prafectura, 3. 2. abrogare, scil. ducibus,

Impetus, repentina oppressio, 7. 8. hostium, incursus, 12. 1. impetum facere, impressionem, 17. 3.

I.

ere

ento

re-

t ei

21.

, 60-

atem

a de-

entis,

m, 18.

dinem

eranser

verten-

lmmo-

si feil.

Implicitus magnis rebus, ex difficultate captorum in varias emergendi angustias conjestus, 4.4

Impotens dominatio, intemperantis imperii infolentia & abusus potestatis notatur, 6.1.

Imprudens, inscius, 6. 4. imprudentem hostem opprimere, in-

opinantem, 18.8.
Impugnare prior voluit, de singulis qui alteri iclum inferre priores conantur, 8.2. impugnare
aliquem, adversus aliquem pug-

nare, 15. 10. Incensus, irritatus, infestus, 18.

Incestus OEdipi, 15. 6. Inceptum, propositum, 10. 8.

Inclinatæ funt copiæ, fugam spe-Bant, 16. 5.

Incurrentes, qui in hostem impetum faciunt, 12. 1.

Index, qui rem defert, 4. 4.

Indicium, narratio, manifestatio, 4. 4. indicio sunt ei rei, pro ejus rei indicium, 25. 16.

Indicare se, se ipsum prodere, 4.4. Indidem Thebis, 15.5.

Indigere alienarum opum, de exule, 22. 1.

Indigna, iniqua, miseranda, 19.4.
Inducere in insidias, pellicere, 23.
5. ad bellum, permovere, 23.8.
Plato inducir Socratem, person

Plato inducit Socratem, personam alicui tribuere, actionis aut sermonis gratia, 7. 2. induci ad credendum, adduci, 9. 2.

Indulgere alicui, favoris honorifque respectu, quem exhibemus viro bene merenti, 10. 2. indulgere, de creditoribus solutionem debiti non urgentibus, ad moram conniventibus, 25. 2. indulgere, de dissoluta educatione, 10. 4. dolori, ejus impetum sequi, obsequi dolori, 21. 1. sibi, licentia, 6. 1. sibi liberaliter, splendidius vivere, 12. 3.

Industria summa, de studio actus civilis, & officiorum vita, 2. 1. Infamis, pro stagitia, 15. 10.

Infamatus, a plerifque, vieute-

Infectis rebus, non effectis, 1.7. Inferior copiis, sic iuperior, de majore & minore numero, 14.8.

Inferre bellum in Italiam, bello Italiam petere, vel eam sedem bello legere, 22. 3. inferre signa, in bostem ire, 14.6. mala in domum alicujus, vexare, detrimentis afficere domum, 2.9. inferri co dicitur corpus mortui, sepeliendum scilicet, 4.5.

Infestus Romanis animus, de hosili edie, 22. 2.

Inficias ire aliquid, negare, 15.10. Infirmus, feil. viribus armorum, 18.3. infirmissimi, feil, potentia, 2.6.

Infodere, de sepultura, 4. 5. Ingratiis, vellent nollent, 2.4. Injicere B

Injicere admirationem fui, excitare, 11. 2. non amplius quam pellis est injecta, de sirati tegumento, 17. 8.

Inimica patriæ confilia, feditiofa molitiones, 4. 3. inimiciffimum fuum, vocant Romani Hanniba-

lem, 23. 12.

Inire confilia, de proposito, & molitionibus seditiosis, 6. 2. inire gratiam ab aliquo, mereri apud aliquem, 7.9. talem rationem ad interfic. capere tale confilium, 22. 10.

Iniens adolescentia, incipiens pri-

ma, 2. I.

Initium tenue, occasione tenuis rei eblat. 16. 2.

Inopinatæ res, felicitas spe uberier, 10.6.

Insciente, inscio, 18. 12. inscientia belli, imperitia, 15.7.

Infequi, vexare, 25.9.

Infervire studiis gentis, imitari mores & consuctudinem, 7.11. Infolens quid, de elato sermone,

20. 4. Instare hosti audacius, urgere,

15.9. Instat tempus proficiscendi, adeft, 7. 4. instans periculum, imminens, impendens, 4. 3.

Inftitutum vitæ, ratio, consuctudo, 25. 7. instituta patriæ, respectu habito ad formam reip. 17. 4.

Insuetus male audiendi, de eo, qui finistre de se opinantes ægre fert,

Infula Scyrus, 5. 2. Lemnus, 1. 1. Cyclades, 1. 2.

Intemperantia, licentia militaris, 18. 8.

Inter, obtrectarunt inter fe, pro invicem, 3.1.

Intercedit cupiditas major, sc. intervenit confiliis melioribus, 10. 1. intercessit nullus temere dies, ferme singulis diebus, 25. 20.

Interdici non potest socero gener, contubernium & convictus generi, 22. 3.

Interesse rebus privatis, publicis, plusquam nudam præsentiam notat, 20.4.

Interfectus exercitus host. deletus occidione, 3. 2.

Interit pecunia, prodigitur, 2. 2. Internecio, ad internecionem gesta bella, ad partis aut partium interitum, 18. 3.

Interponere, de judicio sententiaque scriptioni inserta, 16. 2. interponere le, ope sua intervenire, facultatem rei conciliare, pecunia mutua juvare, 25. 2.

Interpretari, rationem reddere,

25. 3.

Intueri, animadvertere, 12. 1. Invehi multa in aliquem, alicujus enagitandi ergo, probra spargere, 15.6.

Inventum, confilium, ars, firatagema, 12. 1.

Invidere aliquid, pro ob aliquid, 8.4.

Invidus potentiæ populus, qui ob potentium invidet, 13. 3.

Invidia non opprimitur acerbitate, sed tenetur obseguio, 10. 6. invidiæ crimen, ex invidia impositum, 7. 4. invidia minore elle, minus sentire invidiam, minus peti invidia, 18.7.

I

L

L

L

La

La

La

La

La

Iones, 1. 4. Ionia, 1. 3. Iphicrates, 11. 1. Iphicratenfes milites, pro praftantibus, 11. 2.

Ire, cum exercisu scil. 17. 3. Is, non sum is, qui non ejusmodi homo, vel tali animo præditus,

17.5. Ismenias captus, 16. 5. lster, fluv. 1. 3.

Istizus Milesius, 1. 3. Judicare aliquem exulem, judicio exilium decernere, 23. 7.

Judicandum est utilitate, secundum utilitatem, 25. 13. Judicium Judicium capitis, eum quis aceufatur eapitis, 15. 9. judicium fit de hoc, habetur, 19. 3.

Julii divi filius, 25. 19. Jumentum, de equis, 18. 5.

Jupiter Ammon, 6. 3. Feretrius, 25. 20. Opt. Max. 23. 2. Jovis antistites, 6. 3.

Jus, jure suo, merito, 8. 1. jura patriæ hospitii, respectu obligationis, quibus patriæ aut hospiti obligamur, 13. 4.

Jussu populi, formula Democratica,

Justicia, pro aquitate civilis animi, ac looropus, 3. 2.

Juitus, cognomen, 3. 1.

1-

-

a-

d,

06

bi-

10.

dia

no-

ım,

nfes

1. 2.

modi

itus,

dicio

ceun-

icium

K

Karthaginentes a Lutatio vincuntur, 22. 1.

L

Abeo, Q. Fab. Col. 22. 12. Labor animi, contentio, 7. 1. laboro quærere de hac re, annitor, Studeo, 16.3. Lacedæmonii Græciæ domini, Laco, pro Agefilao, 13. 1. Lacon, pro Lysandro, 7. 10. Laconica, Scil. regio, 13. 2. Lacrymare casum slicujus, illacrymare alicui, 7. 6. Lamachus, 7. 3. Lamestius, 20. 5. Lamprus Musicus, 15.2. Lampfacum, urbs, 2.10. Lapis de milliari, 25. 22. Largitiones effusæ, ferè in malam partem usurpatur bec von, de iis que ambitus causa donantur, 25.6. Latere, occultum effe, ignorari, 17.6. Laus liberandarum Thebarum,

gloria ex commendatione libera-

tionis ejus, 16. 4. rei militaris,

fama rebus bello gestis parta, 1.8. victoria illa est, in co sie laudabelis, 17. 4. in summa laude esse, laudari, 11. 2.

Laute vivere, splendide, liberalius sibi indulgere, 12. 3.

Laxare vincula epistolæ, 4.4. Lectoris satietas & ignorantia, quarum hac ex nimia brevitate, illa ex multitudine, 16.1.

Legationem suscipere, obeundam in se recipere, 2. 6. legationes, pro ipsis Legatis, 15. 6.

Lemnus non vult se dedere, 1. 1. Lenire invidiam, misigare, 10.6. Leonidas rex Lacedæm. 2. 3.

Leonnatus, 18. 2. Leotychides, 17. 1.

Levare inopiam, sublevare, subvenire, 25. 2.

Leucosyri, qui nunc Cappadoces,

Leuctra, vicus Boot. 17.6.

Levis armatura, pro militibus levis armatura, 14.8. levis, expeditus, 11.1. levis, non liberalis, qui plura promittit, quam prafiat, non tam facilitate officii, quam remeritate lingua, leviora funt mihi, apud me, duco leviora, 15.1.

Libenter detrahunt de iis, vitium animi ad detrahend. proni notatur, 12. 3.

Liberalitas temporaria, callida, que temporis & spei causa sit, 25. 11, liberaliter pollicere, proline, 6. 4.

Libertatis species, pars, indicium,

Libraii, servi, quorum opera in exscribendis & curandis libris veteres utebantur, 25.12.

Lignea monia, enigmatice de navibus, 2.2.

Ligures, 23.4.

Literis coli ab aliquo, de familiaritate epistolaris commercii, 25. 20.

Literæ,

Literæ, pro fludiis, 23. 13. literæ Græcæ, pro lingua, 23. 13.

Locus non æquus, iniquus, incommodus, 1. 5. locus pro occasione, 22. 1.

Longum est enumerare prælia, formula præcisionis, 23. 5.

Longus, Tib. 23. 4.

Lucani, pro regione Lucan. 23.5.

Lucretius, 25. 12. L. Lucullus, 25. 5.

Lumina oculorum, pro oculis,

Lutatius C. fud. Karthagin. 22.1. Lycus, pater Thrasybuli, 8. 1. Lyco, Syracusanus, 10. 9. Lydi, 14. 8. Lydia, 9. 2. Lysander Lacedæm. 6. 1.

Lysimachus, 3.1.

Lysis Tarentinus, 15. 2. LLS. 25. 4. Sestertium antiqui his

modis exprimebant, IIS. HS LLS.
duarum librarum & semissis charadiere, superposita lineola, millenarii index, sestertium in neutro
signif. Vid. Budaum & Glarean.

M

M Acrochir (Longimanus) Artaxerxes, 21. 1.

Magistratus, imperium, pratura

belli, 1.8.

Magnesia, urbs As. apud Mean. drum fl. 2.10.

Majores res appetere, de ambitiofis, novisque consiliis, 4. 2.

Malefica natura, 17. 8. nancisci naturam maleficam in corpore, nihil aliud, quam in corpore natura aliquem errorem ac deformitatem praferre.

Malum externum, bellum cum ext. geft. 22. 2.

Malitiose facere, cum aliquis culpa Jua & de industria rem male geris, 7. 7.

Mamercus Italicus capitur, 20.2. Mago, frater Hannibalis, 23. 7. Manceps, qui a populo aliquid emit conducitve, ejus rei quoniam sublata manu indicium facit seque authorem profitetur, manceps dicitur, vid. Sigon. 25. 6.

Manere, expectare hostem, 2. 4. in officio, obsequii sc. & fidei, 9. 3. Manere, ratam esse, 7. 10.

Manubiæ, prædam sive pecuniam ex præda redactam intelligit, 5. 2. Manus, ad manum habere, ministerio alicujus uti, 18. 1.

Manus, exercitus & copia, 1. g. manum conserere, acie contendere, 14.8. manum dare, villourum est & succumbentium, 22. 1.

Marathon campus, 1.4.

Marathonia pugna, 2. 2. Marathonium trophæum, pugna, seu pugna gloria, 2. 5.

Marcellus M. Claud. Cof. 23. 13.

Mardonius quis, 4. 1.

Marius hostis judicatus, 25. 2.

Massagetæ, 21. 1.

Mater patri prælata, 11. 3. filii pænam promovet, 4. 5.

Media, 18.8.

Mederi satietati lectoris, ne satietate obtundatur, cavere, 16. 1.

Medimnus (& medimnum) Gracorum mensura, Romanos sex modios capiens, 25. 2.

Meditari animo, constituere apud se, 17.4.

Mel cadaveribus circumfusum, conservabat ea a putredine, 17.8.

Memor gratusque, quodam sententia genere juncta, 25. 9. memor virtutum pristinarum, non tam memoria, quam memoria efficacia, & instinctio ad aliquid notatur, 23.12.

Meneclides, 15.5.

Menelai portus, 17. 8. Menesteus, filius Iphicr. 11. 3. Mens, propositum, consilium, 16. 1.

Mensa secunda, 17. 8.

Mentio, de tota expositione vita,

Mer-

M

M

M

Mo

Mo

Mo

Mor

Sc

22

me

die

inf

pag

con

tis i

Mosc

Mores

Moru

Mos,

Mercenarii scribæ, non sine nota Movere se, scil. ex pristina habivilis animi, & opera has vox, honestis & industriis viris, qui fidem potius, quam lucrum spe-Sant, majorumque rerum actores funt, opponitur, 18. 1.

Merere stipendium militare, 24.

Messena constituta, 15.8.

Micythus, 15. 4. Miltiades 1. 1.

Minervæ ædes, 4. 5.

Minus diebus, minus quam dieb.

M. Minutius Rufus M. E. 23. 5. Q. Minutius Cost. 22. 8.

Mira comitas, magna, 1.8. Mirabilis cupiditas, vehemens, in-

gens, 1.5.

Miscere plurima cupit, de seditiosis & turbulentis seditionibus,

Mithridates Ariobarzanis fil. 14.4. Mithrobarzanes, 14.6.

Mitylenæi quid Pittaco donarint, 8.4.

Mnemon Artaxerxes justitiæ fama florens, 21. 1.

Mobilis populus, inconstans, 13.3. Moderata vita, civilitatis respectu, 13. 4. Mocilla, L. Julius, prætor, 25. 11.

Moliri, de conatu rei magne, 7.

Molossi, 2. 8.

Momenti nullius esle, auctoritate Scil. amissa, 7.8.

Monumentum, Sepulchrum, 25. 22. monumenta, inditia rei memoriam conservantia, 2 10. dicuntur a monendo.

Mos, ad morem majorum, b. e. instituta inde a majoribus propagata, f. I. mores civitatis, consuetudines, instituta, 25.6.

Mos crudelitatis, ipsam crudelitatis usurpationem exprimit, 8. 3. Morem gerere, obedire, 14. 4.

Morum præfectus, 22.3.

tatione, 18. 6. movere, persuadere, 2.4. moveri authoritate alicujus, sc. ad fidem habendam, 9. 4. moveri quæ poslunt, valgo mobilia bona, 2. 2.

Motus concursusque, praliantium sc. bellantiumque, 11. 1.

Multari, lex multat morte, mortis pænam constituit, 15.7.

Multitudo, populus, 7. 2.

Munire itinera, vias faciendo itineri aptare, 23. 3. munitiones, opera obsidentium, 18.5.

Muri lignei quo commento instructi, 2. 2.

Mutare arma, alia invenire, 11.1. Mutina, 25.9.

Mycale, urbs Caria, 5. 2.

Mysteria facere, Cereris sacra arcana, 7. 3. alio nomine Initia, vide Justin. 5. 1.

Myuns, urbs Afia, 2.10.

Ancisci causam idoneam. Sc. opportune, commode oblatam, captamve, 2.6. hostes nivalem nacti diem, feil. tempejtatem ejus diei in confilium verterunt, suo usui accommodarunt. Natu magno, substantive, etatis

notione, 4.5.

Natura experta in hoc quid efficere possit, significat autem hic Natura grandius, tanquam effectrix rerum, &c. 7. 1. naturæ debitum reddere, mori, 21. 1. neque id natura folum fecit. naturali ingenii propensione, 25. 17. natura civitatum eadem, translata consuetudo, 1.6.

Naturale bonum, naturalis quedam gratiæ apud omnes obtinenda

felicitas. 8. 1.

Naves onerariæ, serviebant commeatui transvehendo, 2. 2.

Naxus Infula, 2.8. Mm

Ne

wite,

e-

00-

105

pud

ım,

7.8.

Sen-

me-

um,

noria

iquid

Mer-

Ne, pro an, Verum falsumne,

Necessarius homo, signif. propinquitatis, de focero, 14. 6.

Necessitas, de urgente calamit. 2. 8.

Necessitudo, affinitas, 10. 1. neceffitudo fortis, collegarum forte lectorum consensio, & vinculum conjunctioque notatur, 24.1.

Nectanebes, rex Ægypti, 17. 8. Negotium suscipere, de re mandata efficienda, 25. 15.

Neocles, 2. 1.

Neoptolemus cadit, 18.4.

Nepos Corn. laudat librum suum de Historicis, 10. 3.

Neptuni fanum douxov, 4.4. Nero C. Claudius, 24. 1.

Nescio quomodo, formula frequens a montinh, 7.11. quod nescio an ulli, b. e. quod scio nulli contigiffe, 20.1.

In neutram partem, neque hoc neque illo respectu, 25. 13.

Nicanor Cassandri præfectus Piræeo potitur, 19. 2.

Nicias, 7. 2.

Nilus flumen, 18. 5.

Nitor recuperare, laboro, 16. 2. Nixus in cubitum, erigentis Je

habitum notat, 25. 21.

Nitida jumenta, pinguia non strigosa, 18.5.

Nobiles populo & civitatibus Democraticis invifi, 7. 4.

Nocere supplicibus, dicitur de illata pæna damnove, 17.4.

Nomen, pro fama, 1.8. nomen Romanum, cum granditate quadam, pro populo, 23. 7. nomen, titulus sine re, 15. 5. nominatim, præcipue, expresso nomine, 1. I.

Nora, castellum Phrygia, 18.5. Notare loca, signo & observatione. 14. 11. notare res fine nomine, exprim. fcrib. 24. 3. notari, annotari, prascribi, 25. 18.

Nota virtus, cum laude infignis pariter ac perspecta, 5. 3. Notitia, ob notitiam intromissi, tanquam noti, 10. 9.

Nova res, infolita, 14 6.

Novum confilium, nova ars, eleganter dicuntur significatione inventi tam solertis, quam necessarii. 18. 8.

Novissimo tempore, extremo, 18.1. Nubere alicui, faminarum eft, 5.1. Nudare vagina telum, distringere, 14. 11.

Numen Deorum, notat hic auspicium, curam, 17. 2.

Numentanum prædium, 25. 14. Numerus decemplex, 1.5. in hoc numero fuit, alias in eis, inter eos, 1. 2. numero copiarum fretus, multitudine, 1. 5.

Numidæ frustra insidiantur Hannibali, 23. 6.

Nutu ejus gerunt omnia, b. e. arbitrio, placito, 6. 2. Nylæus, 10. 1.

Bducta nocte, obscura minimeque ferena, 23. 5. Objicere se hosti, de eo qui oppositus hosti, 23.5.

Obire legationes, suscipere, mitti, legatum agere, 10.1.

Obniti, obnixo genu scuto, b. e. obnixo in scutum, obsirmato genu ad scutum, 12.1.

Obruere gladios, infodere, 14.11. Obsequi studiis suis, iis cum studio & opportunitate inservire, 25.2. obsequium, comitas, 10.6.

Obles retentus, legationis missa causa, 2.7. obsidem rei elle, obligare fidem suam hoc futurum, vel non futurum effe, 19. 2.

Obfideri urbs dicieur, cujus arx scil. jam est occupata, 16.1. obsideri undique, cum exitus omnes eustoditi sunt, 23. 12. Oblistere,

Obfistere, objicere Se, 17. 4.

Obsoletus honor, glorioso opponitur, spretus, 1.6.

Obstare consiliis alicujus, propositum intervertere, 10. 9.

Obstinatio taciturna, obstinatio propositi, taciturnitate ostensa, significata, 24. 22.

Obterere laudem virtutis, includit significatum contemptus ac suppressionis, 20. 1.

Obtigit ille quæstor Scipioni, ita sape Romani auctores de Magistratibus sorte datis, 24. 1.

Obtinere locum eundem, idem officium gerere, 18.12.

Obtrectare inter se, sc. non æmulari tantum, sed adversari sibi mutuo, 3. 1.

Occasione data, 22. 1. Occasus, mors, 18. 13.

n

e.

li-

10-

ti,

e.

1111

I.

dio

2.

J'e

le,

m,

arx

b-

nes

re,

Octavius Cæsar Atticum familiariter per epistolas colit, 25. 20.

Oculorum lumina, oculi, 20. 4. Odium civitatis, in civitatem, 13. 3. odium ejus in hoc viro tantum est, adversus hunc virum, 19. 4.

OEdipus parricida & incestuofus, 15.6.

Offendere, absolute, offensionem incurrere, 19. 2. offensa voluntas in aliquem, infensa, infesta, 10. 7.

Offendere aliquem imparatum, deprehendere, 17. 2.

Offerre se periculo, audere rem periculosam, 16.2.

Officio tribuere aliquid bonesti rectique studio facere, 25.6.

Officium, de obsequio imperantibus debito, 1.7.

Officio præstare alicui, tanquam civis civibus & Magistratui, cum nota obsequii erga imper. 1.2. urbana, scil. solemnibus negotiis in urbe præstari solita, 25.4.

Oleaginæ virgulæ, & ex iis corona, 8. 4. victoriæ symbolo oblata. Nam a ludis Olympicis ad seria transferri ejusmodi res usitatum & elegans.

Olympias, Mater Alexandri, Eumenis confilium, mox & auxilium implorat, 18.6.

Olympiæ victor, praf.

Olympiodorus, tibicen, 15.2. Olynthus, urbs Thracia, 16.1.

Onomarchus, custodum præfectus, 18. 11.

Onustus præda, copiam dicit & ubertatem, 7. 5.

Operire, obtegere, 23. 9.

Opera, officiosa, scil. in iis, que amicis aliisve prestamus, 5. 4. opera ejus acciderunt res adversæ, culpa, 7. 6.

Opes, pro potentia, 15. 6. opes magnas prosternere, magnam vim hostium ac numerum, adeoq; potentia hostilis partem non minimam, 1.5.

Opes alienæ, potentis, patrocinium, 23. 1.

Opinio, de quo quanta fuerit opinio eorum, quid judicarine, 18. 12.

Opulentis, 12. 3.

Opus, opera, munitiones, 1. 7.

Ora Asiæ, extremitas, 7. 5. Ordinatæ copiæ, que in acie stant, 11. 2.

Ordiri reliquos, vitam reliquorum exponere, 7. 11.

Ordo equestris, dignitas ordinis equestris, 25. 19. ordo, locus in agmine, 14. 9.

Orestes matricida, 15. 6.

Origines Catonis, 24. 3.
Ornamentum habere ab aliquo,
honores & opes intelliguntur,
25. 7.

Ornatus Elephantus, instructus ad pugnam, 23. 3.

Oto te, interpositum sermoni, at alias, quaso, amabo, 25.4.

Oftendere, pra se ferre, causam de legare, 10.4. renuntiare, 23. 11. M 2 Oftracismus, 5. 3. Otium, de ftatu & facie pacis,

Actio, induciarum scil. juramento Sancita, 17. 2. Padus, fluv. 23. 4.

Palæstra, quomodo utendum, 15.2. Palæstræ vocantur, que alias

Gymnasia.

Pamphylium mare, 22.8.

Pandates, 14. 5.

Paphlago, pro Thyo, 14. 2.

Pani præbendo urbs destinata, more Persarum, 2. 10.

Pari prælio discedere, aquis manibus, neutro victo, aut victore,

Par alicui, scil. armis, 18.8. non est, equum, 14.6.

Parare bellum, moliri, adornare in aliquem, 23. 2.

Parare copias, comparare, 14. 10. parat proficifci, conftituit, 14.4.

Parare diligentia, pretio, acquirere, 35. 13.

Parcere, quibus fortuna pepercerat, ques fecerat, superstites.

Parere naturæ, ejus ductum sequi, 25. 17.

Parere sibi amicitiam cum, comparare, 7. 7.

Parma, scutum breve, pelta tamen majus, II. I.

Parricidarum exempla, 15.6. Pars illa, factio, 25. 8. pars mea

nulla erit in hoc, mihi nihil tribuetur, adscribetur, 7.8. Pars infula oppugnata, 1.7.

Passus, 1. 4. His veteres metiebantur suos lapides of milliaria. Faciunt autem 1000 passus unum lapidem Ital. 4000 passus, unum milliare Germanicum.

Paterna provincia, cujus prafectus pater fuit, 14. 1.

Patientia apud Lacedæmones summa laus dicitur, 7.11. Patria carere, de exule, 16. 1. Patrimonium, possessiones, 25. 12.

Patrocles, 14. 2.

Paulus L. Emilius Coff. 23. 13. Paupertas Aristidis, 3. 3.

Paufanias, 4. 1. Philippi percuffor, 21. 2.

Pax non fida, mala fide petita, 18. 4. pacis vocabulo sape servitus tegitur, 13.5.

Pecunia publica, de reditibus,

Pellere patria, in exilium, 3. 1. adversarios, fugare, 23, 11.

Pellicere aliquem, scil. in suas partes, 18. 1.

Pelopidas Theban. 16. 1. Peloponnesus, 10. 10.

Pelta, scusum parma brevius, 11.1. Penates, dii domestici, 2.7.

Pendere alicui pecuniam ex fœdere, numerare, 22. 7. pendebanc veteres monetas quas nunc numeramus, inde tot vocabula ponderum in re monetaria mansere.

Per se, si per se virtus ponderanda sit, fine adscititio rerum externarum pretio, sola, 8. 1. per fuos, venia & concessu suorum, 18. 10. neque per ienatum efficere potuit, propter Senatum, Senatu obstante, 24. 2.

Peræque, 25. 12. Peragere propositum, pertendere, 25. 22.

Peragrare, de exercitu, 18. 8. Percussa est potentia, convulsa, 16. 2.

Perdiccas, Amynta & Eurydices filius, 11. 2. inter amicos Alexandri, 18. 2.

Peregrinatio, alia: demigratio,

Perfuga, transfuga, 14.6. Pericles, 7. 2.

Pericula, labores belli, pugna pralia, 16. 4.

Perin-

F

P

P

Ph

Ph

Ph

Ph

Phi

Phi

Phil

Phil

Phoo

Phœ

Phry

Phylo

Pieta

Pila la

25.

Alc

cend

1

Perinthus, urbs Thracia, 7.7. Pernicies, ad perniciem alicujus cogitatum, pro morte, interitu, exitu, 14.6.

Perorare de, caujam dicere, 19.4. Perpetua vita, tota, 24.1. oratio,

continua, 15.5.

Persequi, scil. narratione, 24.2. Persequi aliquem, conari è medio tollere, 7.10.

Perseverare, de constantia confici-

endi belli, 14. 2.

Persona, significanter pro viro, cui administrationes publica innituntur, 16. 4.

Pertinacia, non recedentis, scil. à
sententia, 22. 1.

Pertinere, pertinet ad remp. respicit, refertur, 7. 3.

Pervulgata funt nomina eorum, publice & vulgo nota celebrataque, 15. 2.

Peucestes corporis custos Alexandri, 18.7.

Phænices victi, 5. 2.

Phalanx, 12. 1.

Phalereus portus, 2.6.

Pharæ, 9. 1.

Pharnabazus satrapes regius, 6.4. Philanius res Hannibalis scripsit, 22.12.

Philippides curfor, 1.4.

Philippense prælium, que Augustus se Brutum & Cassium devicit, 25. 11.

Philippus, Alex. pater, 11.3. Philiftus Historicus Syracusas

perducitur, 10.3. Philocles, 7.8.

Philocrates, 10.9. Phocion, 19.1.

Phæbidas Lacedæm. 16.

Phryges, 14.8.

e,

Sa,

ices

ex-

tio,

re-

rin-

Phyle, castellum Attica, 8. 2.

Pietas, de affectu in necessitudines, 25. 17.

Pila lapidea, in qua incisa devotio Alcibiadis, mos infamia consciscenda usurpatus, 7.4. Piræei portus triplex, 2. 6.

Pisander, 7.5. Pisidæ, 14.8.

Pisistrati tyrannis, 1.8.

Pittacus, 8.4.

Placare aliquem, reconciliare, 4. 5. Plaga, pro calamitate, 18. 5. plagæ, vulnera, 18. 4.

Platæx, 4. 1. Platæense prælium, apud Platæas commissum, 3. 2.

Plato Tarentum venit, 10.2. Plebiscitum, quod plebs sciscit,

pubet, 7. 5. Poecile, moinian, nomen porticus

Atheniensis pieta, 1.9. Pœnus, pro Hannibale, 23. 10.

Pœni, pro Carthagin. 22. 2. Polybius, historicus, 23. 13.

Polymnus, 15. 1.

Polyperchon Cassandrum pellit,

Pompeium qui, & cur fequuti,

Ponderare, considerare, 8. 1. Pondus, scil. armatura, 11. 1.

Ponere, positum in publico, monumentum, 7.4. tripodem ponere, doni causa dedicare, est inter solennia, 4.1.

Ponere, existimare, 7. 3. poni in vitiis, pro vitio haberi, 15. 1. ponere quid in maledidis, scil. inter alia hoc usurpare, 14. 6.

Portæ Ciliciæ, claustra, addieus,

Possidere, occupatum scil. 2. 6. possession Sicilix, imperium quod ibi obtinetur, 20. 2.

Post hominum memoriam, ultimam prateriti temporis memoriam hac locutione significamus, 3.1. post, posteriore parce, 18.5.

Postulare fidem, juramentum, 23. 2. postulata facere, de consilio dato, 7, 8.

Potens, magnus in civitate, alias qui multum potest, 17.1.

Potentia fingularis, imperium unius, 10.9.

Pote-

B

Potestas, imperium, 9. 1. potestatem sui facere, offerre se pugnæ, 17. 2. potestas ei facta manendi, facultas data, 25. 11. potestatem habere cujusvis conditionis, de eo cujus matrimonium & affinitas ubique oblata, 25. 12.

Præ illo omnes parvi futuri, contentionem notat, 18. 10.

Præbet hæc res suspicionem talis hominis, facit ut talis suspectetur, 17.8.

Præcipere, de responso oraculi,

Pramis virtutis & meritorum, statum, 1. 6.

Præoccupare alterum, insidiis tollere, 19. 4.

Præs, publicorum conductores (mancupes) prades dabant, 26. 6.

Præsidium, convoy, 15.4 præsidia, milites præsidium agitantes,
1.4. præsidii in eo non satis,
de eo qui hosti oppositus erat, 13.
3. præsidio esse civibus suis,
juvare, 9.2.

Præstare alicui, antecellere, 12.4. Præter cæteros, supra seu pra cat. 3. 1.

Prævidere, excegitare, reperire consilium, 23.9.

Premere adversarium, capere, vexare, 14. 7. premi ab hoste, cum in periculo & angustiis sumus, 1. 3.

Principem in bello ponere aliquem, ejus opera consilioque plurimum uti, 23. 2.

Probare auctorem hunc, huis potissimum credere, 2.10.

Procacitas hominis, audax petu-.
lantia in incessendo, 20. 5.

Procellæ civiles, bella, discordiæ,

Processerat jam nox, provetta erat, 16. 3.

Procuratio reip. de rerum actu & administratione civili, 8. 3.

Proditionis accusatus, majestatis

Progenies Herculis, stirps, 17. 1. In Proparulo, in loco aperto, & in conspectum exposito, 22. 9.

Propinquitas, pro cognatione, 10.

Propitia voluntas, benevolentia fignif. 10. 9.

Profequi, comitari, deducere, 7.7.

The grant of the companies of the comp

mebatur, 9. 3.
Prosternere magnas opes, prossigare ingentem hostium numerum,
1. 5.

Proximus ætate, qui proxime post illa tempora vixerat, quibus hac acciderunt, 2.9.

Ptolemæus, en Alen, amicis, poflea Ægypti imperio celebratus, 18. 10.

Pubes adjective, priusquam puer pubes esset, 10.4.

Publicare bona, confiscare, 7. 4. Pugna Cannensis, 23.5.

Pulchre aliquid facere posse, de opera prompta expeditaque serv. 25.12.

Pulvinar paci factum, 13. 2. In pulvinum subjicere, sc. super quo accumbebat, 16. 3.

Punicum bellum I. 22.1. II. 12.4. Pydna, urbs Maced. 2 8. Pylæmenes, 14. 2.

Sa

Sa

Sa

Sar

Sar

Sat

Sca

Scip

Schi

Scri

ri

18

Q

Quarere ab aliquo, interrogare, 3. 1. Quirinalis collis, 25. 13.

R

Ratum, nihil fore ratum, qua constituisset non mansura, de abrogatione, 7. 10.

Recipere

Recipere aliquem in fidem, patrecinium, 2. 8. Referre mores alienos ad fuos, comparare, 15. I. Refringere dominationem, obliftere ei, debilitare, 6. 1. E Regione, ex adverso, 1. 5. Religiose permittere, magna fide certaque, 5. 15. Relinquere, transfugere, 14.6. relinqui, superesse, 1. 2. Repentina vis, tumultus, 7. 3. Reprehendere se ipsum, damnare consilium suum, 14.5. Res divina, de sacris & smmolatione hoftiarum, 22. 2. Rebus Laconum studere, partibus. 16. I. Respicere, considerare, 1. 8. Rhetor Atticus, de Legato, 15.6. Rhodanus, fluv. 23. 4. Rhodii confligunt cum Antiochi copiis, 23. 8. Robur libertatis, vires ad reparandam libertatem, 8. 2. Romanum nomen, populus, 23. 7.

S

Romulus, 25. 20.

r

de

U.

In

per

.40

mtis,

que

le ab-

ipere

(Abini, 24. 1. Sagunthus expugnata, 22. 3. Salis plus, quam fumptus habebat tectum adium, hoc eft, gratia, 25. 13. Samothracia, 25. 11. Samus deficit ab Athen. 12. 2. Sanctum habere, inviolabile, 17. Sardes, urbs Lyd. 17. 3. Sardinia, 24. I. Satius, utilius, melius, 16. 1. Scapha, 23.11. Scipio, P. Cornelius, ter vincitur ab Hannibale, 23. 4. Schismas, 14.7. Scribæ apud Romanos mercenarii, apud Græcos honorati, 18. 1.

utebantur. Scythissa, 14. 1. Secius, neque eo secius, minus, 1. 2. Seleucus. 18.5. Senescere, pro potentia decrescente, Sentire, intelligere, 10. 2. Sepulchrum Themistoclis, 2. 10. Sergius Galba, 24. 3. Serpentes venenatæ in Eumenis naves jactæ, 23. 10. Servilius, Cn. Geminus, 23. 4. Servilia, Bruti mater, 25. 11. Seffores, pro incolis, 5. 2. Sestertium centum millia, 1500 Philippici, 25.8. Sestus, 13. 1. Sicilia, 7. 5. Sigæum, 12. 3. Simulare, causam interponere, 9. Sociale bellum, 11. 3. Socrates, 7. 2. Sophrofyne, 10. 1. Sofilus, Laced. Historicus, Hannib. praceptor, 23. 13. Stare ab aliquo, pugnare pro aliquo, 14.6. Stare pari fastigio, gerere se pari modo, 25.4. Stat mihi, decretum est mihi, 25. 21. Strymon, fluv. 5.2. Studia gentis, mores, 7.11. Subalare telum, quod sub alis geftatur, 7. 10. Summa rerum, totius imperii, 18. Sylla Atticum frustra Athenis deducere cupit, 25. 4. Symposium Platonis, 7. 2. Syracusæ a Corinth. conditæ, 20. Syfamithres, 7. 10.

Scytale, A. 2. clandestine litera

quibus ad duces suos Lacedamonii

Tænarus,

T

Ænarus, 4. 4. Talenta quinque, 2000 Coronati, 15. 4. Tamphilana domus, 25. 13. Farentum, 10. 2. Taurus, mons Lycie, 9. 2. Telum, pro gladio, 14. 11. Temere, facile, 25. 20. Testarum suffragia, de Offracismo, 2. 8. Thafii, 5. 2. Thebæ, 7. 4. Themistocles, 2. 1. Theopompus Historicus, 11. 2. Theramenes, 7.5. Thermopylæ, 2. 3. Thressa, Thracie femina, 11. 3. Thrafybulus, 8. 1. Thucidydes, 2.1. Thurii, pl. urbs, 7.4. Thyus Dynastes Paphlag. 14. 2. Timæus Hiftor. 7. 11. Timoleon, 20 1. Timoleontium Gymnasium Syrac. 20. 5. Timophanes frater Timoleontis, Timotheus Athen. 13. Tiribazus Sardib. præest. 9. 5. Tisagoras, 1. 3. Tissaphernes, 9.2. Tithraustes, Chiliarch. 9.3. Titubare, animi pendere, incertum esse quid agendum, 18.9. Transcurrere Hellespontum, praternavigare, pratervehi, 18.3. Trasimanus, fluv. 23. 4. Troas, ager, 4.3. Troicum bellum, 14.2. Trophaum, firucta armorum congerie adornari solitum post victoriam, in loco pralii, 14.8.

Tunica hirta, 14. 3.
Tusculum municipium, 24. 1.

V

TAcatio ætatis, usus est vac !tione ætatis, de sexagenario, qui ne civilibus bellis & partibus se misceret, excusationem at atis habuit, 25.7. Vacuefacere, insulam, ejectis sc. incolis, 5. 2. vacuefactæ pofsessiones, deserta, vastata bello. 20.3. Vadimonium, est Sponsio ad certum diem se sistendi in judicio, vel per se, vel per procuratorem, 25.9. Valerius, L. Flaccus, 24. 2. Varro, C. Terentius, 23. 4. Venus urbs, 23.5. Verfi 1 facere, 25.2. Vertens annus, totus intelligitur, 17.4. Vesperascente cœlo, 16. 2. Vestis Medica, Serica, 4. 3. Via Appia, 25. 22. Vicinitas, pro vicinis, 7. 10. Virtus, pro fortitudine bellica, 1. Vitulina, missa muneri, 17. 8. Volumnius, 25. 9.

X

Xerxes mari & terra bellum infert Europæ, 2. 2.

7

ZAcynthii adolescentes, 10. 9. Zama, urbs Afr. 23. 6.